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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72-002

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE

JUNE

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1940

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

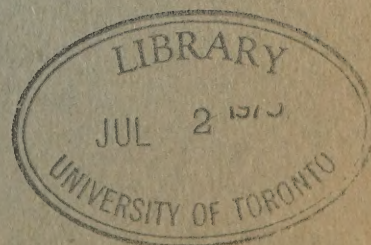
**Note:-** Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



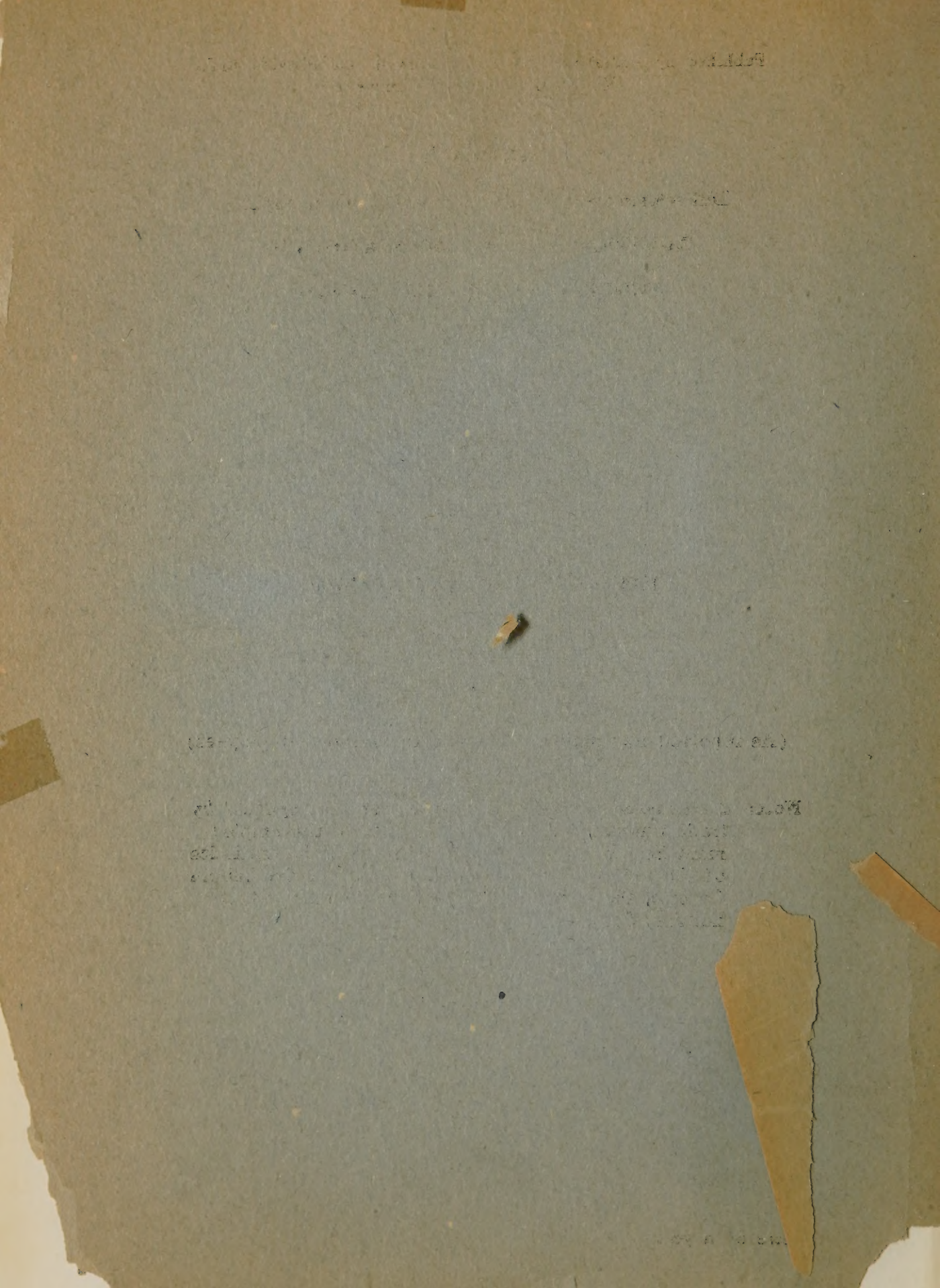
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July 3, 1940

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA -- CANADA.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:  
In Charge Employment Statistics:-

R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)  
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There was further important expansion in industrial activity at June 1, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,091 establishments whose staffs aggregated 1,183,210, compared with 1,118,232 at May 1. This increase of almost 65,000 employees, or 5.8 p.c., resulted in a generally higher level of employment than at June 1 in any other year for which statistics are available, with the exception of 1929.

Base on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index stood at 120.9, compared with 114.3 at the first of May, 1940, and 113.1 at June 1, 1939; the figure for June 1, 1929, had been 122.2. After correction for seasonal influences, the index rose from 118.7 in the preceding month to 120.9 at the date under review; this adjusted figure, (which coincided with the crude index), was higher than in any other month since September, 1929.

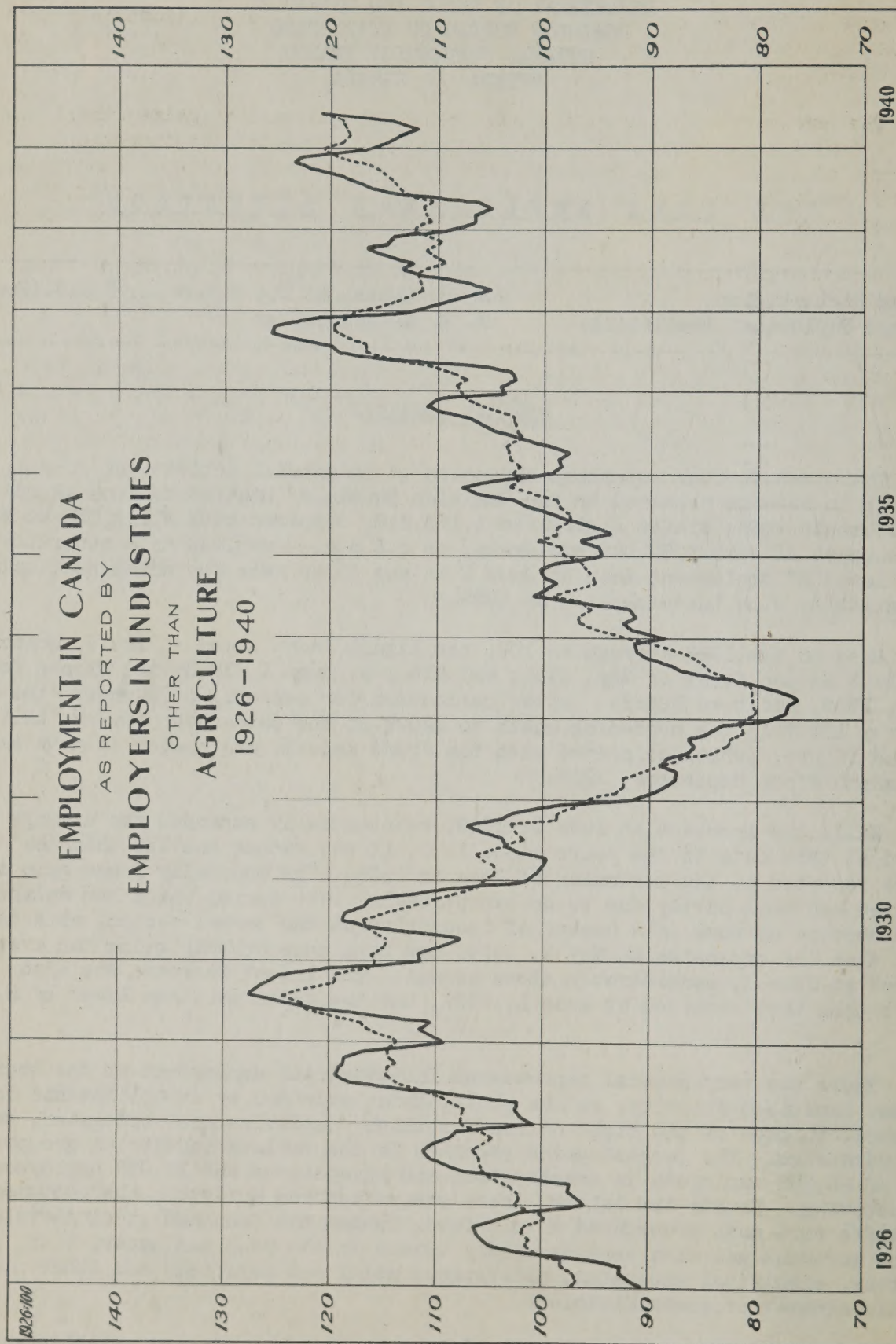
While the increase at June 1, 1940, substantially exceeded the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, it was rather smaller than the advance reported at the beginning of June in 1939. The unusually large gain then indicated had been partly due to an exceptionally late spring which had delayed the resumption of work in a number of industries at the normal season, with the result that the expansion at May 1, 1939, had been considerably below the average and that at June 1, considerably above normal. The latest increase was also smaller than that recorded at June 1, 1937, but the index was then lower by 5.8 p.c.

There was very general improvement in industrial employment at the beginning of June, increased activity, on the whole, being recorded by establishments in all provinces, in each of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated, and in most industries. The largest gains reported in the various industrial groups were those of 26,768 employees in construction and maintenance and 17,999 employees in manufacturing. Within the latter, there was widespread activity; the additions to the staffs were most pronounced in the food, lumber and iron and steel divisions, but the movement was also very decidedly upward in the pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and petroleum and other non-metallic mineral products divisions.

The increase in iron and steel, (in which the co-operating establishments absorbed over 5,400 additional workers) raised the index for that group to a level which, in this record of some twenty years, was only exceeded by that reported in the first half of 1929. A slight slowing-up in textiles was due to seasonal influences; however, the decline was substantially below normal for June 1 in the



Chart 1



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937



experience of the period since 1920, and employment in those industries continued at an exceptionally high level. In addition, leather, rubber and tobacco factories were quieter.

The non-manufacturing groups also reported substantial gains; these were mainly of a seasonal character but in most cases they exceeded the increase indicated as normal at June 1 in the period, 1921-1939. As already stated, construction provided work for a large number of additional employees, while logging, mining, transportation, communications, services and trade were also much more active.

A review of the situation in the various industries is given in greater detail following the analysis for the provinces and the leading cities.

Important improvement had been indicated at June 1, 1939. The 11,718 employers then making returns had employed 1,098,908 men and women, compared with 1,032,068 at May 1; the unusually large increase had partly resulted from the tardy resumption of spring-time activities following a prolonged winter, particularly affecting transportation, while the visit of the King and Queen had also then caused heightened employment in a number of industries.

The indexes for June 1 in recent years of the record, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:- 1940, 120.9; 1939, 113.1; 1938, 111.9; 1937, 114.3; 1936, 102.0; 1935, 97.6; 1934, 96.6; 1933, 80.7; 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8 and 1927, 107.2.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For June 1, 408 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,614 persons, compared with 33,493 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the June 1 survey of employment to 1,216,824 in 12,499 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 120.9 in the industries above enumerated, to 120.6; the May 1 index of 114.3 was lowered by the inclusion of the data from financial institutions to 114.2, while that for June, 1939, stood at 112.9 when such returns were included, as compared with 113.1 for the industries enumerated in the third sentence of this paragraph.

#### ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired; those living on income; those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation"; employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.



It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Thus the estimates of the total number of wage-earners include some enlisted men who were unemployed wage earners prior to enlistment. The estimates of wage-earners in employment are entirely exclusive of enlisted men, but the estimates of unemployed wage-earners include a considerable number of previously unemployed wage-earners who have now enlisted. So, if enlisted men are not included as wage-earners, there is in these figures an overstatement of the total number of wage-earners and also a corresponding overstatement of the number of unemployed wage earners. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment in recent months are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The following shows, in thousands, the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, in the first four months of the present year:

<u>Months</u>	<u>Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed</u>
January, 1940	2,732 1/	2,355 2/	377 3/
February	2,725 1/	2,338 2/	387 3/
March	2,695 1/	2,304 2/	391 3/
April	2,720 1/	2,353 2/	367 3/

There was an increase in the total number of estimated wage-earners and of wage-earners in employment between March and April, while the estimated number of unemployed wage-earners showed a decrease of 24,000; this decline compared favourably with that of 21,000 shown between March and April, 1939.

- 
- 1/ Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.
  - 2/ Exclusive of enlisted men.
  - 3/ Including a considerable number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage earners.



In the following table are given the data for April in the years since 1927. The estimate of total number of wage-earners, as previously defined, was greater than in April of 1939, or of any other year for which estimates have been made. The number at work was at its maximum for April in any year since 1927 except 1929. The estimated number of wage-earners unemployed was smaller than in any April in the period, 1931-1939, but was larger than in that month in preceding years for which estimates have been prepared.

The following shows the estimates for April in recent years:-

<u>April</u>	<u>Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)</u>
1940	2,720 1/	2,353 2/	367 3/
1939	2,659	2,186	473
1938	2,649	2,212	437
1937	2,595	2,188	407
1936	2,532	2,048	484
1935	2,497	1,960	537
1934	2,526	1,955	571
1933	2,357	1,657	700
1932	2,472	1,837	635
1931	2,483	2,103	380
1930	2,562	2,288	274
1929	2,516	2,383	133
1928	2,237	2,188	49

#### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

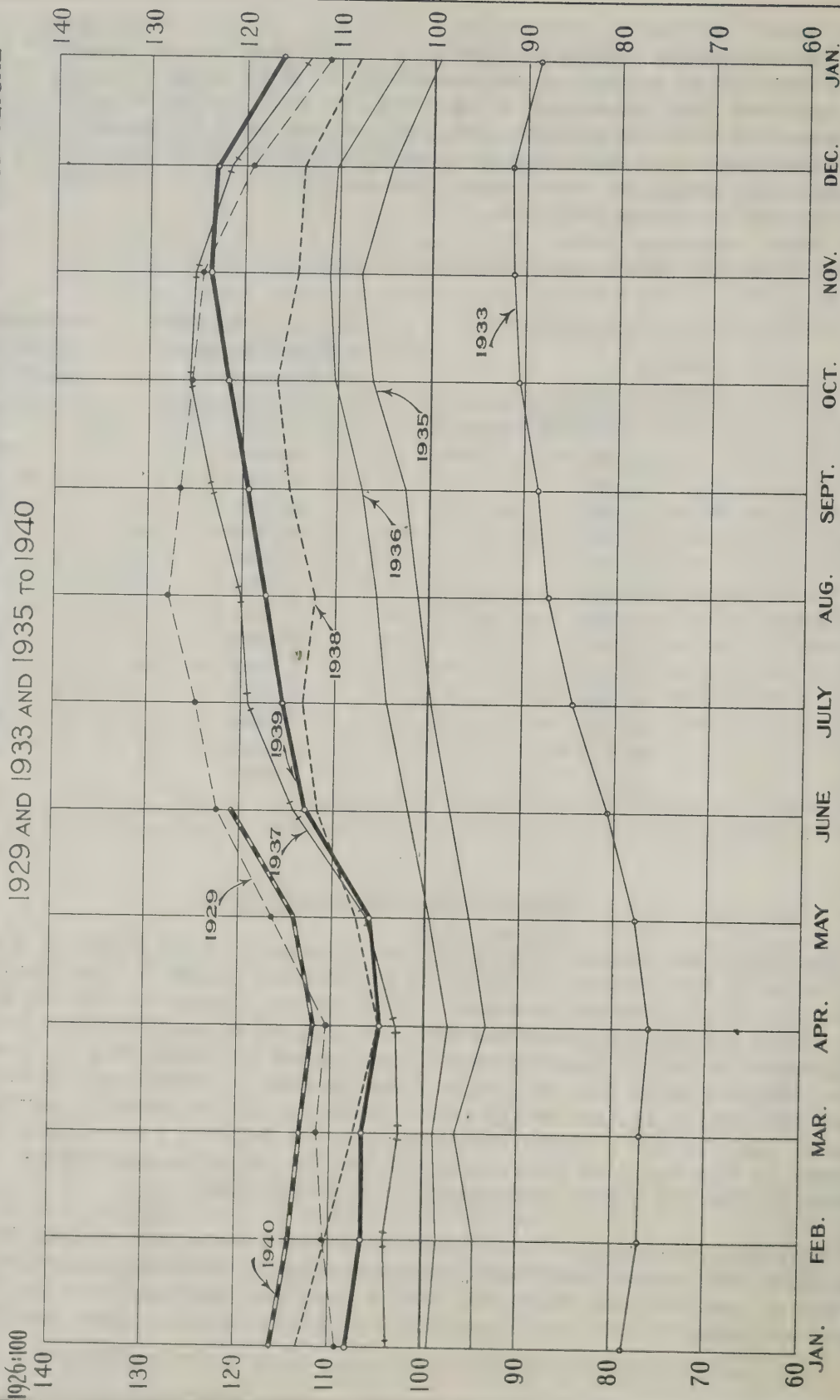
The trend was upward in each of the provinces, with firms in Quebec and Ontario showing the greatest expansion; the workers added to the staffs of the co-operating establishments numbered 25,926 in the former and 22,385 in the latter, while the percentage gains over the preceding month ranged from 3.4 in New Brunswick to 9.3 in Saskatchewan. Employment generally was at a very high level as compared with earlier years. The indexes in Quebec and Ontario were at the peak for June 1 in the twenty years during which the monthly surveys have been made; that in the Prairie Provinces was the highest since 1930, while employment in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia was brisker than at the first of June in other years since 1930 except 1937.

Maritime Provinces.- Considerable increases were reported in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, according to statistics received from 851 employers in the Maritime Provinces with a combined working force of 86,809 persons, as compared with 83,701 at May 1. This gain was rather smaller than the

- 1/ Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.
- 2/ Exclusive of enlisted men.
- 3/ Including a considerable number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1940



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



average indicated at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was substantially less than that which took place at June 1, 1939; the index of employment then, however, was much lower than that of 11.0 at the latest date. Manufacturing reported decided expansion, particularly in the iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper and animal food divisions, logging, mining, trade and construction also afforded more employment, the advance in the last-named being greatest. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker.

The 833 firms reporting for June 1, 1939, had employed 79,998 workers, or 6,061 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Quebec. Improvement was indicated in most industrial groups in Quebec; construction recorded especially pronounced increases in personnel, but there were also important additions to staffs in logging, manufacturing and transportation, with smaller advances in mining, communications, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, iron and steel, lumber, food and clay, glass and stone plants reported the greatest expansion, but the trend was also upward in the tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and other industries. On the other hand, curtailment was shown in the leather and rubber groups. Statements were tabulated from 3,015 firms employing 351,911 workers at June 1, 1940, or 25,826 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns greatly exceeded the average at June 1 in the years, 1921-1939, but was rather smaller than that noted at the same date of last year, when the co-operating establishments, numbering 2,897, had reported 344,477 employees, as compared with 317,521 in the preceding month.

Ontario. There was considerable expansion in operations in manufacturing, logging, transportation and construction and maintenance at June 1, 1940, together with smaller increases in employment in mining, services, communications and trade. Within the manufacturing division, the lumber, iron and steel and food divisions showed the largest additions to the forces, but there was also improvement in the pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electrical appliance, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral product and other groups; on the other hand, textile, leather and tobacco works were slacker; the comparatively small loss in textiles follows a succession of important gains, and leaves employment in that group at an unusually high level for the season. The staffs of the 5,250 co-operating establishments in Ontario aggregated 505,126 at the latest date; as compared with 482,737 at May 1, this was an increase of 22,389 employees, an advance that was much greater than average in the experience of past years. The general index of employment, at 126.6 at June 1, 1940, was higher than at that date in any preceding year of the record. A combined staff of 450,932 had been reported by the 5,115 concerns furnishing data for the same date last spring.

Prairie Provinces. Construction (especially highway and railroad construction and maintenance), transportation, communications, manufacturing, services and trade showed important improvement in the Prairie Provinces, while there was little general change in mining, and logging was seasonally slacker. In the group of factory employment, there was an upward movement in food, lumber and clay, glass and stone. The expansion resulted in a generally higher level of activity than at June 1 in any other year since 1930. The 1,716 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 140,331 employees, as against 130,901 in the preceding month; the situation greatly improved at June 1 in each of the provinces in the Prairie Area. Smaller increases on the whole had been indicated at June 1, 1939, when the 1,672 establishments making returns had employed 130,576 workers, compared with 122,152 at May 1; employment was then at a lower level.

British Columbia. An aggregate working force of 99,033 was reported by the 1,260 co-operating employers, who had 94,908 persons on their payrolls at the beginning of May. This increase greatly exceeded the average gain at June 1 in



the years since 1920, and was also larger than that noted at the same date in 1939; however, it was not equal to the expansion shown at the beginning of June in 1937 and a few earlier years of the record. The latest index of employment was higher than at the first of June in 1939 or 1938, and was practically the same as at that date in 1937. Manufacturing recorded marked improvement, that in lumber, food and iron and steel factories being most pronounced. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, communications, construction and maintenance and trade showed heightened activity. For June 1, 1939, statements had been received from 1,201 employers of 82,925 persons.

Table 1 gives monthly index numbers for the five economic areas since 1936, together with figures for June 1 in the years, 1921-1936; available indexes for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are also shown. In Table 5 are given for the economic areas index numbers by industries for May 1 and June 1, 1940, and as at June 1 in the years since 1934.

### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was favourable in each of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg and Vancouver showing improvement. The largest additions to the staffs were reported in Montreal and Toronto, while the most pronounced percentage gains were in Quebec City and Ottawa, being 8.6 p.c. and 6.2 p.c., respectively. The index numbers of employment in these two cities were higher than in any other June since that of 1937. In Montreal and Winnipeg, the favourable comparison goes back to 1930, in Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor to 1929, while the index in Vancouver was at its maximum for the beginning of June in the years for which statistics are available.

**Montreal.**— Further marked improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,778 co-operating firms employed 176,777 persons, or 3,529 more than at May 1. Manufacturing showed a large increase, most of which took place in iron and steel, while there were also gains in textile, food, tobacco, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus factories; on the other hand, the leather division was quieter. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation, building, services and trade afforded more employment. The index, at 113.5, was nearly five points higher than in June, 1939, although a greater advance had then been recorded in the 1,685 establishments from which information was received, whose employees had numbered 168,215.

**Quebec.**— There was an exceptionally large gain in industrial activity in Quebec City, manufacturing, transportation and construction reporting greatly heightened activity. Statements were tabulated from 214 employers having 17,427 workers, as against 16,044 in the preceding month. Expansion on a smaller scale had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was slightly lower.

**Toronto.**— Returns were furnished by 1,800 business houses in Toronto with 154,752 employees, compared with 152,208 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was decidedly brisker, there being gains in many of its branches, notably in iron and steel, electrical apparatus and clay, glass and stone products. Transportation, construction and trade also afforded more employment. The general index in Toronto was nearly eleven points higher than at June 1, 1939, when statistics from 1,740 establishments indicated a combined staff of 140,075, or 1,953 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

**Ottawa.**— Heightened activity was noted in manufacturing, especially in the lumber and iron and steel divisions; construction and trade also showed improvement.



A total working force of 15,993 men and women was recorded at June 1, 1940, by the 237 co-operating firms, who had 15,062 on their payrolls in the preceding month. At the same date of last year, 228 establishments had reported 15,048 workers, a gain of 466 from their May 1, 1939, forces, while the index was then 8.1 points lower than that of 117.9 at June 1, 1940.

Hamilton.- There was a further increase in Hamilton, where data were furnished by 353 employers who had 39,902 persons on their paylists, or 719 more than at the beginning of May. This advance was of almost the same size as that indicated as June 1, 1939, when employment was, however, at a much lower level. Improvement was noted at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel products, while transportation and construction reported smaller gains. The 328 concerns reporting for June 1, 1939, had employed 34,049 workers; the index then stood at 104.6, compared with 122.5 at June 1, 1940.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor showed an advance at June 1, for which statistics were received from 194 firms with 22,122 employees, an increase of 658 since the beginning of May. There was a gain in the food and the iron and steel industries; construction and trade also reported moderate improvement, while other groups showed little general change. At the corresponding date of last summer, a decline had been indicated by the 198 co-operating establishments, whose staffs aggregated 18,864; employment then was not so active as at the latest date, when the index stood at 160.0, the highest June 1 figure in the record except that of 1929.

Winnipeg.- A personnel of 43,516 men and women was reported by the 537 Winnipeg employers whose statistics were compiled, and who had 42,339 employees at May 1. Most of the gain took place in manufacturing and trade, but communications, transportation and construction also afforded more employment. The general increase was rather larger than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when 521 returns had been tabulated, showing a combined working force of 40,116 persons, as against 39,064 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 92.4, compared with 99.4 at June 1, 1940.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing was decidedly more active, especially in the production of food, lumber and iron and steel goods; communications, construction, services and trade also recorded moderate gains in Vancouver, while shipping was quieter. Statements were tabulated from 550 firms with 40,184 workers, as compared with 39,227 at May 1, 1940. A small decrease had taken place at June 1 of a year ago, according to statistics from 521 establishments with 38,547 persons on their staffs. Employment then was generally quieter, the index being 8.7 points lower than that of 118.6 indicated at the beginning of June of this year.

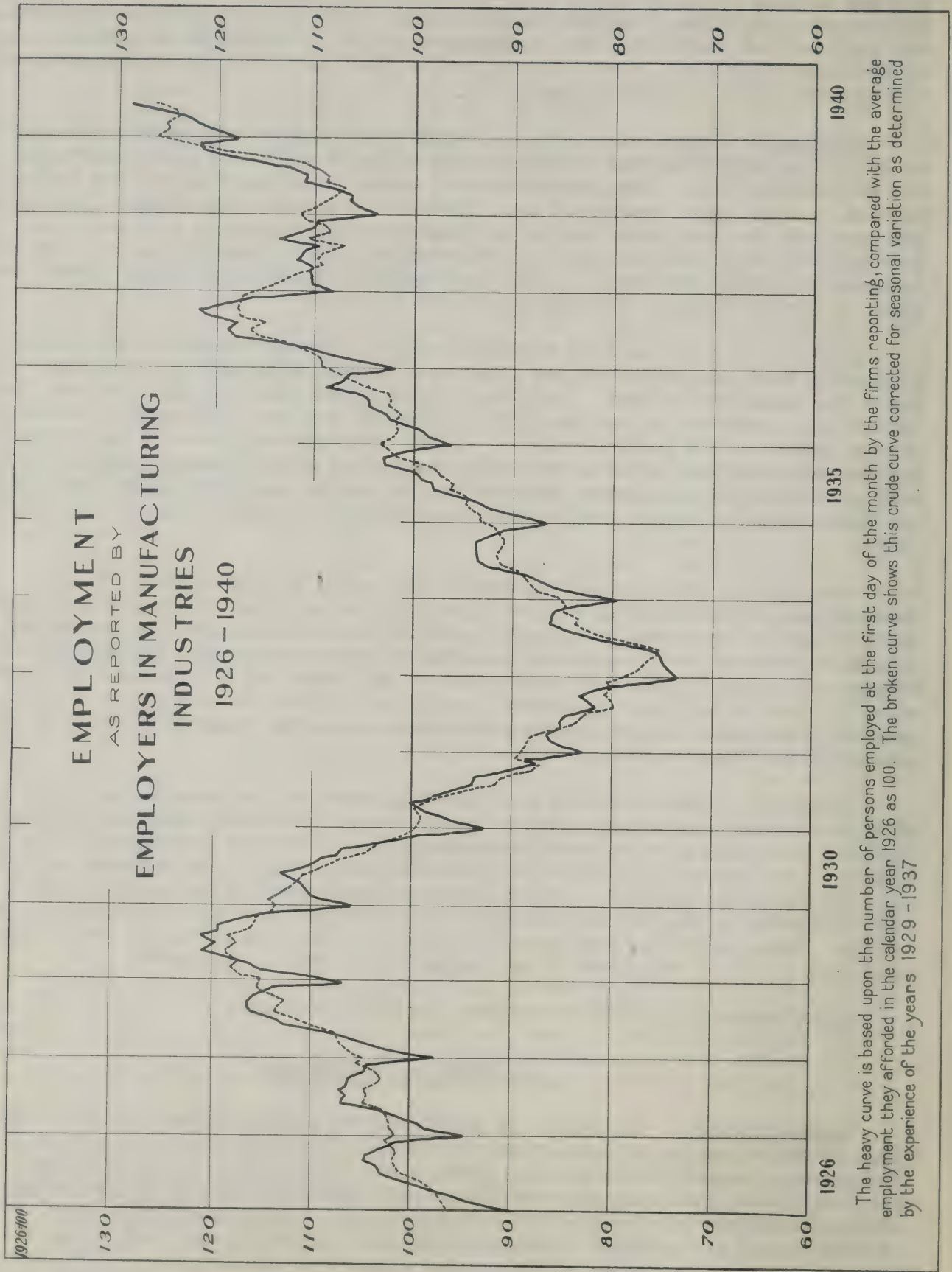
Index numbers for cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing showed further, general improvement at the beginning of June, when the number of workers reported in such industries was substantially greater than in any other month for which statistics are available. Data were received from 6,662 establishments which had enlarged their staffs from 646,080 at May 1, to 664,079 at June 1, 1940; this gain of 17,999, or 2.8 p.c., raised the index from 125.7 at the former date to an all-time peak of 129.2 at the latter. The maximum figures in the pre-war period were those of 121.7 at Oct. 1, 1937, and 121.6 at Aug. 1, 1929.

The movement in manufacturing at June 1 in the last twenty years has almost invariably been upward; while the latest increase substantially exceeded the average, it was rather smaller than that reported at June 1, 1939, and was also





smaller than the expansion indicated at the same date in 1937. However, employment was then at a much lower level than at June 1, 1940. After correction for seasonal influences, the index advanced from 124.8 at May 1, 1940, to 126.7 at the date under review; the latter was the highest seasonally-adjusted figure on record.

The gains at June 1 were widely distributed, there being advances in all provinces, and in most of the industries in the manufacturing classification. The general exceptions were leather, textiles, rubber and tobacco and in some cases, the downward trends were seasonal. The most marked expansion was in lumber, food, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel, but considerably heightened activity was also indicated in fur, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral products. The contra-seasonal advance in iron and steel provided work for over 5,400 men and women, and resulted in the highest level of activity in that industry in any month since the summer of 1929.

The unadjusted indexes at June 1 in recent years, (based on the 1926 average as 100), are as follows: 1940, 129.2; 1939, 111.4; 1938, 112.3; 1937, 117.9; 1936, 103.4; 1935, 98.4; 1934, 93.2; 1933, 80.0; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 99.4; 1930, 113.6; 1929, 121.2; 1928, 112.6 and 1927, 106.9.

A brief review of the situation at June 1, 1939, shows that the 6,386 manufacturers then co-operating had reported 563,881 employees, as compared with 554,072 in the preceding month. The food, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and other industries had shown improvement over May 1 of last year.

Logging. Employment in logging camps substantially increased at the beginning of June, partly as a result of river-driving operations and partly reflecting greater activity in pulpwood cutting; there was marked expansion in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while moderate curtailment was indicated in the Prairie Provinces. Returns were received from 399 firms employing 31,031 workers, or 13,192 more than in the preceding month. This gain was exceptionally large for the time of year. Pronounced improvement had also been indicated at the same date in 1939, but the index, at 97.1, was then lower than at the beginning of June in the present year, when it stood at 105.2.

Mining. The extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, except coal, showed considerably heightened activity, while there was also a slight gain in coal-mining. The 418 operators making returns reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 77,709, as against 76,687 in their last return. Although larger additions to staffs had been noted at the corresponding date in 1939, employment was then in smaller volume.

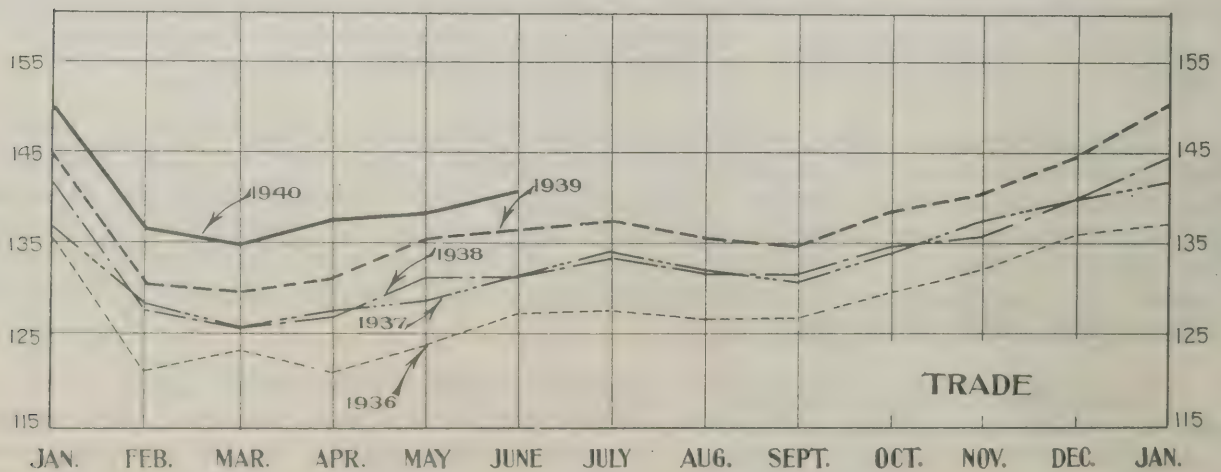
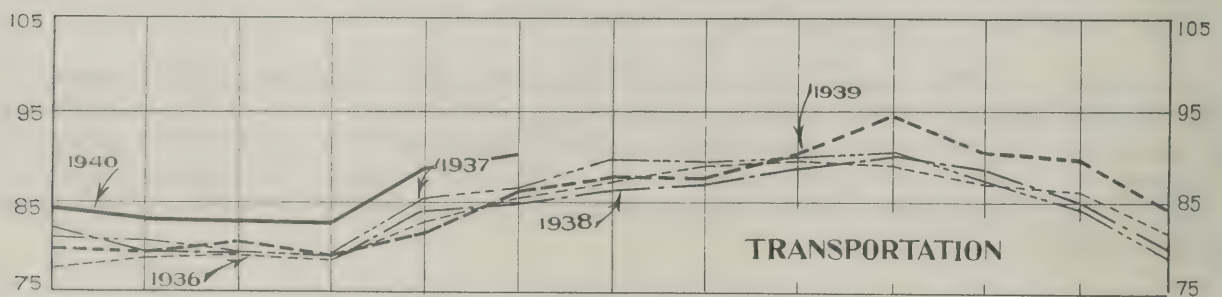
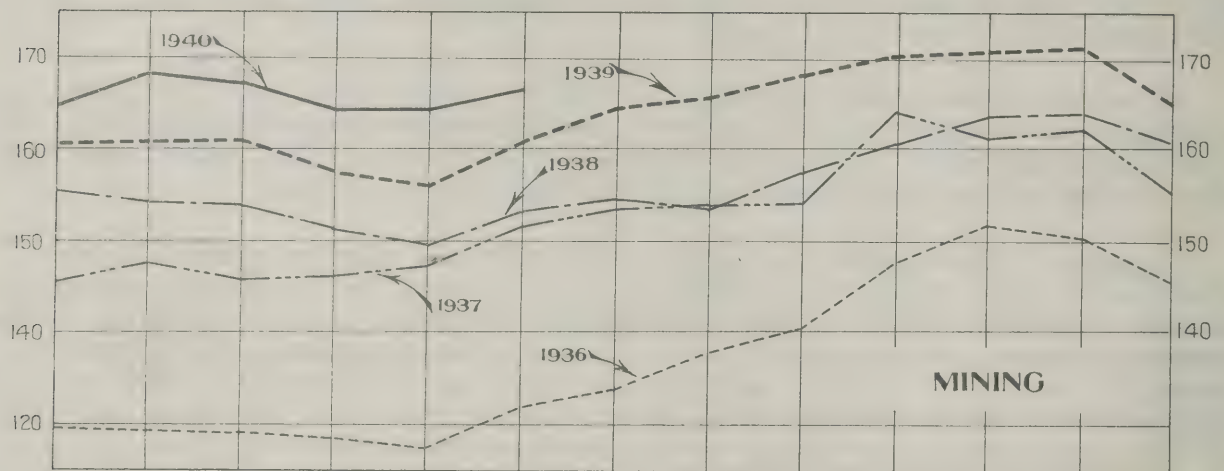
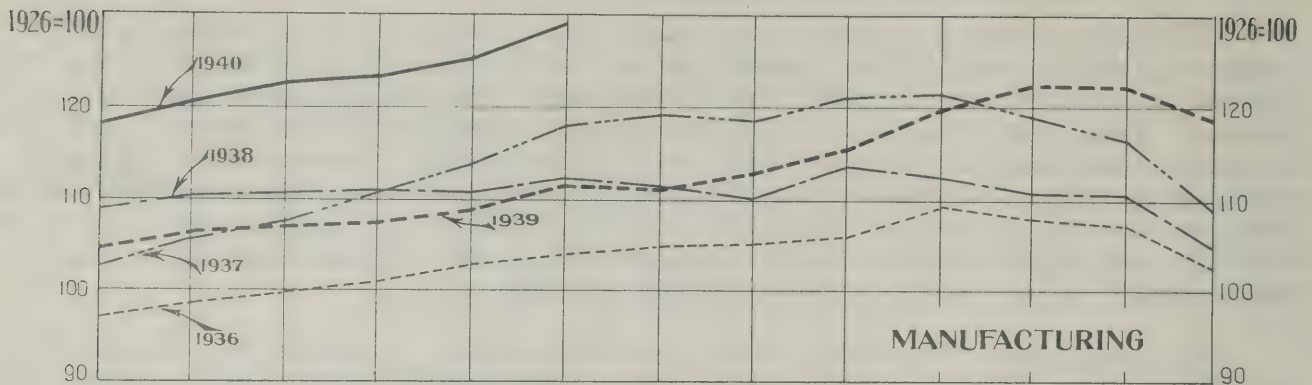
Communications. Improvement was indicated in the telephone and telegraph divisions; 86 companies and branches in the communications group employed 23,260 workers, or 881 more than at May 1. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of June of last year, when the increase in personnel had not been so large.

Transportation. The trend was decidedly upward in transportation, greater activity being reported in shipping and stevedoring, steam railway operation and local transportation and storage. Data were received from 536 firms and divisional superintendents in this group, with 109,583 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 107,767 at May 1. Although this increase was not equal to the average recorded at June 1 in the years since 1920, the index, at 90.3, was the highest for that date in any of the years since 1931.

Construction and Maintenance. Further important additions were shown in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; 1,281 employers reported a staff of 109,577 persons, as compared with 82,809 in the preceding month. This gain exceeded the usual seasonal advance between May 1 and June 1 in the years since 1920, and was also larger than that recorded at the beginning of June, 1939.



## EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES 1936-1940





The index of employment in construction as a whole, however, was lower than at June 1 in any of the last three years; this was due to curtailment in road work, while building afforded considerably more employment than in any other June since that of 1931, and railway track work was brisker than at June 1 in either 1939 or 1938.

Services.—Hotels and restaurants showed the customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also recorded heightened activity. Statements were compiled from 600 firms employing 31,515 persons, as compared with 30,560 at May 1. Employment in this group was in much the same volume as at the same date of last year, when the reported additions to staffs had been on a larger scale, chiefly as a result of the Royal Visit.

Trade.—Further improvement was indicated in retail and-wholesale trade; the increase on the whole was considerably greater than the average percentage gain at the beginning of June in the experience of the years since 1920. The 2,109 co-operating establishments reported 136,456 employees, compared with 134,111 in the preceding month. The movement had also been favourable at June 1, 1939, but the index then was four points lower than that of 140.7 at the date under review.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while the course of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industries is depicted in Chart 4; the curves are plotted from the indexes given in Table 3.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Apr. 15 showed further substantial improvement, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette. Between Mar. 11 and Apr. 15, the number of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges fell by 148,518, to 972,695, which was lower than in any preceding month since the end of 1920, when the extended unemployment insurance scheme came into operation. The April, 1940, figure was lower by 671,699 than at Apr. 17, 1939. The percentage of unemployment among insured workers was 6.7 p.c. at Apr. 15, 1940, compared with 7.7 p.c. at Mar. 11, and 11.2 at Apr. 17, 1939.

Recent press dispatches state that the registered unemployed at May 20, 1940, numbered 880,822, the lowest figure since the record was commenced in 1920.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest reports received.)

The United States Department of Labor reported an increase of approximately 240,000 persons in the number employed in non-agricultural industries between April and May, an advance which resulted in an increase of some 1,000,000 employees over the number employed in May, 1939. The changes in employment in May, 1940, as compared with the preceding month were about usual for the season.

In manufacturing, there was a decline of 0.6 p.c.; this was due to seasonal slackening in textiles, apparel and automobile plants, causing losses which more than offset gains in the war material industries and in the seasonally active food and building materials industries. It was noted that the level of employment in the majority of manufacturing industries continued below the recent peak levels of 1937, the exceptions being the war-materials industries.



Based on the average for the three years 1923-25 as 100, the index of employment in manufacturing stood at 99.0 at May 15, 1940, compared with 99.6 in the preceding month, and 93.0 in May, 1939. The latest index for the durable goods industries was 96.4 and for the non-durable goods 101.5. In the same month of last year, the figures were 84.0 and 101.6, respectively.

In the non-manufacturing divisions, there were substantial gains in public and private construction, in transportation, public utilities, trade and in the service industries. Anthracite mines reported an increase of one p.c., and employment in metal mining advanced by 2.3 p.c., as a result of heightened activity due to the war situation. Quarries showed a seasonal expansion in staff; on the other hand, bituminous mines released 1.4 p.c. of their forces.

New York.— The New York State Department of Labor reported a decline of 0.8 p.c. in factory employment from the middle of April to the middle of May; the loss was seasonal in character, but was not equal to the average decrease at the same date in the last 25 years. The index, (average 1925-27=100) stood at 88.6 in May, 1940, when there was an increase of about 10 p.c. over May, 1939.

Illinois.— According to statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,724 employers throughout the State, there was a contra-seasonal increase of 0.8 p.c. in employment between Apr. 15 and May 15; moderate improvement was noted in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing divisions. The index of employment stood at 81.4 in May, 1940, as compared with 76.3 in May, 1939; these index numbers are based on the monthly average in the years, 1925-27, as 100.



TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alber- ta	British Columbia
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	-	-	-	107.5	108.1	106.5	-	-	-	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	-	-	-	110.7	115.5	121.5	-	-	-	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	-	-	-	115.9	126.2	132.4	-	-	-	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	-	-	-	114.5	117.8	115.8	-	-	-	113.3
June 1, 1931	103.6	105.2	-	-	-	104.3	104.2	103.3	-	-	-	97.9
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	-	-	-	87.8	89.9	89.3	-	-	-	83.7
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.8	-	-	-	79.3	81.6	82.7	-	-	-	76.2
June 1, 1934	96.6	98.4	-	-	-	90.9	104.4	89.5	-	-	-	89.1
June 1, 1935	97.6	101.6	-	-	-	93.8	101.6	92.2	-	-	-	96.6
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	-	-	-	99.8	104.7	97.7	-	-	-	102.2
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	111.0	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	139.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at June 1, 1940.

100.0    7.3    .1    4.3    2.9    29.7    42.7    11.9    5.5    2.6    3.8    8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
June 1, 1934	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
June 1, 1935	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
June 1, 1936	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1940.

14.9      1.5      13.1      1.4      3.4      1.9      3.7      3.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 3.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
June 1, 1934	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
June 1, 1935	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1940.

100.0	56.1	2.6	6.6	1.9	9.3	9.3	2.7	11.5
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Note:-- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1 1940	May 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937	June 1 1936	June 1 1935
MANUFACTURING	56.1	129.2	125.7	111.4	112.3	117.9	103.4	98.4
Animal products - edible	2.5	148.0	137.4	139.0	134.8	137.8	127.2	120.6
Fur and products	.2	120.7	115.9	102.5	103.6	102.5	97.2	99.0
Leather and products	2.0	116.8	122.5	110.1	105.3	117.9	109.5	108.1
Boots and shoes	1.3	113.0	120.5	112.1	109.5	120.2	110.9	112.0
Lumber and products	4.4	97.5	85.8	83.3	86.3	95.2	81.1	75.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	91.6	74.5	80.4	79.2	88.8	74.7	68.1
Furniture	.7	91.6	89.8	83.8	79.9	89.2	80.4	72.4
Other lumber products	1.0	122.9	120.4	117.2	114.2	120.1	102.2	101.6
Musical instruments	.2	62.1	61.5	42.1	45.1	55.2	36.5	27.4
Plant products - edible	3.2	121.1	115.4	112.2	111.5	112.5	107.4	98.9
Pulp and paper products	6.2	117.6	112.9	108.2	105.3	111.7	100.6	96.7
Pulp and paper	2.8	110.7	101.6	96.4	94.4	107.1	91.4	86.7
Paper products	1.0	141.6	139.9	128.0	130.8	133.0	117.8	109.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	118.2	118.1	116.5	110.7	110.5	106.7	105.5
Rubber products	1.1	107.5	108.4	107.2	100.8	108.9	96.5	91.3
Textile products	10.6	144.6	144.9	119.4	119.3	128.6	116.4	112.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	157.6	158.2	123.8	126.1	143.5	128.5	127.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.1	121.6	122.2	94.7	97.8	105.1	89.0	90.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	171.0	171.8	126.3	124.0	149.6	136.8	127.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	511.0	510.7	427.6	432.5	541.4	513.2	512.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	139.4	141.3	121.3	121.2	127.4	121.2	117.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.5	138.0	136.6	116.0	116.5	120.3	106.8	101.0
Other textile products	1.1	133.8	135.3	113.5	104.2	110.3	102.0	94.3
Tobacco	.7	100.3	134.5	96.0	102.5	99.4	92.7	104.1
Beverages	.8	172.9	171.6	171.8	167.7	154.3	136.8	130.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	191.4	190.4	161.8	161.2	155.7	141.9	131.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	106.0	95.5	94.0	92.9	99.6	86.0	77.9
Electric light and power	1.5	137.5	133.9	126.9	128.0	119.4	113.7	111.0
Electrical apparatus	1.7	147.3	143.8	129.1	136.8	143.8	123.3	108.1
Iron and steel products	14.0	126.4	122.2	98.1	104.8	111.5	90.9	86.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	158.3	151.6	129.9	130.9	144.1	104.3	104.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	134.0	132.9	115.7	123.4	129.5	102.7	90.1
Agricultural implements	.6	81.4	77.7	56.2	67.6	75.3	65.5	61.8
Land vehicles	5.9	115.3	112.3	91.9	99.6	104.4	90.8	86.9
Automobiles and parts	2.0	168.0	164.9	143.3	152.6	165.4	139.0	145.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.7	206.2	170.9	71.3	84.5	83.5	61.7	64.2
Heating appliances	.4	132.7	134.8	126.4	130.3	130.0	108.3	97.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	142.5	137.5	106.4	124.2	130.4	86.2	76.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	124.8	122.6	102.4	110.5	123.4	95.5	92.9
Other iron and steel products	2.2	132.0	129.6	101.6	101.5	111.1	88.8	83.7
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	180.5	175.9	155.5	156.8	157.1	130.1	121.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	172.7	165.2	157.7	158.8	153.0	137.6	134.6
Miscellaneous	.5	154.2	156.5	144.5	142.3	138.8	127.9	123.5
LOGGING	2.6	105.2	60.5	97.1	93.6	109.1	94.1	96.0
MINING	6.6	166.7	164.5	160.5	153.3	151.9	132.1	119.2
Coal	2.0	86.4	86.2	82.4	85.5	83.4	83.9	83.2
Metallic ores	3.8	354.9	353.1	342.7	316.6	308.4	252.6	216.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	145.9	135.0	139.7	129.3	143.5	109.5	92.8
COMMUNICATIONS	1.9	87.1	83.8	83.8	84.7	85.6	80.0	79.2
Telegraphs	.5	98.2	90.0	94.8	97.0	98.5	89.5	89.4
Telephones	1.4	84.0	82.1	80.8	81.4	82.1	77.5	76.5
TRANSPORTATION	9.3	90.3	88.8	86.5	84.9	86.7	85.4	79.9
Street railways and cartage	2.6	133.7	128.7	125.1	115.6	118.1	115.8	111.3
Steam railways	5.2	77.5	77.2	74.1	73.1	76.3	74.5	70.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	91.1	89.1	91.9	97.9	93.1	95.8	83.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.3	90.5	68.4	115.3	114.5	105.2	87.0	89.8
Building	2.5	68.4	54.0	53.8	54.5	58.7	52.0	54.0
Highway	4.1	126.1	91.7	227.6	223.2	180.3	129.8	146.1
Railway	2.7	79.9	61.4	73.1	72.9	81.7	82.7	72.9
SERVICES	2.7	142.5	138.2	141.8	135.3	129.0	123.0	118.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	135.8	130.4	136.6	128.5	121.2	114.7	113.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	154.3	151.8	150.9	146.1	142.1	135.3	125.1
TRADE	11.5	140.7	138.3	136.6	131.5	131.5	127.1	119.9
Retail	8.6	146.2	143.6	143.1	137.4	138.6	134.5	126.2
Wholesale	2.9	126.7	124.6	119.5	118.0	115.4	110.0	105.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	120.9	114.3	113.1	111.9	114.3	102.0	97.6

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	June 1 1940	May 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937	June 1 1936	June 1 1935
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	40.4	129.9	121.8	109.3	111.9	120.5	103.3	102.2
	Lumber products	5.4	104.7	94.1	83.0	87.2	105.0	92.3	90.8
	Pulp and paper	5.3	166.8	157.8	159.9	138.5	174.0	146.8	147.8
	Textile products	4.6	110.1	110.1	86.1	80.7	92.3	83.6	82.5
	Iron and steel	13.9	144.7	130.2	114.1	126.8	129.1	100.5	104.8
	Other manufactures	11.2	124.7	121.8	112.2	115.8	115.7	106.8	99.6
	Logging	3.5	130.7	75.0	140.6	113.9	163.3	96.2	106.2
	Mining	19.7	113.4	111.7	111.5	113.8	109.1	105.0	106.1
	Communications	2.3	91.8	89.3	89.4	89.7	88.0	86.6	83.2
	Transportation	10.0	75.0	98.3	61.7	64.2	68.2	61.0	60.3
	Construction	12.4	116.2	98.5	132.6	149.0	206.1	147.5	137.6
	Services	1.9	195.3	184.4	177.4	177.4	169.1	164.8	161.6
	Trade	9.8	142.7	138.0	134.1	129.7	127.8	118.6	112.0
	All Industries	100.0	117.0	112.8	108.4	110.9	122.0	103.4	101.6
	<u>Quebec</u>								
	All Manufacturing	62.9	133.9	129.8	113.3	115.2	119.3	103.7	97.9
<u>Quebec</u>	Lumber products	3.2	101.5	89.2	93.7	99.8	103.1	89.1	83.5
	Pulp and paper	7.8	115.9	108.0	102.8	101.7	108.0	96.1	90.3
	Textile products	18.4	161.6	161.5	133.7	135.2	141.4	124.2	119.2
	Iron and steel	11.1	118.1	113.8	85.6	95.2	102.6	82.9	73.0
	Other manufactures	22.4	137.4	133.6	123.3	121.2	121.5	107.5	103.4
	Logging	3.0	119.6	61.7	118.9	132.2	136.6	136.6	136.1
	Mining	3.7	291.8	283.3	272.9	244.8	260.0	177.3	137.8
	Communications	1.6	79.3	77.9	75.6	76.0	77.4	70.8	70.7
	Transportation	8.3	87.9	82.7	89.9	90.3	85.8	89.1	83.5
	Construction	9.3	82.0	54.3	158.9	148.9	86.3	63.8	60.2
	Services	2.4	124.5	120.7	123.8	121.5	114.0	108.0	102.9
	Trade	8.8	150.3	148.3	143.1	143.0	139.8	135.4	125.8
	All Industries	100.0	123.0	113.9	121.0	120.4	113.6	99.8	93.8
	<u>Ontario</u>								
	All Manufacturing	63.6	128.8	126.9	111.7	112.4	118.7	104.0	99.6
	Lumber products	3.7	85.4	73.1	78.9	73.8	83.9	69.5	67.9
	Pulp and paper	6.2	114.6	112.9	108.5	106.8	109.0	99.7	97.2
	Textile products	10.4	130.4	131.0	107.6	106.4	118.4	111.1	108.3
	Iron and steel	19.1	137.3	133.7	108.2	113.1	121.0	97.0	93.2
	Other manufactures	24.2	136.4	137.3	125.4	125.7	128.8	116.8	109.9
	Logging	1.9	103.1	35.1	68.1	61.2	83.7	67.7	71.8
	Mining	5.7	294.6	292.5	285.2	253.3	249.0	215.7	184.1
<u>Ontario - Prairie Provinces</u>	Communications	1.8	82.3	78.9	78.2	80.9	82.8	76.5	75.9
	Transportation	6.5	88.4	84.5	82.7	81.6	86.6	82.8	77.2
	Construction	7.2	97.2	74.9	94.2	97.8	112.3	83.3	99.7
	Services	2.5	165.2	161.3	162.8	157.8	148.5	146.5	146.1
	Trade	10.8	146.9	145.0	143.5	136.9	137.8	134.3	128.7
	All Industries	100.0	126.6	121.0	113.6	112.5	118.8	104.7	101.6
	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>								
	All Manufacturing	31.1	115.3	110.7	105.8	104.8	109.8	101.0	94.9
	Lumber products	2.2	106.7	91.5	110.2	105.6	112.5	90.9	84.8
	Pulp and paper	2.8	102.2	99.4	104.5	98.4	95.9	92.3	89.4
	Textile products	2.5	155.8	156.7	133.3	129.4	143.2	124.1	114.1
	Iron and steel	9.8	86.4	86.5	74.6	79.4	85.9	79.7	76.4
	Other manufactures	13.8	149.5	140.1	139.0	133.8	137.4	127.4	118.7
	Logging	.4	36.6	58.0	33.6	26.8	20.9	17.1	73.5
	Mining	6.6	106.6	106.7	100.0	98.8	94.7	95.3	87.1
	Communications	2.6	94.8	87.7	88.1	91.9	89.9	84.7	86.2
	Transportation	19.6	101.5	96.3	94.4	87.6	92.0	90.7	84.1
	Construction	15.1	89.5	67.1	84.4	81.6	81.5	93.7	89.4
	Services	3.4	127.6	120.9	129.9	116.8	114.6	104.5	93.8
	Trade	21.2	123.5	120.2	120.3	114.2	115.8	113.0	105.5
	All Industries	100.0	107.4	100.2	101.0	97.0	99.3	97.7	92.2
	<u>British Columbia</u>								
	All Manufacturing	43.5	124.4	117.2	107.8	106.8	112.8	100.3	93.0
	Lumber products	14.9	109.4	99.6	96.2	91.0	100.3	88.1	75.4
	Pulp and paper	5.8	127.5	123.1	107.0	100.6	125.0	109.1	103.4
	Textile products	1.2	137.8	139.2	119.8	126.4	131.7	125.5	109.9
	Iron and steel	4.9	123.2	115.3	85.4	93.5	86.8	71.7	70.3
	Other manufactures	16.7	140.0	134.1	127.7	129.7	129.4	118.1	115.1
	Logging	7.2	98.4	87.7	109.8	96.4	110.6	90.4	82.7
	Mining	9.6	111.0	108.7	106.3	113.6	113.5	94.3	88.2
	Communications	3.1	111.2	107.9	115.5	108.6	110.2	104.7	99.8
	Transportation	11.2	92.0	92.6	94.6	93.7	95.2	94.3	87.7
	Construction	9.0	79.3	74.8	81.5	88.7	114.7	115.7	118.9
	Services	3.8	128.5	126.7	133.8	118.3	115.0	103.5	98.1
	Trade	12.6	138.0	136.8	137.4	132.7	133.0	123.1	115.3
	All Industries	100.0	112.0	107.2	106.6	105.1	112.2	102.2	96.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1 1940	May 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937	June 1 1936	June 1 1935
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	67.6	124.7	122.2	107.9	109.2	111.8	97.2	90.2
Plant products - edible	4.4	135.3	131.9	128.6	122.4	112.4	111.6	109.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	115.0	115.4	116.0	107.5	107.6	103.6	101.6
Textiles	16.8	143.2	142.1	121.2	121.3	120.9	105.0	98.8
Tobacco and beverages	4.6	126.6	123.6	117.7	118.7	110.4	105.9	102.8
Iron and steel	16.3	114.1	110.0	85.5	95.3	101.1	82.2	69.4
Other manufactures	21.2	120.8	118.3	109.7	108.4	115.7	98.7	92.8
Communications	2.3	67.5	66.8	64.5	64.7	65.4	61.6	62.6
Transportation	8.0	92.4	88.7	99.5	98.4	94.6	100.1	93.7
Construction	4.1	45.2	44.8	104.3	91.0	61.9	42.6	38.3
Trade	14.3	145.5	144.0	137.4	135.1	134.4	129.1	120.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	113.5	111.3	108.7	107.3	105.2	93.7	87.2
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	61.9	129.9	126.2	104.7	105.6	106.4	98.3	96.3
Leather products	12.9	89.4	95.3	92.2	94.7	104.3	107.0	103.9
Other manufactures	49.0	147.5	139.4	110.3	110.6	107.4	94.2	92.8
Transportation	10.5	126.0	83.6	97.2	100.1	87.8	95.1	94.5
Construction	6.7	101.7	69.7	314.3	98.8	77.9	90.8	110.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	125.6	115.6	124.2	103.8	101.6	96.8	95.8
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	64.3	121.8	119.8	107.2	105.8	107.9	98.8	95.5
Plant products - edible	5.2	120.0	118.6	116.7	113.1	114.1	108.0	102.8
Printing and publishing	8.6	132.8	133.3	125.4	124.1	125.7	116.6	114.3
Textiles	11.2	107.4	107.5	90.4	89.1	95.9	89.3	90.1
Iron and steel	12.9	130.2	125.5	96.4	97.5	98.9	81.7	79.6
Other manufactures	26.4	122.0	119.4	112.8	110.7	111.1	104.3	98.5
Communications	2.3	69.3	67.9	67.4	66.1	67.3	64.2	66.4
Transportation	5.4	102.3	99.3	99.4	97.1	101.2	95.6	89.2
Construction	2.5	65.2	58.3	56.0	61.1	66.5	58.7	63.2
Trade	21.0	135.7	134.7	132.0	126.3	129.1	125.3	120.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	119.9	117.9	109.2	106.7	108.7	101.1	97.9
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	46.1	109.3	106.3	101.4	97.3	102.6	95.0	89.8
Lumber products	4.0	54.3	50.8	71.4	49.6	66.4	44.1	45.6
Pulp and paper	15.5	102.6	103.6	98.1	94.6	99.5	87.7	93.9
Other manufactures	26.6	134.8	129.1	114.2	116.5	117.8	118.7	102.9
Construction	13.6	143.1	104.1	118.4	121.5	136.0	148.3	156.1
Trade	22.2	147.5	144.4	143.0	139.0	133.8	135.2	121.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	117.9	111.0	109.8	106.3	111.8	108.2	103.5
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	83.0	124.7	122.3	104.5	108.2	116.1	95.9	91.2
Textiles	16.6	103.2	102.8	82.5	85.9	92.0	87.0	85.4
Electrical apparatus	9.5	123.5	127.8	104.7	120.0	126.0	103.4	93.7
Iron and steel	33.9	133.6	128.5	109.7	109.6	121.4	87.0	82.2
Other manufactures	23.0	131.9	129.0	117.4	121.4	126.5	113.9	108.9
Construction	3.1	76.7	71.8	56.1	50.6	55.6	54.1	62.7
Trade	9.1	136.4	136.1	131.5	132.0	132.0	130.6	121.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	122.3	120.1	104.6	106.6	114.2	97.6	93.5
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	86.9	177.5	172.3	149.2	159.9	166.6	132.5	134.7
Iron and steel	67.7	179.5	174.6	144.4	161.9	170.2	132.1	138.6
Other manufactures	19.2	170.6	164.6	165.4	153.0	153.0	134.1	120.4
Construction	1.9	44.9	39.9	40.8	54.0	57.0	31.8	26.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	160.0	155.2	136.4	146.0	153.1	123.2	123.5
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	49.5	107.1	105.5	97.5	99.7	105.8	98.2	93.9
Animal products - edible	5.8	139.7	130.5	134.3	127.6	137.5	121.9	128.1
Printing and publishing	5.6	108.3	104.0	107.8	101.1	98.4	96.6	97.2
Textiles	6.7	159.6	160.3	136.0	137.2	149.8	132.6	118.6
Iron and steel	17.3	82.3	82.7	69.7	78.7	87.2	80.8	75.3
Other manufactures	14.1	121.2	119.1	116.9	114.2	116.2	110.4	106.1
Transportation	9.4	80.7	76.9	76.2	77.6	82.4	74.6	72.1
Construction	3.1	47.8	40.7	32.6	42.3	36.2	40.3	37.6
Trade	30.1	104.2	101.5	102.1	96.8	99.0	97.1	92.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	99.4	96.6	92.4	92.8	96.5	90.9	87.0
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	43.6	137.7	130.6	116.0	111.2	117.4	106.4	97.1
Lumber products	11.1	108.0	97.8	86.0	69.8	87.3	79.7	68.7
Other manufactures	32.5	151.9	146.2	129.8	130.0	131.2	118.6	110.2
Communications	6.5	111.0	107.7	114.7	107.5	106.7	104.3	99.4
Transportation	13.6	92.5	96.8	97.6	99.0	100.5	101.2	93.7
Construction	5.1	52.7	50.5	42.8	51.4	62.4	63.7	59.8
Services	6.9	130.0	127.8	133.9	116.4	115.5	101.9	98.0
Trade	24.3	142.4	140.7	139.8	135.7	138.2	128.1	120.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	118.6	115.7	109.9	106.4	110.8	103.8	96.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.









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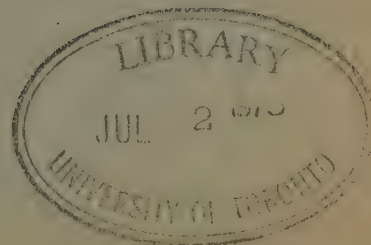
**THE**  
**JULY**  
**EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**  
**1940**

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
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OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

Employment showed further, important expansion at July 1, when the improvement was above the average for that date in the experience of the years since 1920; the number added to the reported working forces was also considerably larger than at July 1 of last summer, although it was not equal to the gain from June to July in 1937 and a few earlier years of the record.

Statistics were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,159 establishments employing 1,220,791 workers; this was an increase of 36,508, or 3.1 p.c., over their June 1 staff of 1,184,283. The index (1926=100) rose from 120.9 in the preceding month, to 124.7 at July 1, 1940. This figure was the same as that for July 1, 1929, and was otherwise the highest for that date in the twenty years for which data are available. The latest index was 7.7 p.c. above that of 115.8 at the beginning of July of last summer.

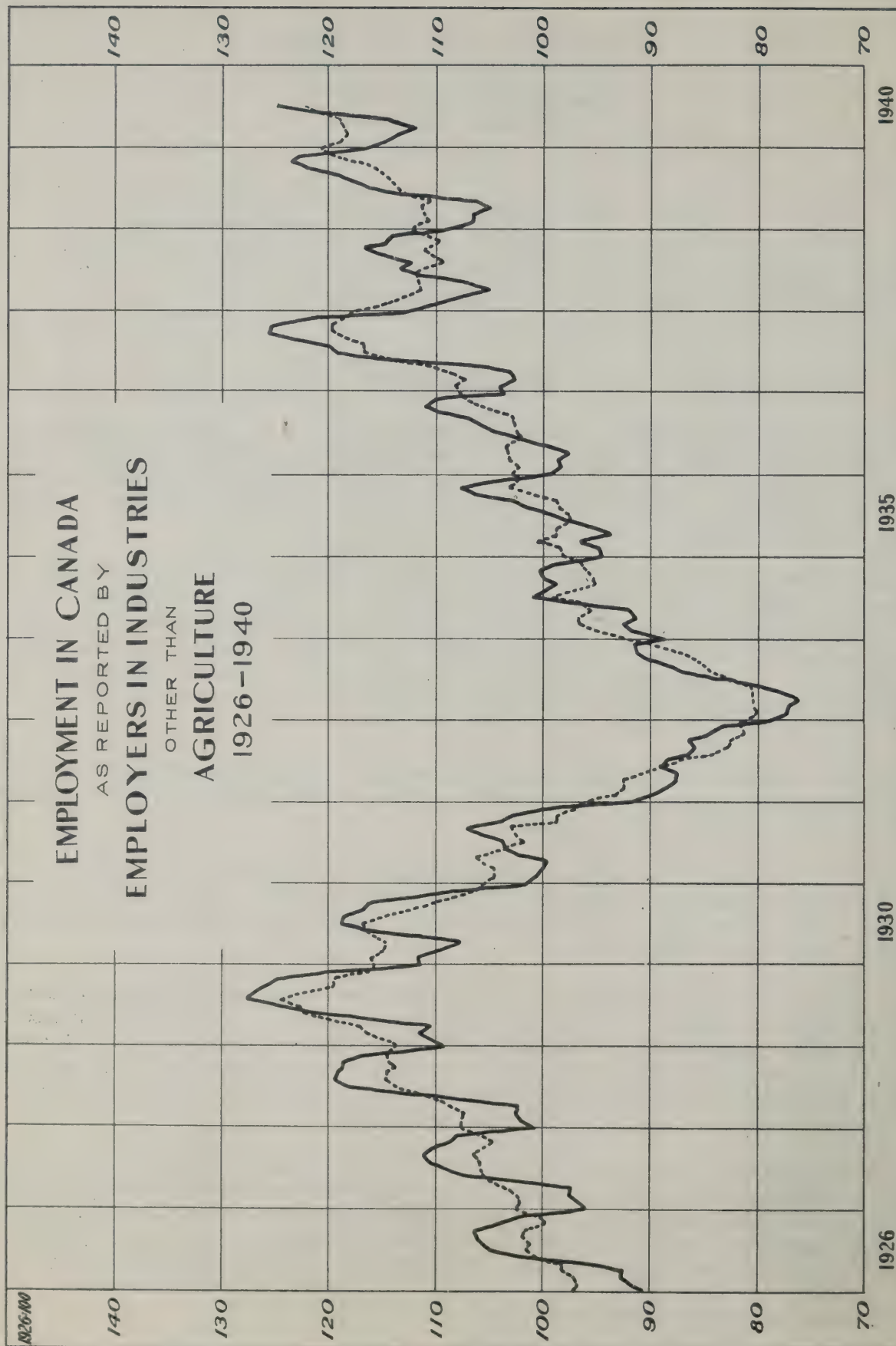
Since the increase at the date under review was above normal in the experience of other years of the record, the seasonally-adjusted index also advanced, standing at 122.3, compared with 120.9 at June 1.

Calculated on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted indexes at July 1 in recent years are as follows:--1940, 124.7; 1939, 115.8; 1938, 113.5; 1937, 119.1; 1936, 104.6; 1935, 99.5; 1934, 101.0; 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7 and 1927, 109.7.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole continued to increase, bringing the index to a new high of 130.3, where it was ten points above the previous July maximum of 120.3 in 1929. There were pronounced gains over June 1, 1940, in food, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel, together with smaller advances in many other branches of manufacturing. Leather and textile plants, however, reported seasonal curtailment.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, communications, transportation, services, trade and construction and maintenance showed substantial improvement, that in the last-named being greatest. The increases, except in logging, were seasonal in character; with the exception of those in mining, they were generally larger than usual for the time of year. The advance in logging was not in accordance with the custom in earlier years of the record, in sixteen of which the trend at July 1 had been downward in that industry.

An analysis of the data by industries is given in greater detail, following the text dealing with the situation in the provinces and the leading cities.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



The firms furnishing statements for July 1 of last year had numbered 11,760, and their employees had aggregated 1,126,216, an increase of approximately 26,100 over their June 1, 1939, staffs. A generally favourable movement had then been indicated in the non-manufacturing groups with the exception of logging, while manufacturing had reported a slowing-up.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For July 1, 407 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 34,937 persons, compared with 33,614 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the July 1 survey of employment to 1,255,728 in 12,566 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 124.7 in the industries above enumerated to 124.4; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for June 1, the index declined from 120.9 to 120.6. The July 1, 1939, index stood at 115.8 without the figures from the financial institutions, and at 115.6 when they were included.

#### ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:-- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired; those living on income; those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation"; employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Thus the estimates of the total number of wage-earners include some enlisted men who were unemployed wage-earners prior to enlistment. The estimates of wage-earners in employment are entirely exclusive of enlisted men, but the estimates of



unemployed wage-earners include a considerable number of previously unemployed wage-earners who have now enlisted. So, if enlisted men are not included as wage-earners, there is in these figures an overstatement of the total number of wage-earners and also a corresponding overstatement of the number of unemployed wage-earners. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment in recent months are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The following table shows in thousands, the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed in recent months, together with figures for May in the period, 1928-1939.

There was an important increase in the total number of estimated wage-earners between April and May, the figure rising by 74,000 to 2,794,000 in the latter month; the estimate was higher than in any other May for which computations have been made. The estimate of the number in employment also showed a pronounced gain at May 31, 1940, when it was 2,489,000, compared with 2,353,000 in the preceding month. This was a higher figure for May than in any other year except 1929; the estimate for that month was 2,504,000.

The latest estimated number of unemployed was 305,000, a decline of 62,000 from April, 1940, and of 90,000 from May, 1939, while the May, 1940, figure was also smaller than in that month in any other year since 1929.

Estimates of the Total Number of Wage-Earners, of Those in Employment and of Those Unemployed, as at May 31 in the Years since 1927, and Monthly in 1940.

Month	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
May, 1928	2,364	2,331	33
May, 1929	2,589	2,504	85
May, 1930	2,777	2,391	386
May, 1931	2,573	2,133	440
May, 1932	2,498	1,871	627
May, 1933	2,398	1,717	681
May, 1934	2,570	2,046	524
May, 1935	2,518	2,009	509
May, 1936	2,559	2,101	458
May, 1937	2,680	2,353	327
May, 1938	2,704	2,304	400
May, 1939	2,724	2,329	395
Jan. 1940	2,732 1/	2,355 2/	377 3/
Feb.	2,725 1/	2,338 2/	387 3/
Mar.	2,695 1/	2,304 2/	391 3/
Apr.	2,720 1/	2,353 2/	367 3/
May	2,794 1/	2,489 2/	305 3/

1/ Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

2/ Exclusive of enlisted men.

3/ Including a considerable number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.



# EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend continued generally upward throughout the Dominion, the provincial gains in employment ranging from 2.3 p.c. in Ontario and 2.6 p.c. in British Columbia, to 6.1 p.c. in Alberta and 7.1 p.c. in New Brunswick. Numerically, the largest increase was in Ontario, where 11,820 persons were added to the staffs of the co-operating firms. The volume of employment in each of the five economic areas was greater than at July 1, 1939. The indexes in Quebec and Ontario were at their peaks for the beginning of July in the twenty years of the record. In the Prairie Provinces, the favourable comparison goes back to 1930; in the Maritimes, employment at the latest date was brisker than in any other July in the period since 1920, with the exception of that in 1937, while in British Columbia, the index numbers for July 1 in 1937 and 1929, only, were higher.

Maritime Provinces.— Statements were tabulated from 855 establishments employing 91,996 men and women, as against 86,809 in the preceding month. This increase, (to which the three provinces in this area contributed), brought the Maritimes' index to 124.0 at July 1, 1940; it was then some eight points higher than at the beginning of July in 1939, when the gain over the preceding month had been rather larger. Highway construction and logging reported the greatest expansion in operations at the date under review, but there were also additions to staffs in trade, services, communications and mining. Manufacturing showed little general change, improvement in food, lumber, pulp and paper, leather and some other classes being slightly more than offset by losses in chemical, iron and steel, clay, glass and stone and textile factories; the losses were largely seasonal in character.

The 832 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the survey for July 1, 1939, had reported 85,530 workers, as compared with 79,982 in the preceding month.

Quebec.— Manufacturing showed greater activity in Quebec, there being increases in lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and some other classes; on the other hand, leather and textile plants were seasonally slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, logging, transportation and construction and maintenance reported considerably heightened employment, and there were smaller gains in mining, communications, services and trade. The personnel of the 3,041 co-operating firms included 362,696 men and women; as compared with 352,198 at June 1, this was an increase of 10,498 workers, or three p.c. The advance was seasonal in character, the trend in Quebec having been upward in fourteen of the preceding nineteen years for which data are available. Industrial activity in that province was at a higher level than at July 1 of earlier summers of the record. Standing at 126.6 at the latest date, the index was 2.6 points above that at July 1, 1939, when the 2,907 business enterprises making returns had employed 353,301 persons, or some 8,450 more than in the preceding month.

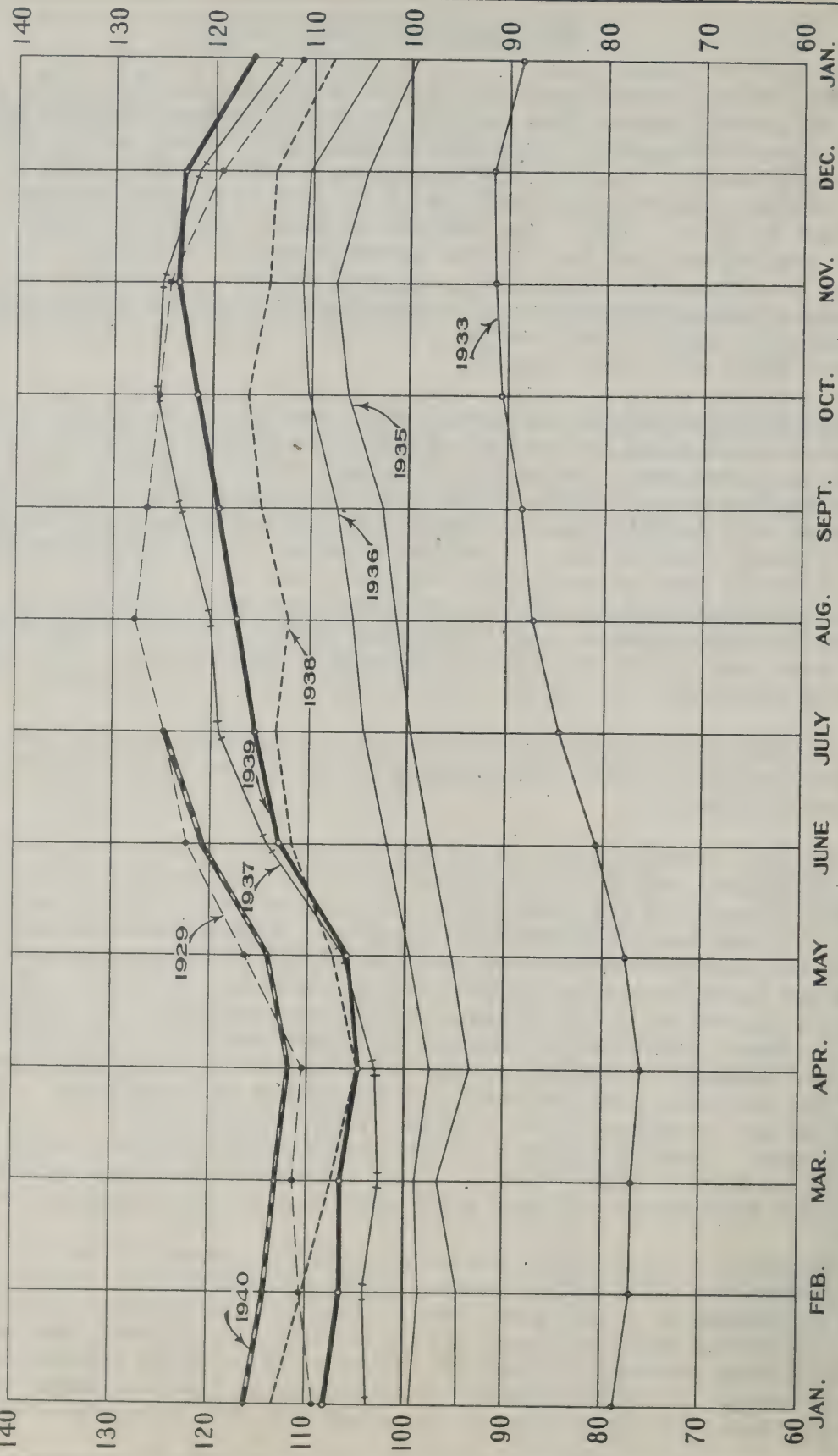
Ontario.— Further but smaller increases in personnel were indicated in Ontario, where the 5,278 establishments whose statistics were tabulated reported 517,370 employees, or 11,820 more than at June 1. The movement at July 1 in previous years has usually, though not invariably, been upward, the average change being a moderate advance; the gain at the date under review was decidedly larger than the average, and also exceeded that recorded in the same month of last summer. The latest index was higher than in any other July for which data have been tabulated.

The expansion at the date under review took place mainly in construction, manufacturing and transportation, but logging, communications, services and trade were also busier. Mining, on the other hand, was slacker. The largest gains in manufacturing were in the lumber, vegetable food, iron and steel, electrical

Chart 2

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1940



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity, for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



apparatus and non-ferrous metal industries, while seasonal curtailment was shown in leather and textile factories.

The 5,140 employers furnishing statistics for July 1, 1939, had a staff of 455,570, as compared with 451,121 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.— The most important expansion recorded in this area was in construction and maintenance and transportation, but manufacturing, mining, communications, services and trade also afforded more employment. Data were compiled from 1,710 firms with an aggregate working force of 147,022 persons at July 1, as against 140,575 in their last return. This gain of 6,447 men and women exceeded the average increase at July 1 in the earlier years of the record, and was also larger than that noted at the beginning of July last summer. The index, at 112.4 at the date under review, was the highest for July in any year since 1930, being considerably above that of 104.0 at July 1, 1939, when the 1,667 co-operating establishments reported 134,548 employees, as compared with 130,630 at June 1, 1939.

British Columbia.— Continued advances were made in British Columbia, where a staff of 101,702 persons was employed at the date under review by the 1,274 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 99,151 employees at the beginning of June. Manufacturing was seasonally busier, particularly in the food, lumber and iron and steel divisions; transportation, construction and trade also reported improvement, and there were slight gains in mining, communications and services. On the other hand, logging showed curtailment, as compared with June 1, 1940, a number of camps closing as a result of the fire hazard. Employment was brisker than at the same date in 1939, or any other summer of the record except those of 1929 and 1937, when the indexes were 118.2 and 117.1, respectively, as compared with 114.8 at the latest date, and 111.0 at July 1, 1939. The 1,214 establishments furnishing data for the beginning of July last year had employed 97,267 men and women, an increase of 3,751 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas in the last few years; the curves are plotted from the indexes in Table 1.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Seven of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made — Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver — showed heightened activity, while the tendency was seasonally downward in Windsor. The largest gains were in Toronto and Vancouver. Except in Quebec, (where there was practically no general change in the twelve-month comparison), employment in each of these metropolitan areas was more active than at July 1, 1939. In Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Winnipeg, the indexes were higher than at that date in any other year since 1930; in Toronto and Hamilton, the favourable comparison goes back to 1929, while the Vancouver figure was at its maximum for any month in the years for which statistics are available for the cities.

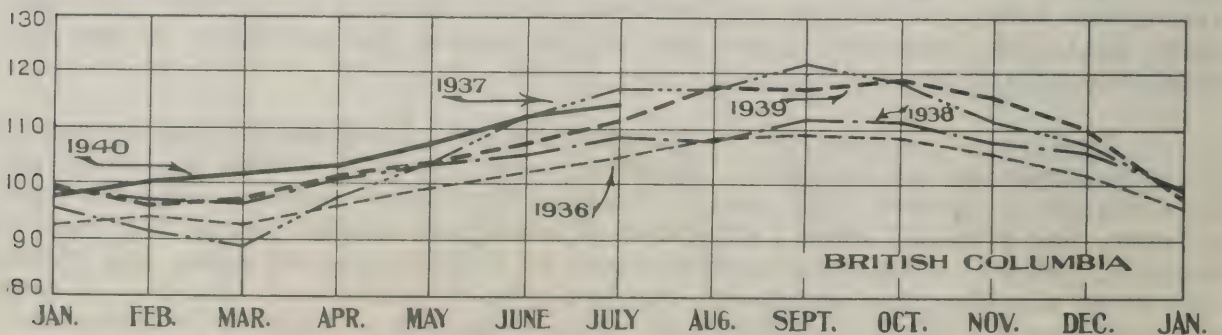
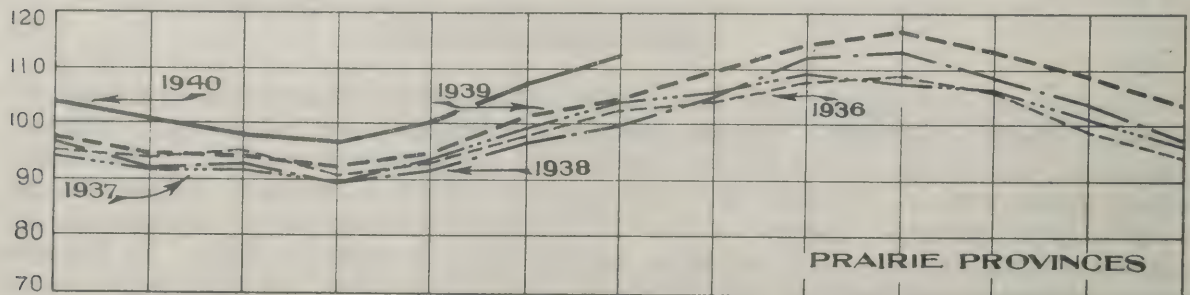
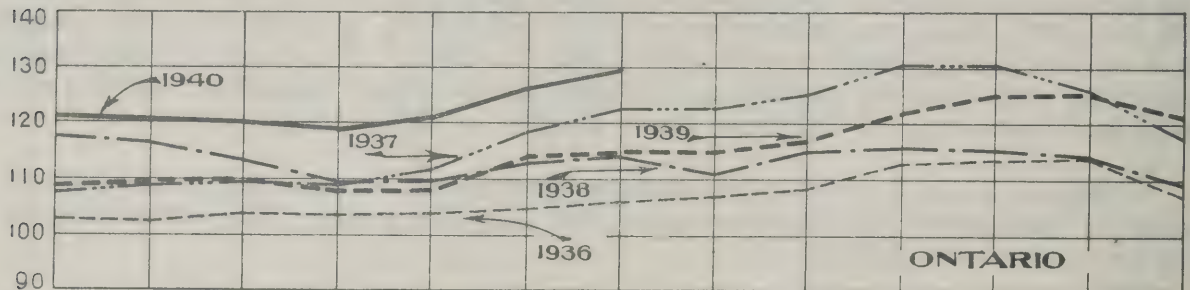
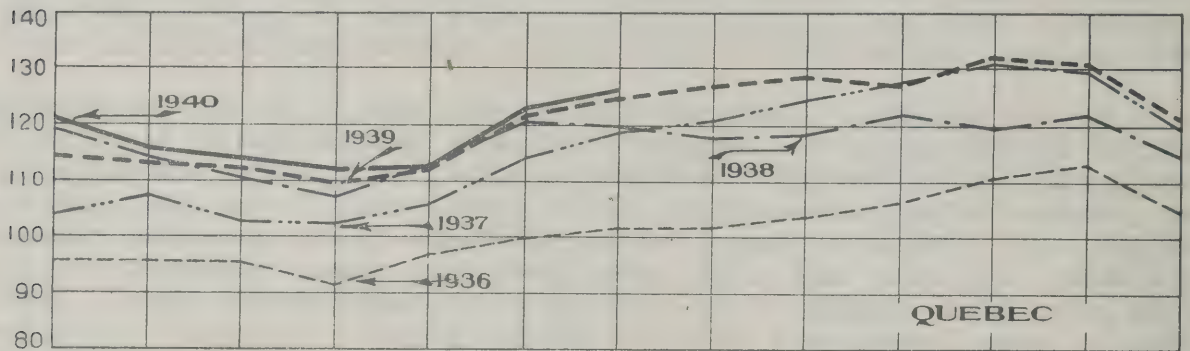
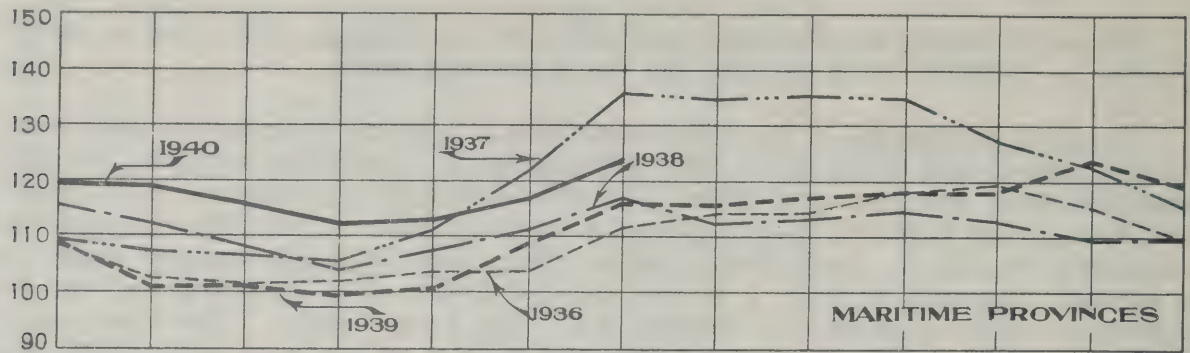
Montreal.— Employment in Montreal reported considerable improvement, mainly in transportation and building. Manufacturing, however, showed a slowing-up, largely as a result of seasonal dullness in textile factories; leather production was also quieter, but iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, and lumber plants indicated substantial gains. A combined working force of 177,994 men and women was recorded by the 1,789 co-operating employers, who had 176,787 workers at June 1. A decrease had been noted at July 1, 1939, when 1,694 firms had a staff of 167,666; the index then was lower, standing at 108.3, as compared with 114.5 at the latest date.

Chart 3

# EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1936-1940

1926=100





Quebec.- An upward movement was evident in Quebec City, where statements were tabulated from 214 establishments with 17,670 employees, compared with 17,427 in the preceding month. Employment in construction and manufacturing advanced, while other industries showed little general change. The index was practically the same as at the beginning of July last summer, although the increase in personnel had then been larger.

Toronto.- There was continued improvement in industrial activity in Toronto at July 1, when manufacturing, transportation, building construction and trade were brisker. The largest gains were in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel. Textile factories, on the other hand, were slacker. The 1,810 employers making returns enlarged their staffs by 1,957 workers to 156,868 at the beginning of July. At the same date of last year, the 1,748 co-operating business concerns had increased their labour forces by 398 persons, to 140,477; the July 1, 1939, index had stood at 109.4, compared with 121.4 at the latest date.

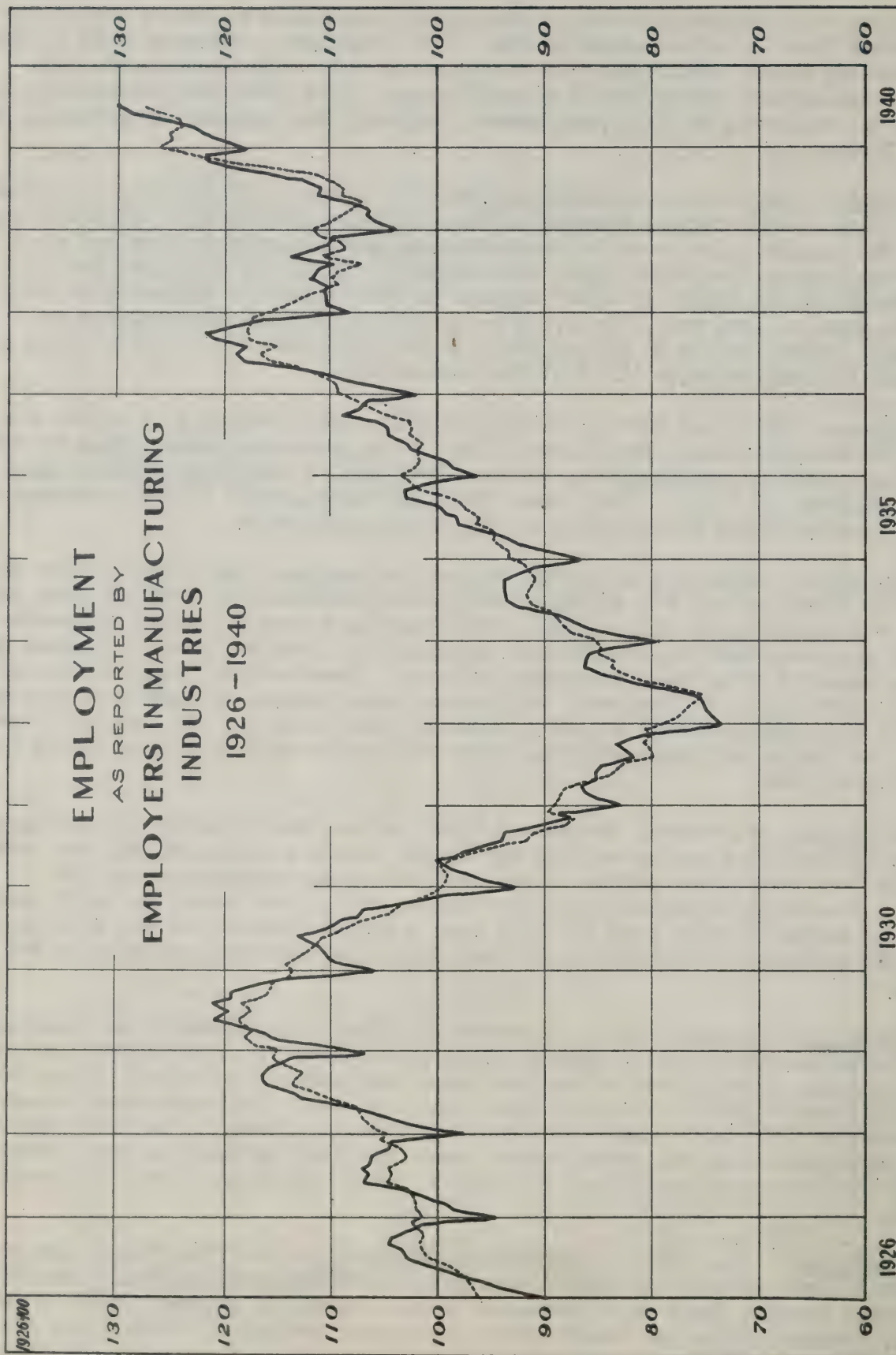
Ottawa.- Statistics were received from 236 establishments with 16,830 men and women on their paylists, or 837 more than in the preceding month. Most of the increase took place in manufacturing and construction. A decidedly smaller gain had been indicated at July 1, 1939, when 228 firms had reported 15,134 employees. Employment then was much quieter than at the date under review.

Hamilton.- There was a further advance in Hamilton, where 622 workers were added to the forces of the 334 employers furnishing information, bringing them to 40,540 at the beginning of July, 1940. Manufacturing showed continued improvement, notably in the food, textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions, and trade also reported moderately increased activity. Construction, however, was not so active. For July 1 of last year, 330 returns were tabulated, showing a combined staff of 34,410, compared with 34,049 at June 1, 1939; activity was then at a lower level than at the latest date, when the index was at its maximum for any month in the years since 1929.

In Windsor, a seasonal decline of 2,301 persons was recorded in the payrolls of the 194 co-operating employers, who had 19,820 in their employ at the date under review; the loss took place mainly in the iron and steel industries, but the textile and some other divisions were also rather dull. The index, at 143.4, was considerably higher than at July 1, 1939, when a larger contraction had been indicated. The personnel of the 197 firms then furnishing data had included 15,853 employees.

Winnipeg.- Transportation, construction, manufacturing and trade registered moderate advances, while little general change took place in other industries. An aggregate working force of 44,342 men and women was reported by the 537 firms making returns; this was a gain of 826 over their June 1 staffs. The improvement noted at the beginning of July last summer had involved a similar number of workers, but the index of employment then was seven points lower than that of 101.3 at the latest date. The 521 statements tabulated for July 1, 1939, had shown a combined payroll of 40,952.

Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver was favourable, according to statistics from 553 establishments employing 41,683 persons, as against 40,212 in the preceding month. There were increases in all industrial groups, those in manufacturing, transportation and construction being most pronounced; within the first-named, the largest additions to the payrolls were made in food and iron and steel factories. Expansion on a smaller scale had been recorded by the 518 concerns co-operating at the beginning of July last year, whose employees had numbered 37,544. The index then, however, was over ten points lower than that of 122.9 at the latest date; this was the highest figure indicated in any month for which information is available.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937



Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- Employment in manufacturing showed continued expansion at July 1, when a staff of 670,123 men and women was reported by the 6,697 co-operating establishments, whose employees in the preceding month had numbered 664,512. This increase of 5,611 workers, which was considerably larger than usual for the time of year, raised the index (1926=100) from 129.2 at June 1, 1940, to a new all-time high of 130.3 at the date under review. The previous maximum for July was in 1929, when the figure had been 120.3, while the index for July of last summer had stood at 111.3.

The movement at the beginning of July had been downward in nine and upward in ten of the nineteen preceding years for which data are available, the average change from June to July in this period being a very slight advance. Since the improvement at the date under review exceeded this average gain, the seasonally-adjusted index also showed an increase, rising from 126.7 at June 1, to 127.7 at the first of July. Like the crude index, the seasonally-corrected figure was the highest on record in any month for which statistics are available, in a period of nearly twenty years.

An analysis of the data for July 1, 1940, shows pronounced expansion in the animal and vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal groups, with smaller gains in a number of other divisions. The exceptions to the generally upward movement were leather, textile and miscellaneous manufactured products. The losses in the first two of these were seasonal, while the general increase in iron and steel was contrary to the usual movement at July 1 in the experience of the years since 1920.

At July 1 in recent years, the unadjusted indexes in manufacturing have been as follows:-- 1940, 130.3; 1939, 111.3; 1938, 111.8; 1937, 119.0; 1936, 104.7; 1935, 98.5; 1934, 93.8; 1933, 83.0; 1932, 85.4; 1931, 97.2; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 120.3; 1928, 113.1 and 1927, 106.8.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics at July 1, 1939, had numbered 6,410 and their employees had aggregated 569,948, as compared with 570,330 in the preceding month.

Logging.-- There was an important increase in employment in logging, 4,788 men being added to the staffs of the 389 reporting firms, who employed 35,866 at July 1. The improvement took place mainly in New Brunswick and Quebec, while curtailment was recorded in British Columbia, partly owing to the closing of camps during the season of acute danger from fires. A moderate decrease had been recorded at the same date in 1939, when the index was about twenty-six points lower; the latest figure was higher than that for the same month in previous years of the record, except 1937.

Mining.-- Returns were tabulated from 416 mine operators with 77,941 employees, as compared with 77,713 in their last report. The extraction of metallic ores and of coal afforded rather less employment, while that of other non-metallic minerals reported improvement. The mining index stood at 167.2, compared with 164.1 at the beginning of July, 1939; the increase over the preceding month had then been on a much larger scale.

Transportation.-- Employment continued to advance in this group, there being gains in street and electric railway operation and cartage, in steam railway operation and in stevedoring; 537 employers reported a combined working force of 114,126 persons, as against 110,029 at June 1. Activity in the transportation division was greater than at July 1 in 1939 or any other year since 1931. The additions to staffs indicated at that date of last summer had been much smaller than



those at July 1, 1940.

Communications.- There was a further improvement in communications, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 23,885 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 23,260 at June 1. Employment on both telegraphs and telephones was brisker. A similar gain on the whole had been recorded at the beginning of July of last summer, but the index in this division was then over three points lower.

Construction and Maintenance.- Marked increases were again recorded in construction. Data were received from 1,321 contractors whose employees aggregated 127,232, or 17,600 more than in the preceding month. In highway construction, some 10,200 additional men were reported on the staffs of the co-operating employers, while there were also substantial gains in building and railway construction and maintenance work. Employment in construction as a whole was not so active as at the beginning of July of last year, when much larger increases had been indicated; the falling-off in this comparison took place in the road division, building and railway work both showing considerable improvement as compared with July of last summer.

Services.- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 600 employers with 32,995 persons on their staffs, as compared with 31,515 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the advance, which was on about the same scale as that noted at July 1, 1939; the index then, however, was slightly lower than at the latest date.

Trade.- Wholesale and retail trade both reported greater activity; the general gain greatly exceeded the average increase from June to July in the experience of the years since 1920, being also larger than that reported at July 1 last summer. Statements were tabulated from 2,113 establishments having 138,623 employees, as against 136,544 at the beginning of June, 1940. Employment as reported by the larger trading organizations throughout the Dominion was at its maximum for July in the years since 1920.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Unemployment showed a further decrease between Apr. 15 and May 20, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among workers, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 6.1 at May 20, as compared with 6.7 at Apr. 15, 1940, and 10.2 at May 15, 1939. The number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain declined from the preceding month by 91,873, to 880,822 at May 20, 1940, when the figure was smaller by 611,460 than at May 15, 1939.

The largest reductions in unemployment were in construction, the distributive trades, hotels and boarding house service, agriculture, local government service, coal-mining, the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry, metal goods manufacture, engineering and road transport. On the other hand, unemployment increased in dock and harbour service, paper manufacture, the linen industry and certain textile industries.



It should be noted that in addition to unemployed persons absorbed into the industries engaged on war work, there is a steady flow of transfer into the industries from less essential industries, which is not reflected by the reduction in the total numbers unemployed. The recorded reductions in unemployment therefore are not an adequate measure of the changes in employment in the industries engaged upon war work.

Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed at June 17, 1940, numbered 766,845, a decline of 113,987 from the preceding month; the latest figure was lower by about 500,000 than that of June, 1939.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

The United States Department of Labor reports that the return of approximately 235,000 workers to jobs in non-agricultural industries between May and June raised the level of employment to the highest point reached this year, and resulted in an increase of more than 900,000 workers over June, 1939. Gains were reported in all major fields of non-agricultural employment, except mining. A significant feature of the situation was the contra-seasonal advance of about 50,000 in employment in factories from May to June. Greater-than-seasonal, or contra-seasonal gains in many lines of manufacturing, particularly the war materials industries, offset the seasonal losses reported in automobiles, cotton goods, women's clothing, and other industries showing declines. In the war materials industries, aircraft firms continued to expand operations, nearly twice as many workers being employed as in June, 1939, while engine, shipbuilding and machine tool plants also reported further substantial gains. Based on the 1923-25 average as 100, the index of factory employment in June, 1940, at 99.7, was 6.7 p.c. above the level of a year ago and the June payroll index was 13.2 p.c. above that of June, 1939.

New York.— According to the State Department of Labor, there was a contra-seasonal increase of 0.4 p.c. in employment in New York factories from May 15 to June 15, when the preliminary index of employment, (average 1925-1927=100), stood at 88.8, ten p.c. above the level of June, 1939. The food, mineral, leather and chemical industries reported gains that were larger than usual for the time of year. Metals and machinery and pulp and paper plants also showed important expansion, of a contra-seasonal character.

Massachusetts.— Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,762 representative manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 253,851 persons during the week including or ending nearest June 15, 1940, a decline of 1,159 employees, or 0.4 p.c. from the corresponding week in May. The loss was seasonal, but was smaller than the average between May and June in the preceding fifteen years. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing in June, 1940, was greater by 1.9 p.c. than in June, 1939.

Illinois.— Reports to the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,633 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments show an advance of 0.7 p.c. in employment between May and June, 1940, while there was an increase of 7.2 p.c. over June, 1939. The index, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) was 82.0 in June, 1940, as compared with 76.5 in the same month of last year.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	-	-	-	109.6	108.9	110.7	-	-	-	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	-	-	-	113.6	117.7	129.8	-	-	-	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	-	-	-	119.4	127.2	136.7	-	-	-	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	-	-	-	116.8	116.9	120.4	-	-	-	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	-	-	-	103.2	102.7	108.9	-	-	-	97.9
July 1, 1932	88.7	96.4	-	-	-	86.6	89.2	90.5	-	-	-	83.7
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	-	-	-	83.0	85.0	85.0	-	-	-	81.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	100.4	-	-	-	94.1	109.9	94.1	-	-	-	94.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	106.7	-	-	-	94.8	102.7	96.3	-	-	-	99.5
July 1, 1936	104.6	111.7	-	-	-	101.6	106.2	101.9	-	-	-	104.8
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	111.0	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	139.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at July 1, 1940.

100.0    7.6    .2    4.4    3.0    29.7    42.4    12.0    5.5    2.6    3.9    8.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
July 1, 1935	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
July 1, 1936	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1940.

14.6      1.4      12.8      1.4      3.3      1.6      3.6      3.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Mam- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
July 1, 1936	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1940.

100.0	54.9	2.9	6.4	2.0	9.3	10.4	2.7	11.4
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	July 1 1940	June 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936	July 1 1935
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	54.9	130.3	129.2	111.3	111.8	119.0	104.7	98.5
Animal products - edible	2.4	151.6	148.0	143.2	139.0	142.3	134.4	125.7
Fur and products	.2	119.8	120.7	108.0	97.7	105.1	97.1	96.8
Leather and products	1.9	110.3	116.8	108.5	103.4	113.6	106.0	102.8
Boots and shoes	1.2	107.7	113.0	110.9	106.9	115.4	106.3	105.5
Lumber and products	4.6	102.6	97.5	93.1	89.9	99.4	86.8	80.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	98.3	91.6	88.7	84.6	94.8	81.3	75.8
Furniture	.7	91.8	91.6	81.7	81.6	89.3	81.8	73.3
Other lumber products	1.1	127.0	122.9	116.6	113.6	121.9	108.2	102.4
Musical instruments	.1	63.9	62.1	51.2	52.8	56.4	44.7	35.1
Plant products - edible	3.2	126.8	121.1	119.1	120.9	119.4	112.7	103.3
Pulp and paper products	6.0	118.7	117.6	110.4	106.7	113.7	102.4	96.6
Pulp and paper	2.8	113.5	110.7	100.1	97.5	110.5	95.0	87.8
Paper products	.9	143.2	141.6	130.3	130.9	135.4	120.6	108.8
Printing and publishing	2.3	117.0	118.2	116.8	110.4	110.3	105.8	104.2
Rubber products	1.1	108.2	107.5	108.5	97.8	109.2	97.3	91.8
Textile products	10.0	139.7	144.6	115.5	116.0	126.0	115.9	110.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	154.4	157.6	121.4	124.1	140.3	131.1	125.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	121.7	121.6	94.8	95.4	105.4	94.5	87.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	167.6	171.0	126.3	125.9	141.7	135.4	130.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	474.7	511.0	386.6	425.5	523.1	507.8	502.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	136.7	139.4	121.5	118.9	127.6	122.3	118.8
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	131.8	138.0	109.5	112.3	118.3	104.4	98.5
Other textile products	1.0	123.7	133.8	105.8	98.6	103.1	95.7	89.7
Tobacco	.7	100.0	100.3	96.8	97.4	100.2	93.6	106.3
Beverages	.8	179.7	172.9	175.3	174.7	154.1	137.9	129.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	198.5	191.4	159.1	155.6	154.6	139.5	132.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	107.3	106.0	97.4	94.9	101.5	87.9	81.2
Electric light and power	1.5	139.7	137.5	134.0	134.2	124.0	118.3	113.5
Electrical apparatus	1.7	151.6	147.3	131.0	138.0	149.2	128.4	110.6
Iron and steel products	13.8	128.1	126.4	93.7	100.0	111.1	89.3	83.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	158.6	158.3	126.5	124.8	142.8	104.6	100.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	139.0	134.0	112.5	122.1	133.2	105.6	91.2
Agricultural implements	.6	80.9	81.4	53.0	67.4	76.6	63.1	59.6
Land vehicles	5.5	111.1	115.3	83.8	92.3	102.6	86.4	82.7
Automobiles and parts	1.7	144.2	168.0	108.6	132.7	160.3	124.2	131.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.9	253.8	206.2	62.8	84.4	82.2	64.1	58.5
Heating appliances	.3	122.6	132.7	127.4	131.2	133.0	108.2	98.3
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.8	150.6	142.5	109.1	123.6	130.0	87.5	76.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	131.1	124.8	103.9	100.4	123.4	92.2	91.3
Other iron and steel products	2.3	140.9	132.0	102.2	99.6	111.9	90.3	81.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	185.6	180.5	156.4	156.2	161.3	135.1	122.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	173.7	172.7	160.5	160.0	155.5	142.2	138.1
Miscellaneous	.5	150.6	154.2	144.2	147.0	144.8	132.3	123.8
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.9	121.4	105.2	95.3	86.1	125.0	93.4	82.2
<b>MINING</b>	6.4	167.2	166.7	164.1	154.5	153.6	134.1	121.5
Coal	1.9	85.8	86.4	82.5	85.1	83.3	83.6	81.9
Metallic ores	3.6	352.8	354.9	349.8	318.4	312.9	258.0	223.2
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.9	155.9	145.9	151.2	137.3	146.3	115.1	101.7
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.0	89.4	87.1	86.0	87.2	88.0	82.4	80.8
Telegraphs	.5	103.3	98.2	98.7	100.9	99.9	94.7	92.4
Telephones	1.5	85.6	84.0	82.6	83.4	84.7	79.1	77.7
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	9.3	93.7	90.3	87.6	86.3	89.4	87.1	82.7
Street railways and cartage	2.6	134.5	133.7	125.9	121.5	120.1	117.5	114.2
Steam railways	5.3	81.8	77.5	75.0	73.4	78.1	76.0	72.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	93.2	91.1	93.9	98.6	100.6	98.7	89.9
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	10.4	105.0	90.5	133.1	124.9	128.5	97.4	101.1
Building	2.8	79.9	68.4	62.5	60.9	69.6	51.3	57.3
Highway	4.8	152.7	126.1	270.7	250.7	232.7	147.7	170.2
Railway	2.8	86.2	79.9	76.2	71.6	89.9	97.5	81.5
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.7	149.2	142.5	147.6	146.1	137.5	131.7	123.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	145.7	135.8	146.0	143.9	134.6	128.7	122.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	155.3	154.3	150.5	149.6	144.3	136.7	126.0
<b>TRADE</b>	11.4	142.8	140.7	137.4	133.3	133.4	127.3	122.1
Retail	8.5	148.6	146.2	143.4	139.4	140.6	134.4	128.9
Wholesale	2.9	127.8	126.7	121.3	118.9	117.1	111.0	106.4
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	124.7	120.9	115.8	113.5	119.1	104.6	99.5

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	July 1 1940	June 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936	July 1 1935
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	38.1	129.8	129.9	112.6	109.5	121.1	104.2	101.7
	Lumber products	5.2	106.9	104.7	97.1	91.6	112.9	99.7	97.0
	Pulp and paper	5.2	172.9	166.8	160.5	153.5	180.7	156.1	138.2
	Textile products	4.3	109.1	110.1	86.2	76.7	92.9	83.4	83.7
	Iron and steel	12.9	142.2	144.7	117.3	114.1	126.0	101.5	100.4
	Other manufactures	10.5	124.0	124.7	111.9	115.4	113.9	101.9	101.9
	Logging	4.6	183.6	130.7	111.7	82.6	192.4	89.7	123.2
	Mining	18.7	113.8	113.4	113.1	113.4	109.9	107.3	100.8
	Communications	2.2	94.8	91.8	90.4	96.9	94.7	93.1	88.0
	Transportation	9.0	71.3	75.0	61.6	62.3	68.4	63.8	62.0
	Construction	15.8	157.4	116.2	182.3	204.7	298.6	197.4	177.0
	Services	2.1	223.8	195.3	215.5	215.2	212.7	201.2	186.4
	Trade	9.5	146.7	142.7	136.9	133.5	128.9	121.8	115.8
	All Industries	100.0	124.0	117.0	115.9	116.7	135.8	111.7	106.7
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	61.3	134.6	133.9	112.6	114.4	120.2	105.0	98.1
	Lumber products	3.4	111.6	101.5	99.5	104.0	109.6	97.7	90.7
	Pulp and paper	7.8	118.3	115.9	105.5	105.4	111.2	97.4	92.1
	Textile products	17.1	154.8	161.6	129.1	130.2	138.9	125.4	116.4
	Iron and steel	11.2	122.7	118.1	81.2	91.2	103.0	81.9	71.8
	Other manufactures	21.8	138.7	137.4	124.8	122.3	122.9	108.9	104.6
	Logging	4.1	170.0	119.6	100.0	118.1	187.4	137.3	105.7
	Mining	3.7	294.7	291.8	287.4	254.5	256.3	184.6	150.8
	Communications	1.6	81.2	79.3	76.9	76.2	78.7	71.5	72.0
	Transportation	8.5	91.4	87.9	87.8	90.0	88.9	88.7	85.5
	Construction	9.8	89.4	82.0	186.0	147.8	99.9	69.7	68.4
	Services	2.4	128.9	124.5	128.0	132.1	120.7	114.4	110.3
	Trade	8.6	151.0	150.3	143.8	143.4	139.7	136.3	125.8
	All Industries	100.0	126.6	123.0	124.0	119.9	118.0	101.6	94.8
<u>Quebec - Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	62.5	129.5	128.8	110.9	111.2	119.7	104.8	99.0
	Lumber products	3.8	89.5	85.4	81.0	77.2	88.7	76.8	73.0
	Pulp and Paper	6.0	114.7	114.6	110.3	105.2	110.1	101.2	96.7
	Textile products	9.8	126.7	130.4	104.0	105.2	115.5	109.5	106.7
	Iron and steel	18.7	137.8	137.3	101.8	107.1	120.2	94.3	89.2
	Other manufactures	24.2	138.7	136.4	128.6	127.3	132.0	119.6	111.1
	Logging	1.9	104.7	103.1	81.2	77.3	79.8	79.3	60.5
	Mining	5.5	292.0	294.6	288.6	251.8	254.3	217.5	188.6
	Communications	1.8	84.1	82.3	79.4	81.7	83.0	76.8	75.8
	Transportation	6.7	92.6	88.4	84.2	84.1	88.5	83.9	79.7
	Construction	8.3	116.2	97.2	104.5	112.8	135.6	89.8	111.9
	Services	2.5	168.9	165.2	165.3	164.3	153.1	150.2	146.3
	Trade	10.8	149.3	146.9	144.4	138.9	140.8	133.7	132.1
	All Industries	100.0	129.6	126.6	114.7	114.0	122.2	106.2	102.7
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	30.0	116.4	115.3	105.5	105.6	111.8	102.7	96.8
	Lumber products	2.2	111.0	106.7	105.5	102.9	111.5	94.6	94.3
	Pulp and paper	2.7	101.3	102.2	102.8	96.6	96.5	92.2	87.8
	Textile products	2.4	152.0	155.8	127.1	118.9	139.9	118.4	116.2
	Iron and steel	9.3	86.6	86.4	74.5	81.6	86.7	79.9	76.7
	Other manufactures	13.4	152.6	149.5	140.9	136.3	143.0	133.2	121.8
	Logging	.5	41.2	36.6	33.0	14.9	13.4	10.8	52.1
	Mining	6.5	108.8	106.6	98.9	99.4	97.0	94.2	92.0
	Communications	2.6	98.5	94.8	97.0	97.6	95.3	92.4	89.6
	Transportation	19.5	105.5	101.5	96.6	89.7	93.8	93.6	87.7
	Construction	16.8	104.5	89.5	95.8	86.9	96.4	106.8	99.5
	Services	3.6	142.9	127.6	141.8	137.3	130.1	123.2	105.0
	Trade	20.5	125.3	123.5	120.7	117.2	117.5	112.9	107.5
	All Industries	100.0	112.4	107.4	104.0	99.8	104.0	101.9	96.3
<u>British Columbia</u>	All Manufacturing	44.5	130.6	124.4	114.0	112.9	114.8	105.4	96.6
	Lumber products	15.1	113.4	109.4	103.5	95.8	101.5	88.4	78.1
	Pulp and paper	5.6	126.1	127.5	112.9	103.3	123.6	113.5	103.2
	Textile products	1.2	142.1	137.8	111.8	122.4	126.8	114.9	105.5
	Iron and steel	5.4	137.5	123.2	82.5	92.7	86.2	71.9	68.6
	Other manufactures	17.2	148.9	140.0	136.8	141.3	134.6	131.7	123.3
	Logging	6.0	83.2	98.4	117.5	75.0	110.7	77.5	77.2
	Mining	9.4	112.0	111.0	113.0	117.9	114.4	96.8	93.2
	Communications	3.1	114.5	111.2	116.7	114.5	115.8	108.9	104.0
	Transportation	11.6	98.1	92.0	101.8	98.2	104.1	100.9	93.9
	Construction	9.0	81.3	79.3	78.0	97.7	132.0	116.3	121.4
	Services	3.8	130.8	128.5	134.6	121.9	118.3	109.3	98.2
	Trade	12.6	141.4	138.0	137.0	129.9	135.3	124.6	116.6
	All Industries	100.0	114.8	112.0	111.0	108.0	117.1	104.8	99.5
<u>E. C.</u>									

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	July 1 1940	June 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936	July 1 1935
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	66.9	124.3	124.7	105.3	106.4	110.4	96.2	89.3
Plant products - edible	4.3	135.3	135.3	128.0	124.0	109.7	113.7	107.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	116.2	115.0	115.2	108.6	106.5	102.3	99.6
Textiles	15.4	133.0	143.2	113.1	115.2	117.0	101.9	96.0
Tobacco and beverages	4.7	128.4	126.6	119.5	121.7	110.0	105.6	108.2
Iron and steel	17.0	119.8	114.1	81.5	89.9	101.0	80.0	68.2
Other manufactures	21.1	121.1	120.8	110.3	107.0	114.8	99.2	92.8
Communications	2.3	68.0	67.5	64.9	64.9	66.2	62.4	63.6
Transportation	8.3	96.2	92.4	96.1	96.0	98.8	95.8	95.1
Construction	4.6	51.2	45.2	117.8	98.1	69.0	50.7	38.1
Trade	14.2	145.7	145.5	137.9	135.8	133.1	129.1	119.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	114.3	113.5	108.3	106.4	105.5	93.5	86.8
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	61.5	131.1	129.9	107.2	109.3	109.0	97.0	97.0
Leather products	11.2	79.1	89.4	95.1	96.8	102.4	104.5	102.6
Other manufactures	50.3	153.6	147.5	112.7	115.0	111.9	93.6	94.5
Transportation	10.2	124.5	126.0	97.6	97.9	90.6	91.4	95.4
Construction	7.2	110.7	101.7	329.6	98.5	98.7	73.3	130.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	127.3	125.6	127.4	109.1	106.4	94.5	99.0
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	64.2	123.0	121.8	107.5	105.6	107.8	99.3	93.8
Plant products - edible	5.3	122.5	120.0	116.2	114.1	115.4	108.4	101.8
Printing and publishing	8.3	131.2	132.8	129.9	123.8	126.1	116.8	112.7
Textiles	10.6	102.5	107.4	85.6	87.6	91.3	86.4	85.2
Iron and steel	13.6	139.6	130.2	98.2	95.3	100.1	81.8	75.8
Other manufactures	26.4	123.1	122.0	113.8	111.9	112.2	106.7	99.3
Communications	2.4	70.3	69.3	68.2	67.8	68.1	64.5	65.5
Transportation	5.5	105.7	102.3	100.1	102.7	102.1	93.7	92.8
Construction	2.7	69.3	65.2	60.2	66.6	71.6	60.7	65.5
Trade	21.0	137.8	135.7	131.7	127.4	132.1	125.2	124.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	121.4	119.9	109.4	107.4	109.5	101.4	97.7
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	46.6	116.2	109.3	100.7	97.6	104.7	99.4	93.6
Lumber products	5.6	80.0	54.3	71.3	51.4	68.1	64.2	62.3
Pulp and paper	14.7	102.7	102.6	94.6	92.7	98.8	94.0	90.7
Other manufactures	26.3	140.1	134.8	116.2	117.8	122.1	116.2	107.1
Construction	14.6	161.4	143.1	142.6	123.0	150.3	144.2	161.3
Trade	21.4	149.4	147.5	140.8	139.9	134.9	134.9	121.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	124.0	117.9	111.8	106.8	114.9	110.0	106.2
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	83.3	127.2	124.7	105.6	111.2	118.7	98.1	92.0
Textiles	16.8	106.5	103.2	85.3	87.9	94.5	89.5	88.1
Electrical apparatus	9.6	126.9	123.5	105.7	122.0	130.6	104.1	93.4
Iron and steel	33.8	135.2	133.6	109.8	116.5	121.9	92.5	82.5
Other manufactures	23.1	134.5	131.9	117.9	120.3	131.3	111.5	109.1
Construction	2.5	63.7	76.7	58.0	56.3	52.9	49.7	52.8
Trade	9.2	140.3	136.4	134.3	137.8	131.2	129.2	123.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	124.2	122.3	105.7	109.9	116.3	99.4	93.9
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	85.2	155.9	177.5	121.2	138.2	159.3	119.2	121.9
Iron and steel	63.5	150.8	179.5	110.0	130.6	160.7	113.0	121.8
Other manufactures	21.7	173.1	170.6	158.6	163.7	153.9	141.9	122.5
Construction	2.1	45.6	44.9	40.8	49.0	89.9	34.6	26.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	143.4	160.0	114.7	128.8	149.8	113.0	113.4
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	49.3	108.7	107.1	98.6	99.5	108.5	98.7	94.0
Animal products - edible	5.8	142.6	139.7	136.5	132.4	145.5	129.8	130.2
Printing and publishing	5.4	106.4	108.3	106.3	99.6	100.8	96.6	95.5
Textiles	6.4	156.2	159.6	128.9	132.2	145.7	132.0	122.5
Iron and steel	17.4	84.0	82.3	71.8	77.7	89.0	79.3	74.1
Other manufactures	14.3	125.5	121.2	119.5	116.0	121.5	112.4	107.3
Transportation	9.8	85.3	80.7	79.0	81.0	85.9	78.5	78.7
Construction	3.5	54.7	47.8	39.0	55.8	40.3	46.3	52.6
Trade	29.8	104.9	104.2	102.6	99.5	101.0	97.2	93.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	101.3	99.4	94.3	95.2	99.2	92.7	89.1
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	43.8	143.1	137.7	119.0	117.1	116.9	106.8	101.6
Lumber products	10.5	105.5	108.0	90.7	82.9	88.3	75.6	78.4
Other manufactures	33.3	161.2	151.9	132.2	132.7	130.0	121.0	112.3
Communications	6.3	111.8	111.0	115.3	113.0	112.3	107.3	103.5
Transportation	13.8	97.1	92.5	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.7	98.0
Construction	5.4	58.3	52.7	43.1	61.5	80.4	67.6	64.1
Services	6.8	133.8	130.0	135.8	118.2	118.0	105.5	96.4
Trade	23.8	145.0	142.4	140.4	132.4	140.4	128.1	121.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	122.9	118.6	112.6	111.0	114.8	106.0	99.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.











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72-002

**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
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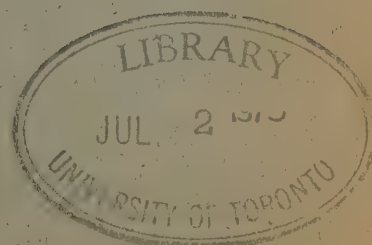
**THE**  
**AUGUST**  
**EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**  
**1940**

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



**OTTAWA**  
August 31, 1940



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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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- General Summary -

There was continued expansion in industrial employment at the beginning of August, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,214 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,252,934 persons, as compared with 1,221,316 at July 1. This increase of 31,618, or 2.6 p.c., has rarely been exceeded at midsummer in any of the thirteen years since 1920 in which the trend at Aug. 1 has been upward, and was substantially larger than the small gain which has been the average change from July to August in the period, 1921-1939.

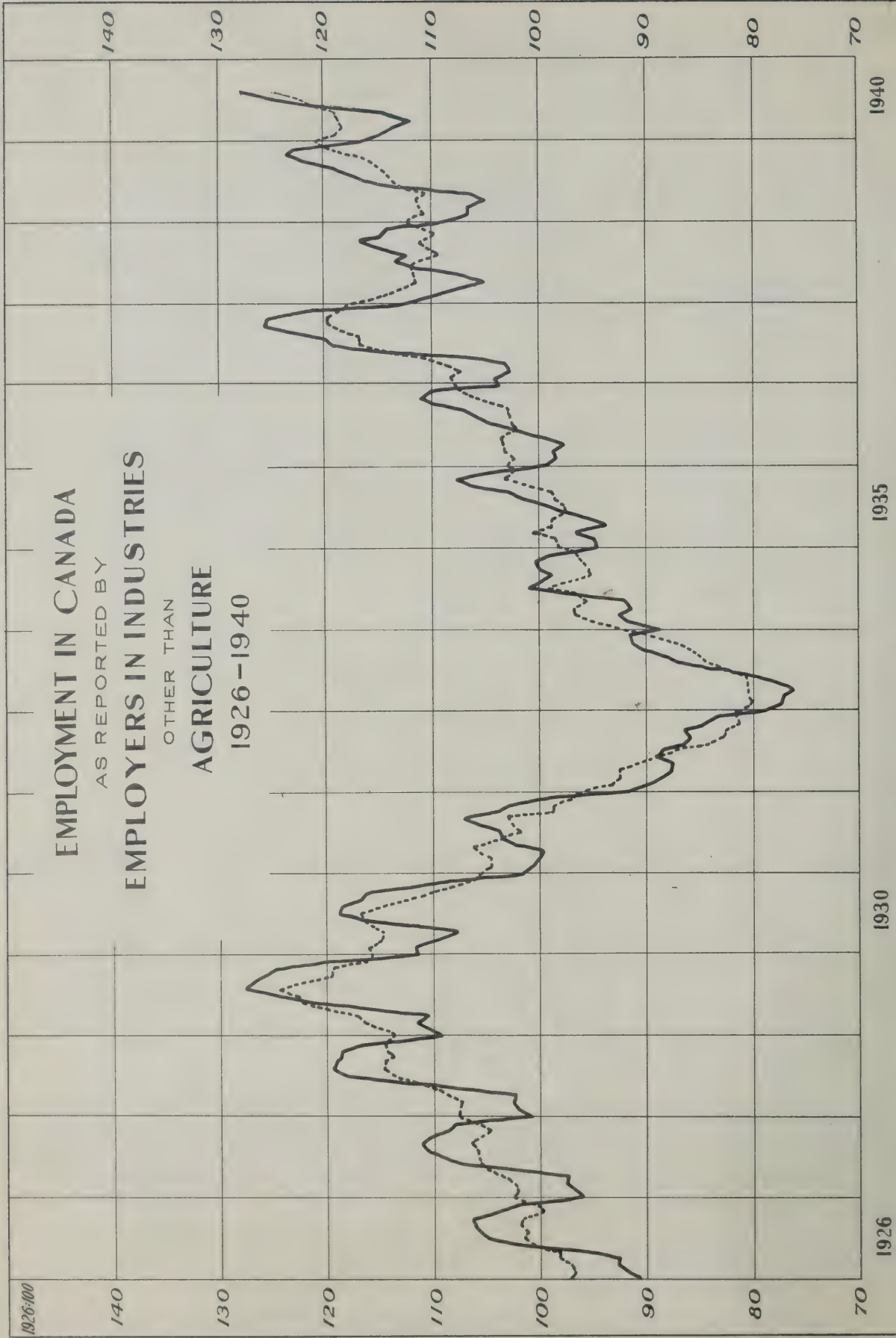
Based on the 1926 average employment of the reporting firms at 100, the crude index rose from 124.7 in the preceding month, to an all-time high of 127.9 at Aug. 1, 1940; the previous maximum for any month in the years for which statistics are available was the similar figure of 127.8 at Aug. 1, 1929. The latest index was 8.9 p.c. higher than that of 117.5 recorded at Aug. 1 of last summer. Since the reported increase in employment at the date under review exceeded the average at midsummer in preceding years of the record, the seasonally-adjusted index also advanced, rising from 122.3 at July 1, to 124.4 at the beginning of August, 1940.

Industrially and geographically, there were widespread gains in employment at the beginning of August. For the seventh consecutive month, manufacturing showed general expansion, resulting in the establishment of a new all-time high index of 134.4. This figure was 19.1 p.c. higher than the August, 1939, index of 112.8, and was 10½ p.c. above the previous midsummer maximum of 121.6 at Aug. 1 in 1929. Practically all branches of manufacturing shared in the upward movement indicated at the beginning of August; the gains in iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, lumber, textiles, foods, pulp and paper and leather were most pronounced. In addition to the increases in personnel reported by factories, there was also an extension of working hours in a number of establishments.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and retail trade showed seasonal curtailment, while mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and services reported improvement. The additions to the staffs in transportation, construction and services were above the average for Aug. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920.

An analysis by industries is given in greater detail, following the text dealing with the situation in the provinces and the leading cities.

As already stated, the unadjusted employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 127.9 at the beginning of August, 1940, compared with 124.7 at July 1, while at Aug. 1 in recent years, the crude indexes have been as follows:- 1939, 117.5; 1938, 112.1; 1937, 120.0; 1936, 105.6; 1935, 101.1; 1934, 99.9;



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



1933, 87.1; 1932, 86.3; 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3 and 1927, 110.5

For Aug. 1, 1939, 11,843 firms had reported an aggregate payroll of 1,144,685 persons, compared with 1,127,863 in the preceding month. Improvement had then been noted in manufacturing, and in certain non-manufacturing industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For Aug. 1, 406 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,746 persons, compared with 33,742 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Aug. 1 survey of employment to 1,286,680 in 12,620 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 127.9 in the industries above enumerated, to 127.4; when the statistics of the co-operating financial organizations were included in the general figures for July 1, the index was lowered from 124.7 to 124.2. The Aug. 1, 1939, index had stood at 117.5 without the figures from financial institutions, and at 117.2 when they were included.

#### ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates\* of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired; those living on income; those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation"; employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

\* See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment".

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Thus the estimates of the total number of wage-earners include some enlisted men who were unemployed wage-earners prior to enlistment. The estimates of wage-earners in employment are entirely exclusive of enlisted men, but the estimates of unemployed wage-earners include a considerable number of previously unemployed wage-earners who have now enlisted. Since enlisted men are not included as wage-earners, there is in these figures an overstatement of the total number of wage-earners and also a corresponding overstatement of the number of unemployed wage-earners. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment in recent months are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The following table shows, in thousands, the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed in recent months, together with figures for June in the period, 1928-1939.

Estimates of the Total Number of Wage-Earners, of Those in Employment and of Those Unemployed, as at June 30 in the Years since 1927, and Monthly in 1940.

Month	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
June, 1928	2,453	2,409	44
June, 1929	2,600	2,556	44
June, 1930	2,823	2,442	381
June, 1931	2,569	2,132	437
June, 1932	2,487	1,863	624
June, 1933	2,432	1,790	642
June, 1934	2,543	2,080	463
June, 1935	2,538	2,048	490
June, 1936	2,580	2,154	426
June, 1937	2,747	2,453	294
June, 1938	2,725	2,338	387
June, 1939	2,754	2,385	369
Jan. 1940	2,732 1/	2,355 2/	377 3/
Feb.	2,725 1/	2,338 2/	387 3/
Mar.	2,695 1/	2,304 2/	391 3/
Apr.	2,720 1/	2,353 2/	367 3/
May	2,794 1/	2,489 2/	305 3/
June	2,843 1/	2,568 2/	275 3/

1/ Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

2/ Exclusive of enlisted men.

3/ Including a considerable number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.



There was an important increase in the total number of estimated wage-earners between May and June, the figure rising by 49,000 to 2,843,000 in the latter month; the estimate was higher than in any other June for which computations have been made. The estimate of the number in employment also showed a pronounced gain at June 30, 1940, when it was 2,568,000, compared with 2,489,000 in the preceding month. This was a higher figure for June than in any other year for which estimates have been made.

The latest estimated number of unemployed was 275,000, a decline of 30,000 from May, 1940, and of 94,000 from June, 1939, while the June, 1940, figure was also smaller than in that month in any other year since 1929.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Improvement was reported in each of the provinces. The largest numbers added to the payrolls were in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Except in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, industrial activity generally was greater than at Aug. 1, 1939. In the Maritime Provinces as a unit, employment was at a higher level than at midsummer in any year since 1930, except 1937; in the Prairie Area, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, and in British Columbia, to 1929. Employment in Quebec and Ontario was brisker than in any other summer in the twenty years for which statistics are available. In Ontario, indeed, the Aug. 1 index was the highest recorded in any month in the years since 1920.

Maritime Provinces.— Statements were tabulated from 863 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 92,527 persons, 343 more than in the preceding month; each of the provinces in this area showed moderate improvement. On the whole, manufacturing, transportation and services reported increased activity, while the tendency was downward in logging, coal-mining and highway construction and maintenance, the seasonal losses in bush-work being most pronounced. Within the manufacturing group, there were gains in the lumber, textile and iron and steel divisions; the greatest expansion was in the last-named. Vegetable food factories, on the other hand, were slacker. The general index, at 124.5, was nearly nine points higher than at the same date in 1939, when a contraction had been indicated; the index for the Maritimes as a unit was lower than at Aug. 1, 1937, but was higher than at midsummer in any other year since 1930.

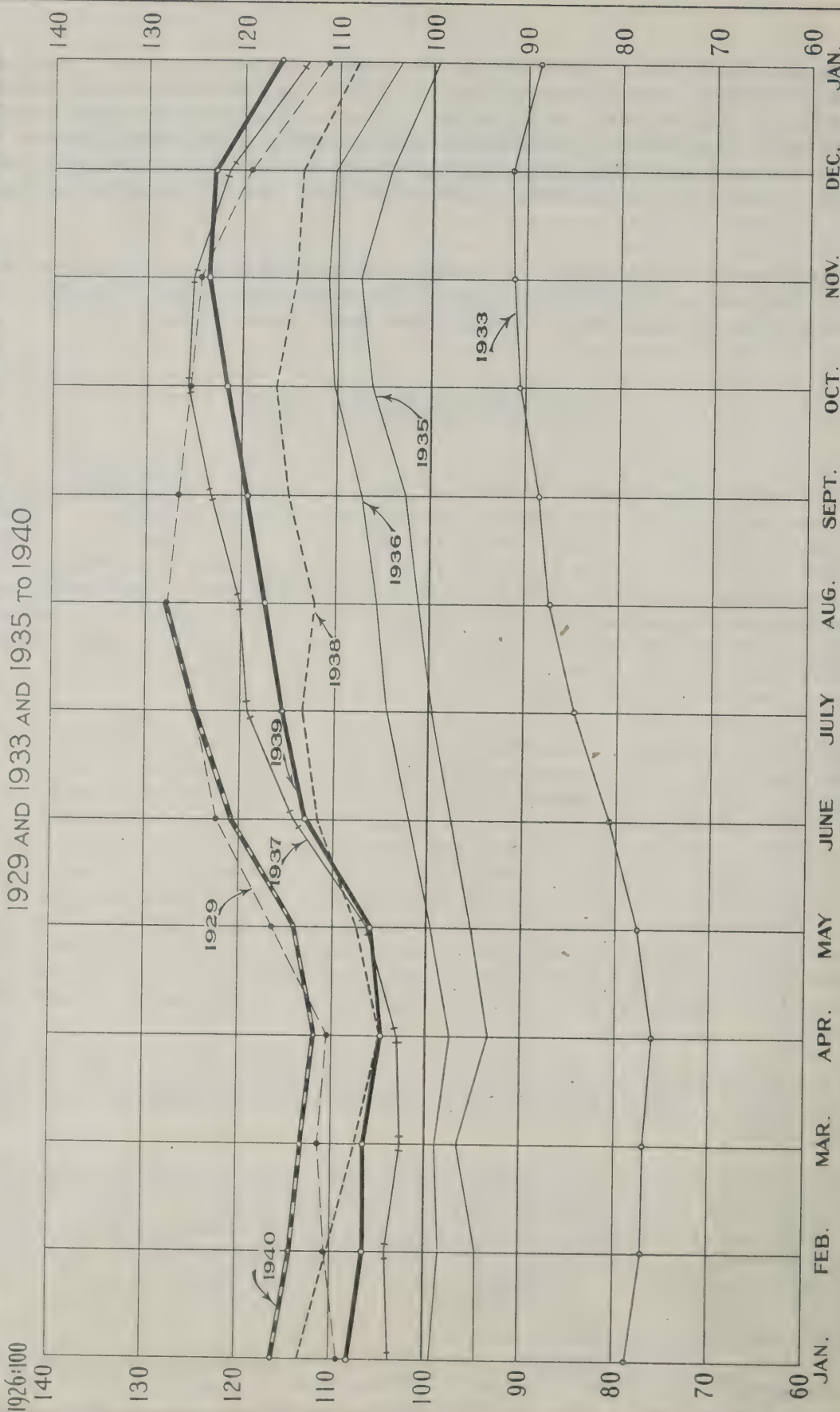
The 839 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the survey for Aug. 1, 1939, had reported 85,329 workers, as compared with 85,556 in the preceding month.

Quebec.— Further marked improvement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 3,062 establishments with 374,294 employees, as against 362,825 at July 1. The level of industrial activity was higher than at Aug. 1, 1939, when gains on a smaller scale had been noted; the index then stood at 126.4, as compared with 130.6 at the latest date. Logging, mining and retail trade recorded lowered employment at the beginning of August, the losses to some extent being seasonal. On the other hand, manufacturing generally gained, the advances in leather, lumber, food, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal plants being most extensive. Transportation, hotels and restaurants and construction and maintenance also afforded more employment; the increase in building was greatest.

For Aug. 1 of last year, 2,935 employers had reported 360,469 workers, as compared with 353,549 in the preceding month.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1940



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



Ontario.- Industrial employment in Ontario continued to expand, the 5,286 co-operating firms having enlarged their personnel by 12,895 men and women, to 530,341 at Aug. 1. The average change at midsummer in the years since 1920 has been a small decline, so that the advance at the latest date is contra-seasonal. Pronounced additions to staffs were reported in manufacturing, transportation and construction, together with smaller gains in mining, communications and hotels and restaurants. Within the manufacturing division, there were marked increases in food, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metals; the trend was also upward in leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and other groups. On the other hand, there were seasonal losses in logging and retail trade.

Employment at Aug. 1, 1939, had shown a moderate decline from the preceding month, and the index number then was many points lower, standing at 114.2, as compared with 132.8 at the latest date. The returns tabulated for the beginning of August of last year numbered 5,173, and the reported staffs had aggregated 453,709.

Prairie Provinces.- Further improvement was indicated in this area; the 1,718 establishments furnishing data had 150,325 workers, as compared with 147,125 at the beginning of July. Alberta recorded the greatest expansion. There were gains in the Prairie Provinces in services, mining, manufacturing and building and highway construction, those in the construction division being most extensive. Within the factory group, the largest increases were in lumber, food and textile plants, while there was a slackening in iron and steel works. Railway operation, railway construction and maintenance and retail trade also released some employees. The general index of employment was several points higher than at Aug. 1 of last year, standing at 114.9, compared with 109.4 at the same date in 1939, when a total of 1,669 firms had reported 142,555 persons in their employ, compared with 135,596 at July 1, 1939.

British Columbia.- The tendency in British Columbia at Aug. 1 was decidedly favourable, continuing the upward movement in evidence since Feb. 1. Manufacturing and transportation showed considerably heightened activity, and there were also gains in mining, communications, trade, construction and services. Logging was rather quieter, but the losses were much smaller than usual in the experience of the last few years. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains were in food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel. Returns were compiled from 1,285 firms employing 105,454 men and women, 3,718 more than in the preceding month. A larger increase had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, when the index stood at 117.0, compared with 119.0 at the latest date. The 1,227 employers co-operating at Aug. 1, 1939, had reported 102,623 workers on their payrolls.

Index numbers by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

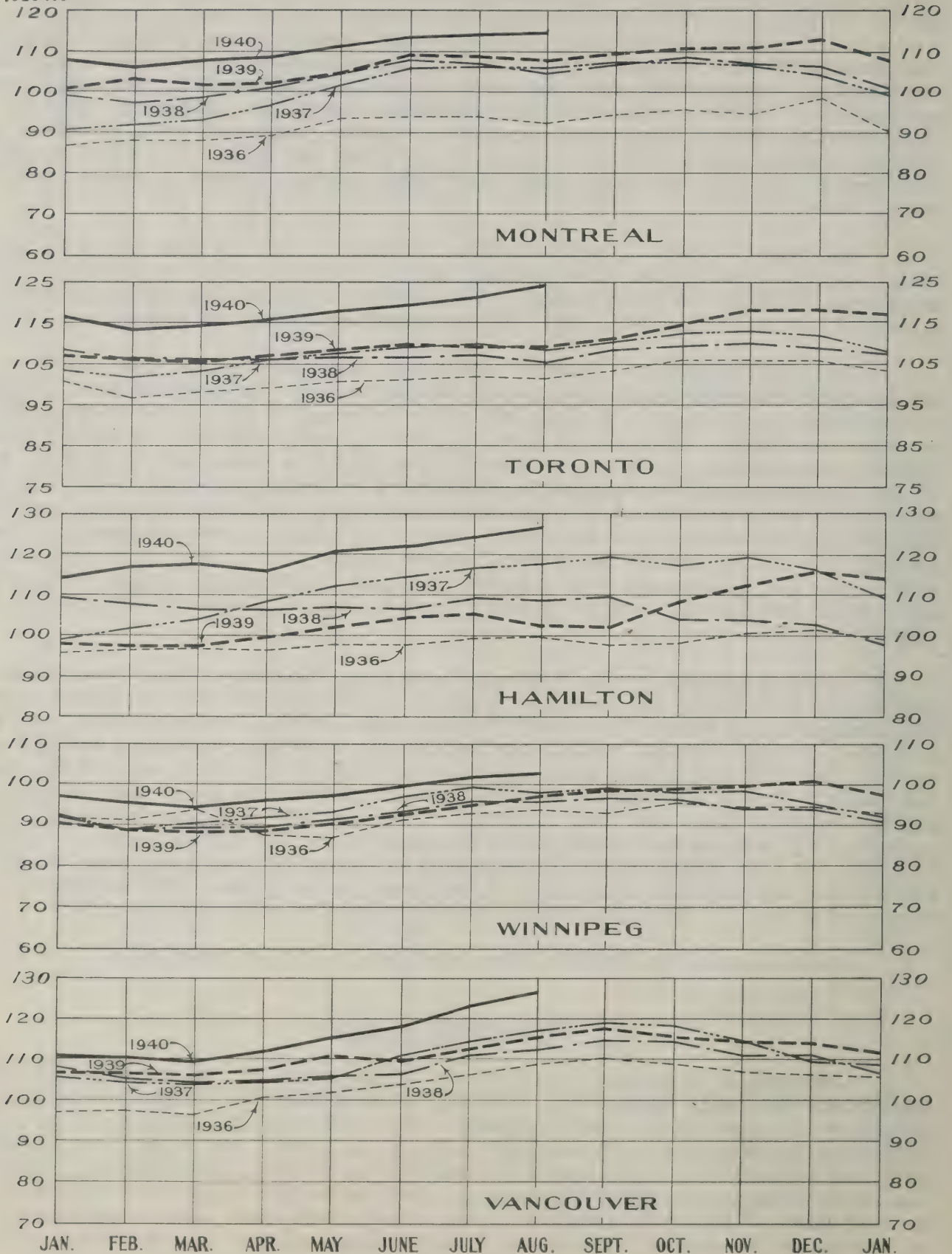
#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in each of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated: Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver all reported an upward movement. The percentage gains ranged from 0.5 p.c. in Montreal to 4.1 p.c. in Windsor and 5.9 p.c. in Quebec, while the persons taken on by the co-operating firms were most numerous in Toronto, Vancouver and Quebec. Industrial activity generally in the eight centres was at a higher level than at the beginning of August in 1939, or in any other of the last nine or ten summers; in Toronto and Vancouver, indeed, the latest indexes were at the maximum for August in the years for which statistics are available.

Chart 3

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES 1936 - 1940

1926=100





**Montreal.** Employment in Montreal showed its sixth successive increase, the 1,787 co-operating firms reporting a combined payroll of 178,933 men and women at Aug. 1, as compared with 177,960 at July 1. Construction and maintenance and trade showed contractions, while manufacturing and transportation were brisker. Within the former, iron and steel works were seasonally dull, but gains were recorded in leather, textile, food, beverage, tobacco, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non ferrous metal and other plants. A decrease had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1939, by the 1,707 establishments furnishing data whose employees had aggregated 166,710; the index was then over seven points lower than at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other August of the record except that in 1929.

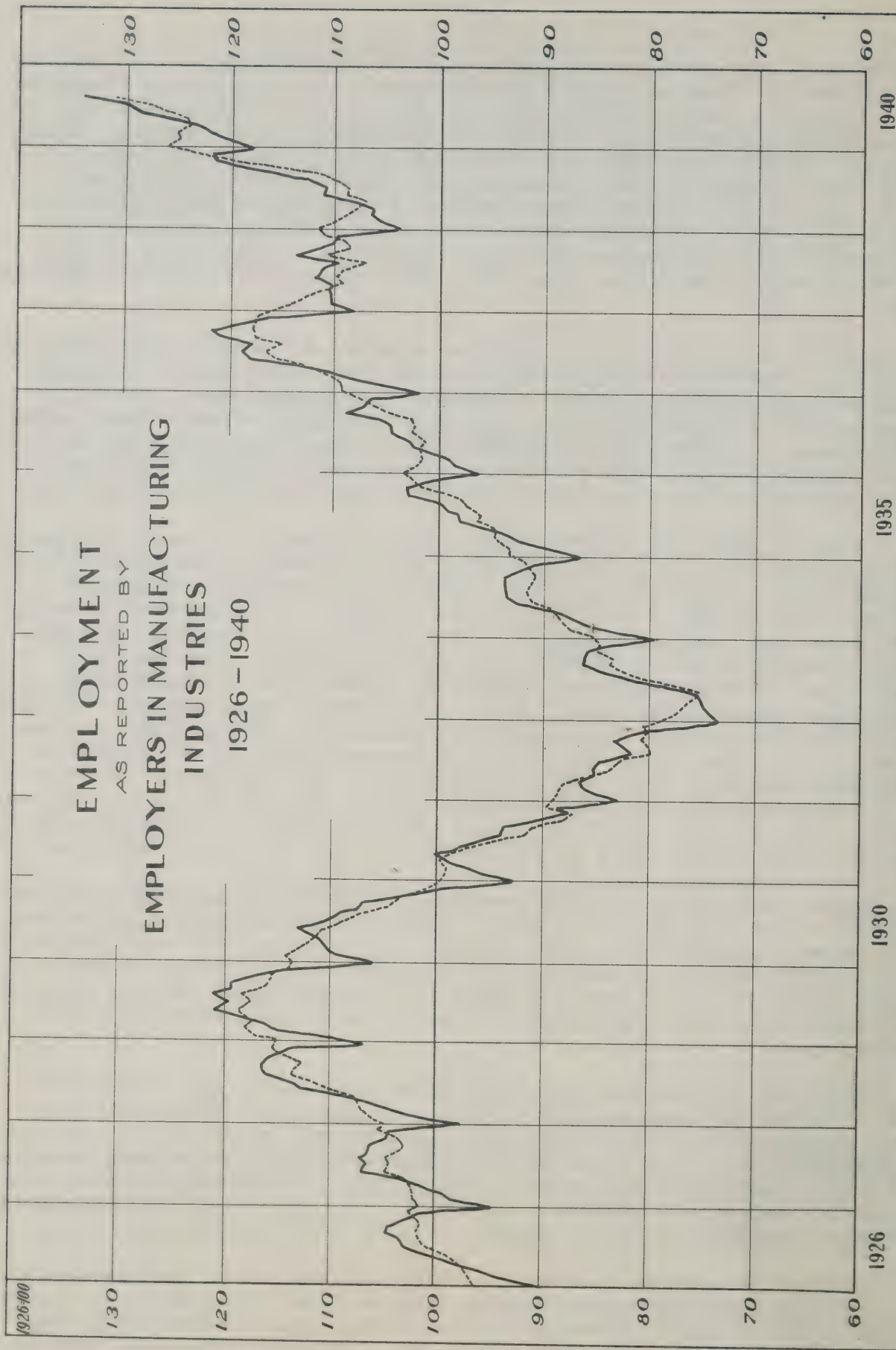
**Quebec.** Large additions to staffs were reported in Quebec City, mainly in construction, services and manufacturing. In the last-named, leather, chemical and iron and steel works showed most improvement. Statements were received from 216 concerns having 18,749 persons on their payrolls, compared with 17,697 in the preceding month. Information received for Aug. 1 of last summer from 213 employers of 17,795 workers had indicated a moderate falling off in employment from the preceding month, and the index was then eight points lower than at the latest date.

**Toronto.** There was a further expansion in industrial activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,811 firms employing 161,156 persons, or 3,809 more than at the beginning of July. The gain was largely contra-seasonal, curtailment having been noted at Aug. 1 in fifteen of the eighteen preceding years for which statistics for that city are available. As a result of the important increases in staffs recently reported, employment at the beginning of August was at its maximum for any month in the period, 1922-1939. Manufacturing showed substantial improvement as compared with July 1, 1940, most divisions contributing to the gain, which, however, was especially pronounced in textile, non ferrous metal and iron and steel plants. Trade was affected by midsummer dullness, and transportation also released some help, while construction afforded more employment. For Aug. 1, 1939, 1,756 concerns had reported a combined working force of 139,451 men and women, a loss of 1,141 from July 1 of last summer. The index then, at 108.6, was many points lower than that of 124.4 at the beginning of August in the present year.

**Ottawa.** Employment in Ottawa advanced, 281 persons being added to the staffs of the 236 co-operating employers, who had 17,111 workers at Aug. 1. There were general gains in manufacturing, particularly in pulp and paper and iron and steel, while trade and construction were quieter. A decline had been noted at the beginning of August, when a generally lower level of employment had been reflected in the formation furnished by 230 establishments, whose payrolls had included 14,925 employees.

**Hamilton.** Further improvement was shown in Hamilton, where 333 firms reported 41,389 men and women on their paylists, as against 40,540 in their last return. Manufacturing operations considerably increased, mainly in the iron and steel divisions, while food factories were somewhat slacker. Employment was more active than in any other month since the end of 1929. A reduction had been recorded by the 329 employers co-operating at Aug. 1, 1939, whose staffs had aggregated 33,234; the index was then 102.1, compared with 126.8 at the date under review.

**Windsor.** The trend of employment in Windsor was upward, the gain being contra seasonal. Statistics were received from 195 firms employing 20,531 workers, or 811 more than at July 1. Beverage and some other classes showed rather less activity, while automobile and other iron and steel works afforded more employment, and construction was also brisker. A decrease from the preceding month had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1939, and the index then was considerably lower than at the date



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937



under review; a payroll of 15,500 men and women was reported by the 197 employers furnishing information at midsummer of last year.

Winnipeg.— Further improvement was recorded in Winnipeg, according to 538 firms who had 45,005 employees, as compared with 44,342 at the beginning of July. An upward movement was noted in manufacturing, (mainly in the textile, food and iron and steel divisions), and transportation and construction were also somewhat busier. A large gain had been indicated at the same date of last year, when 524 establishments had reported 42,078 workers. Activity was then slightly lower than at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other month since the end of 1930.

Vancouver.— In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade afforded more employment; the largest gains were in manufacturing, and within that group, in the food and iron and steel products. Returns were compiled from 557 employers with 43,175 persons on their staffs, as compared with 41,683 in the preceding month. A much smaller gain had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1939, by the 520 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 38,403; the index number then, at 115.1, was decidedly below that of 127.3 at the latest date. This was the highest figure recorded in any month in the period for which statistics are available.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1935, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.— Heightened activity was indicated in manufacturing establishments, 6,724 of which reported 691,231 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 670,172 at July 1; this was an increase of 21,059 employees, or 3.1 p.c. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index of employment advanced to a new, all-time maximum of 134.4 at Aug. 1; in the preceding month, the figure had been 130.3, (then the highest to date), while at Aug. 1, 1939, the index was 112.8. The latest figure was higher by 19.1 p.c. than at midsummer of last year, and was 10.5 p.c. above the Aug. 1, 1929, index of 121.6, the previous maximum for that date in the years since 1920. In some cases, an extension of working hours was also reported, mainly in response to war needs.

On the average, employment in manufacturing at Aug. 1 in the period, 1921-1939, showed practically no change from July 1, declines in eight of these years just about offsetting the increases recorded in the remaining eleven Augusts. After correction for seasonal movement, the index at the latest date therefore advanced, rising from 127.7 at July 1, 1940, to 131.4 at the beginning of August.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers at Aug. 1 in recent years: 1940, 134.4; 1939, 112.8; 1938, 110.0; 1937, 118.1; 1936, 104.9; 1935, 99.8; 1934, 94.2; 1933, 85.2; 1932, 82.6; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 121.6; 1928, 115.2 and 1927, 107.0. (The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.)

Improvement was indicated at the date under review in practically all industrial groups, the expansion in the leather, lumber, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions being particularly pronounced; central electric stations were also decidedly busier. The gain in iron and steel, which was contra-seasonal, provided work for over 5,500 additional workers, and following the uninterrupted increases reported since the opening of the year,



resulted in a greater volume of employment in these industries than in any other month for which statistics are available, with the exception of three months in the early part of 1929. The upward movement in textiles was also contrary to the usual trend of midsummer in the years since 1920.

For Aug. 1, 1939, returns had been compiled from 6,460 manufacturers with 471,346 employees; in the preceding month, they had 570,430 persons on their pay rolls.

Logging. Seasonal dullness affected employment in logging, and the fire season in British Columbia also caused the closing of some camps. The percentage reduction was below the average for August, while the number laid off was considerably smaller than at Aug. 1 in either 1939 or 1938. Statements for the date under review were tabulated from 382 firms, employing 33,148 men, or 2,718 fewer than in the preceding month. The index stood at 112.2, compared with 73.6 at the beginning of August of last year; exceeded by that recorded at Aug. 1, 1937, the latest figure is otherwise the highest for midsummer in the years since 1920.

Mining. Moderate increases were indicated in the extraction of coal and of other non-metallic minerals, while the metallic ore group was rather quieter; an aggregate working force of 78,363 persons was reported by the 417 co-operating mine operators, who had 77,941 employees at July 1. A larger gain had been noted in mining at the same date last year. The index, then standing at 165.6, was slightly below the Aug. 1, 1940, figure of 168.1.

Communications. There was further improvement in communications at Aug. 1, when the companies and branches whose statistics were received had 24,292 workers in their employ, as against 23,885 in the preceding month. Both telegraphs and telephones showed gains. The number engaged in this group was rather larger than at the beginning of August of last year, when a smaller increase had been indicated.

Transportation. Employment in all branches of transportation advanced moderately, there being greater activity in the local and steam railway divisions and in shipping and stevedoring. Returns were tabulated from 537 employers, whose payrolls were enlarged from 114,126 men and women at July 1, to 115,544 at the date under review. This increase was seasonal in character, but was larger than usual in the experience of other years of the record. The index was considerably higher than at Aug. 1, 1939, when a slight decline had been noted in the transportation division.

Construction and Maintenance. Further important expansion was indicated in this group, building and highway construction and maintenance showing substantial improvement, while there was a downward movement in such work on the railroads. The general gain in construction considerably exceeded the average advance recorded at midsummer in the last nineteen years, but was not equal to that noted at Aug. 1, 1939. A combined working force of 138,622 was employed at Aug. 1, 1940, by the 1,345 contractors furnishing data, who had a personnel of 127,492 at July 1. Employment in this group as a whole was in less volume than at the beginning of August in 1939, due to a falling-off in work on the highways, while that in the building and railway divisions was considerably more active.

Services. The staffs of hotels and restaurants were enlarged as the tourist season progressed, and laundries and dry cleaning works were also rather busier; 600 firms in the service classification employed 34,367 men and women, or 1,372 more than at the beginning of July. The index was above its level at Aug. 1 of last year, when a smaller gain had been indicated.



Trade. Employment in wholesale houses increased, but there was a seasonal falling-off in retail trade; the 2,123 trading establishments reporting had 137,367 persons on their staffs, as compared with 138,839 in the preceding month. A seasonal decrease had also been recorded in the trade group at the beginning of August of last year; the index was then a few points below that of 141.4 at the latest date.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, unemployment at June 17 showed a further reduction, the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain falling by 113,987 since May 20. The total of 766,835 registered at June 17, 1940, was 582,744 less than the figure for June 12, 1939. Among the workers, aged 16 to 64, insured against unemployment, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 5.2 at June 17, 1940, as compared with 6.1 p.c. at May 20, 1940, and 9.3 at June 12, 1939.

Recent press despatches state that between June 17 and July 15, the number of registered unemployed in Great Britain rose by 68,000 to 835,000, as compared with 1,256,000 at July 10, 1939. The increase from the preceding month was seasonal, but was larger than usual. This was due partly to the entry of Italy into the war, and the collapse of France in June, factors which led to an abrupt cessation of exports to those countries; production for the home market has also been curtailed in a number of consumption goods industries, such as clothing, furniture and carpet manufacturers.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest reports received.)

According to the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, more than 130,000 additional workers were employed in non-agricultural industries between June 15 and July 15. The July estimate of 35,600,000 workers in such industries is the maximum reached this year, and is about one million greater than in July, 1939.

Employment on private and public building construction continued to rise in July; transportation and public utilities, mining and manufacturing also showed improvement, while there were seasonal declines in wholesale and retail trade, and a negligible loss was reported in the group of finance, service and miscellaneous industries.

The gain of 0.1 p.c., or about 5,000 workers in manufacturing while not pronounced, was noteworthy in that employment in factories usually declines by about 31,000 workers from June to July. This contra-seasonal increase was due in a large measure to continued expansion in the war materials industries; the improvement in aircraft, shipbuilding, machine tool, aluminum products and explosives factories was especially noted in the report for July.

Other manufacturing industries stimulated directly or indirectly by Government or war orders were iron and steel, woollen and worsted goods, shoes, men's clothing and cotton goods. The approach of peak season operations in the canning industry was reflected in the gain of 29,800 workers, which was less than the usual seasonal expansion. Larger-than-seasonal gains, however, were reported in slaughtering and meat packing, radios and phonographs and book and job printing.

Based on the 1923-25 average as 100, the index of employment in manufacturing at July 15 was 99.5, compared with 99.4 in June, 1940, and 93.5 in July, 1939; the latest figure for the durable goods industries was 95.5, compared with 83.0 in July of last year, while that for the non-durable goods stood at 103.3 in July, 1940, compared with 103.5 in the same period of last year.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	-	-	-	109.8	109.2	114.0	-	-	-	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	-	-	-	114.1	118.9	132.5	-	-	-	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	-	-	-	121.3	128.0	144.8	-	-	-	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	-	-	-	114.7	115.7	126.2	-	-	-	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	106.8	-	-	-	102.4	100.7	129.1	-	-	-	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	-	-	-	84.4	86.9	90.1	-	-	-	81.4
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	93.0	-	-	-	84.8	86.6	90.5	-	-	-	87.3
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	101.3	-	-	-	94.9	106.0	93.0	-	-	-	97.6
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	106.7	-	-	-	97.2	102.4	98.7	-	-	-	106.8
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	113.9	-	-	-	101.3	107.1	103.9	-	-	-	107.9
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	111.0	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	139.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1940.

100.0      7.4      .2      4.3      2.9      29.9      42.3      12.0      5.4      2.6      4.0      8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Aug. 1, 1933	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Aug. 1, 1934	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Aug. 1, 1935	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Aug. 1, 1936	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1940.

14.3      1.5      12.9      1.4      3.3      1.6      3.6      3.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1940.

100.0	55.2	2.6	6.3	1.9	9.2	11.1	2.7	11.0
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1940	July 1 1940	Aug. 1 1939	Aug. 1 1938	Aug. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1936	Aug. 1 1935
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	55.2	134.4	130.3	112.8	110.0	118.1	104.9	99.8
Animal products - edible	2.5	156.6	151.6	162.0	142.1	144.7	142.5	142.3
Fur and products	.2	119.0	119.8	106.8	94.5	99.8	94.0	100.3
Leather and products	1.9	116.3	110.3	114.0	109.3	116.7	108.2	107.4
Boots and shoes	1.3	116.6	107.7	116.7	115.0	119.6	110.8	111.2
Lumber and products	4.6	106.3	102.6	93.8	90.8	98.6	87.4	82.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.9	103.2	98.3	89.6	86.4	93.5	83.8	78.6
Furniture	.7	94.5	91.8	81.5	81.3	90.9	83.1	76.6
Other lumber products	1.0	127.2	127.0	117.4	112.9	120.7	102.2	99.7
Musical instruments	.1	64.3	63.9	57.2	58.4	57.8	49.6	41.1
Plant products - edible	3.3	134.7	126.8	126.6	128.7	127.3	120.3	114.3
Pulp and paper products	6.0	120.5	118.7	110.5	107.3	113.8	104.3	98.3
Pulp and paper	2.8	116.5	113.5	100.7	99.1	111.7	98.3	90.3
Paper products	.9	144.7	143.2	129.8	130.7	133.5	121.4	110.4
Printing and publishing	2.3	117.6	117.0	116.5	110.1	109.9	106.4	104.8
Rubber products	1.1	110.9	108.2	107.6	97.2	109.1	98.7	88.2
Textile products	9.9	142.1	139.7	115.8	113.7	123.6	113.7	109.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	158.1	154.4	125.7	122.3	139.9	129.1	128.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	125.3	121.7	98.0	93.0	104.6	91.1	90.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	.9	173.5	167.6	132.8	121.6	141.9	140.5	131.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	490.5	474.7	400.5	439.7	530.6	496.8	506.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	135.1	136.7	121.2	115.2	126.6	120.2	117.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	154.7	131.8	106.3	108.5	113.6	101.6	94.3
Other textile products	1.0	127.2	123.7	106.2	100.9	98.9	94.2	92.7
Tobacco	.7	103.3	100.0	98.0	99.7	102.1	100.9	103.3
Beverages	.8	182.6	179.7	181.5	172.8	155.7	143.8	135.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	203.5	198.5	159.0	157.2	151.9	138.3	128.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	112.8	107.3	99.9	93.8	102.1	88.4	83.6
Electric light and power	1.5	144.2	139.7	138.6	134.7	129.2	122.3	115.4
Electrical apparatus	1.7	156.1	151.6	130.8	132.2	151.8	120.8	118.6
Iron and steel products	13.8	132.2	128.1	92.1	91.1	105.7	85.5	81.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	169.2	158.6	124.4	112.2	144.9	107.3	100.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	145.4	139.0	111.6	120.0	134.3	106.9	92.6
Agricultural implements	.5	82.4	80.9	51.5	58.8	73.9	61.6	59.1
Land vehicles	5.4	110.8	111.1	80.3	77.7	91.8	78.8	77.6
Automobiles and parts	1.6	139.5	144.2	94.7	86.4	125.1	99.5	109.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.9	277.2	253.8	64.7	85.8	75.8	67.4	62.5
Heating appliances	.3	125.5	122.6	131.2	132.2	128.2	112.8	99.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	159.4	150.6	110.7	121.8	134.1	90.1	76.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	141.9	131.1	104.9	94.3	116.2	93.2	87.2
Other iron and steel products	2.4	147.3	140.9	103.0	99.7	111.5	89.8	80.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.6	199.4	185.6	156.9	156.4	160.6	137.3	122.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	176.5	173.7	162.3	162.0	157.3	143.6	140.3
Miscellaneous	.5	151.0	150.6	146.7	145.4	143.3	133.1	119.3
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.6	112.2	121.4	73.5	59.6	124.7	85.0	79.0
<b>Mining</b>	6.3	168.1	167.2	165.6	153.6	153.7	137.9	125.2
Coal	1.9	87.3	85.8	83.5	83.9	82.3	85.4	83.6
Metallic ores	3.5	351.6	352.8	352.9	319.3	316.0	265.6	230.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	158.0	155.9	152.1	134.5	146.1	119.0	106.5
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.9	90.9	89.4	87.5	88.2	89.9	84.1	81.6
Telegraphs	.5	108.6	103.3	101.1	101.8	102.0	97.0	93.0
Telephones	1.4	86.1	85.6	83.7	84.4	86.6	80.7	78.6
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	9.2	94.8	93.7	87.5	86.9	89.1	88.7	85.4
Street railways and cartage	2.5	135.7	134.5	127.8	119.3	120.4	120.0	117.1
Steam railways	5.3	82.7	81.8	74.9	74.2	77.7	77.8	74.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	95.7	93.2	91.5	102.4	100.1	98.1	94.7
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	11.1	114.3	105.0	146.3	128.0	139.8	102.9	104.7
Building	3.4	97.8	79.9	76.1	64.6	76.9	57.4	60.6
Highway	5.0	162.5	152.7	297.1	261.4	266.2	152.1	119.0
Railway	2.7	85.7	86.2	76.4	66.7	84.5	103.6	80.6
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.7	155.4	149.2	149.8	143.5	141.7	135.8	127.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	154.6	145.7	150.5	141.6	143.2	137.1	129.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	156.8	155.3	148.7	146.5	142.8	134.5	125.7
<b>TRADE</b>	11.0	141.4	142.8	135.5	132.1	132.2	126.3	120.7
Retail	8.2	145.9	148.6	140.3	137.3	138.3	132.2	126.4
Wholesale	2.8	129.8	127.8	122.8	119.6	118.3	112.9	107.5
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	127.2	124.7	117.5	112.1	120.0	105.6	101.1

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1940	July 1 1940	Aug. 1 1939	Aug. 1 1938	Aug. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1936	Aug. 1 1935
<u>Maritime - Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	38.7	132.7	129.8	111.5	103.7	121.1	102.0	101.0
	Lumber products	5.3	109.4	106.9	92.8	88.3	112.9	97.7	103.4
	Pulp and paper	5.2	173.6	172.9	159.9	162.5	185.2	155.0	140.8
	Textile products	4.4	111.9	109.1	84.2	78.3	93.6	77.1	80.1
	Iron and steel	13.4	149.6	142.2	115.9	98.2	125.1	102.8	99.9
	Other manufactures	10.4	123.6	124.0	113.5	110.5	112.8	97.3	97.3
	Logging	3.7	147.3	183.6	66.3	57.9	176.5	74.0	69.4
	Mining	18.5	113.2	113.8	112.3	111.7	111.0	109.6	105.9
	Communications	2.3	97.1	94.8	94.2	101.0	101.2	94.1	89.8
	Transportation	9.4	75.2	71.3	61.6	62.1	63.0	64.1	62.9
	Construction	15.6	155.8	157.4	193.6	196.9	292.4	219.0	180.1
	Services	2.2	235.7	223.8	225.9	220.9	227.6	213.9	204.0
	Trade	9.6	147.0	146.7	136.3	133.1	130.0	122.9	115.2
	All Industries	100.0	124.5	124.0	115.6	112.6	134.3	113.9	106.7
	Quebec	61.4	139.1	134.6	115.0	114.8	120.3	104.4	99.8
<u>Quebec - Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	61.4	139.1	134.6	115.0	114.8	120.3	104.4	99.8
	Lumber products	3.4	115.9	111.6	100.2	104.1	111.5	94.9	92.4
	Pulp and paper	7.6	120.1	118.3	105.9	106.4	112.2	100.3	94.6
	Textile products	16.9	157.7	154.8	129.5	127.1	135.5	120.4	115.8
	Iron and steel	10.9	123.3	122.7	81.0	86.6	100.7	81.4	72.0
	Other manufactures	22.6	147.7	138.7	131.0	128.0	126.2	110.4	108.5
	Logging	4.0	167.6	170.0	89.9	87.2	202.6	119.4	106.6
	Mining	3.5	290.8	294.7	286.8	253.1	263.3	193.0	165.8
	Communications	1.5	81.9	81.2	77.9	77.2	78.8	72.5	72.3
	Transportation	8.3	92.1	91.4	86.8	88.9	89.0	87.6	85.9
	Construction	10.7	100.5	89.4	197.1	140.8	114.8	74.0	75.4
	Services	2.5	133.7	128.9	129.6	128.4	126.0	118.3	114.9
	Trade	8.1	148.1	151.0	142.5	140.8	138.0	132.7	125.8
	All Industries	100.0	130.6	126.6	126.4	117.8	120.8	101.3	97.2
	Ontario	62.8	133.4	129.5	109.8	107.5	117.5	104.3	98.5
<u>Ontario - Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	62.8	133.4	129.5	109.8	107.5	117.5	104.3	98.5
	Lumber products	3.8	91.8	89.5	80.8	80.1	88.3	79.5	73.4
	Pulp and paper	6.0	116.2	114.7	109.9	106.2	109.3	102.8	97.9
	Textile products	9.7	128.2	126.7	104.2	102.5	114.0	110.0	106.6
	Iron and steel	18.9	143.9	137.8	97.6	95.5	112.8	87.3	84.6
	Other manufactures	24.4	143.2	138.7	129.0	126.3	132.4	121.6	113.2
	Logging	1.5	87.6	104.7	49.2	49.9	76.7	76.6	68.7
	Mining	5.4	293.1	292.0	290.6	251.9	254.8	224.1	192.3
	Communications	1.8	85.5	84.1	80.2	80.8	84.7	77.1	76.6
	Transportation	6.5	93.0	92.6	84.8	83.7	88.6	86.7	83.2
	Construction	9.1	129.0	116.2	116.5	118.4	152.6	100.6	109.2
	Services	2.5	174.0	168.9	164.3	163.0	156.0	152.3	145.4
	Trade	10.4	147.3	149.3	140.9	136.2	138.0	131.5	127.5
	All Industries	100.0	132.8	129.6	114.2	111.2	122.2	107.1	102.4
	Prairie	29.7	117.9	116.4	109.7	105.5	109.7	104.6	96.9
<u>Prairie - Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	29.7	117.9	116.4	109.7	105.5	109.7	104.6	96.9
	Lumber products	2.3	119.2	111.0	108.0	108.2	110.1	94.5	94.3
	Pulp and paper	2.6	101.5	101.3	104.1	98.2	96.7	93.5	87.8
	Textile products	2.4	159.9	152.0	131.7	130.3	133.7	126.7	115.2
	Iron and steel	9.1	85.9	86.6	80.8	76.6	79.9	79.3	75.6
	Other manufactures	13.3	154.4	152.6	143.5	138.7	146.5	138.0	123.3
	Logging	.4	38.8	41.2	32.8	12.3	6.0	6.8	40.3
	Mining	6.7	114.3	108.8	102.7	97.7	92.1	97.4	91.0
	Communications	2.6	100.9	98.5	99.0	101.9	99.7	100.2	90.7
	Transportation	19.1	105.6	105.5	95.9	93.9	93.5	95.4	91.5
	Construction	17.8	112.8	104.5	116.6	109.0	109.8	107.9	106.1
	Services	3.8	152.5	142.9	148.5	133.8	132.6	130.4	115.2
	Trade	19.9	124.5	125.3	120.8	118.5	117.8	114.1	108.7
	All Industries	100.0	114.9	112.4	109.4	104.9	105.6	103.9	98.7
	British Columbia	45.3	137.8	130.6	128.1	115.7	118.4	114.8	111.3
<u>British Columbia</u>	All Manufacturing	45.3	137.8	130.6	128.1	115.7	118.4	114.8	111.3
	Lumber products	15.2	118.4	113.4	107.0	94.5	97.8	89.4	80.9
	Pulp and paper	5.7	133.3	126.1	114.2	94.2	122.5	114.8	104.2
	Textile products	1.2	144.8	142.1	117.4	126.3	124.6	112.8	105.5
	Iron and steel	5.6	149.6	137.5	82.7	93.7	86.7	77.4	75.2
	Other manufactures	17.6	157.3	148.9	172.9	153.6	149.4	155.6	160.2
	Logging	5.7	82.8	83.2	97.2	49.6	102.0	74.4	71.4
	Mining	9.2	113.1	112.0	116.7	118.4	113.4	97.7	92.9
	Communications	3.1	116.7	114.5	119.0	116.1	115.9	110.4	105.3
	Transportation	11.7	102.4	98.1	104.0	99.9	106.4	106.5	100.1
	Construction	8.9	83.4	81.3	88.5	96.6	121.9	104.3	127.3
	Services	3.8	137.2	130.8	138.2	117.6	123.2	111.9	104.4
	Trade	12.3	143.3	141.4	136.4	130.6	136.4	126.3	117.6
	All Industries	100.0	119.0	114.8	117.0	107.1	116.9	107.9	106.8
	B.C.	100.0	119.0	114.8	117.0	107.1	116.9	107.9	106.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.



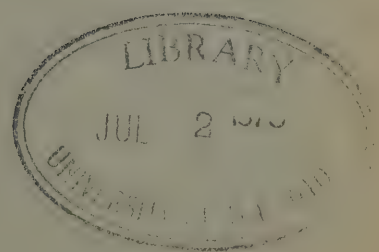
TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1940	July 1 1940	Aug.1 1939	Aug.1 1938	Aug.1 1937	Aug.1 1936	Aug.1 1935
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	67.6	126.2	124.3	106.1	104.9	109.3	94.8	89.4
Plant products - edible	4.5	140.5	135.3	130.5	124.6	114.8	106.5	108.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	116.4	116.2	113.3	107.6	109.1	101.8	102.7
Textiles	15.5	134.5	133.0	110.1	110.7	111.6	98.1	90.9
Tobacco and beverages	4.8	134.0	128.4	124.0	120.2	112.8	107.0	107.1
Iron and steel	16.8	118.7	119.8	80.7	84.9	96.6	79.0	68.3
Other manufactures	21.6	124.7	121.1	114.5	110.1	116.5	99.7	95.2
Communications	2.3	67.9	68.0	65.3	65.1	66.4	62.6	62.8
Transportation	8.3	97.7	96.2	95.0	93.4	98.6	96.6	98.5
Construction	4.2	46.8	51.2	109.3	96.9	75.1	48.2	38.3
Trade	13.9	143.1	145.7	136.6	132.5	130.7	126.1	120.4
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	114.9	114.3	107.6	104.7	105.2	92.2	87.2
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	61.2	138.4	131.1	109.6	109.7	108.2	98.7	97.6
Leather products	12.1	90.8	79.1	100.0	103.6	101.0	105.7	105.3
Other manufactures	49.1	159.0	153.6	114.0	112.5	111.4	95.5	94.1
Transportation	.9	120.0	124.5	99.9	102.6	94.1	93.5	98.6
Construction	.9	148.3	110.7	294.2	93.0	111.2	70.0	139.7
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	134.9	127.3	126.9	109.6	108.6	96.5	100.9
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	65.2	127.8	123.0	107.4	104.6	106.3	99.2	94.0
Plant products - edible	5.2	124.3	122.5	118.0	113.0	112.2	109.5	104.3
Printing and publishing	8.2	131.7	131.2	127.6	124.5	124.6	118.9	114.3
Textiles	10.7	106.0	102.5	85.2	87.0	90.9	86.0	82.5
Iron and steel	14.3	150.7	139.6	98.3	92.8	95.5	79.6	73.7
Other manufactures	26.8	127.5	123.1	114.2	110.8	111.9	106.1	101.2
Communications	2.3	71.2	70.3	68.5	68.4	69.0	64.8	65.7
Transportation	5.2	103.4	105.7	100.3	98.9	99.6	97.5	94.5
Construction	3.1	83.0	69.3	62.1	65.3	76.1	64.5	69.1
Trade	20.0	134.9	137.8	127.3	123.1	127.7	123.3	118.9
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	124.4	121.4	108.6	105.6	107.8	101.3	97.2
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	47.7	120.9	116.2	101.8	99.4	102.8	98.7	93.5
Lumber products	5.6	81.8	80.0	74.7	73.9	69.4	63.1	61.9
Pulp and paper	15.1	106.9	102.7	95.7	89.9	91.4	94.7	92.4
Other manufactures	27.0	146.3	140.1	116.6	115.6	123.1	114.4	106.0
Construction	14.1	158.5	161.4	130.6	127.2	147.3	136.4	147.8
Trade	20.5	145.6	149.4	139.3	136.9	128.6	123.5	115.3
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	126.1	124.0	110.2	107.7	112.7	107.4	104.3
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	83.3	129.7	127.2	100.9	109.2	120.3	98.7	93.5
Textiles	16.6	107.1	106.5	82.5	88.2	93.2	90.4	88.0
Electrical apparatus	9.6	129.6	126.9	111.6	114.8	137.3	106.1	100.3
Iron and steel	34.5	140.8	135.2	96.3	112.7	128.0	89.7	84.3
Other manufactures	22.6	134.3	134.5	120.0	121.4	126.5	116.2	109.1
Construction	3.0	76.0	63.7	62.2	56.8	53.4	44.7	53.5
Trade	9.0	139.0	140.3	132.4	136.9	131.8	130.3	123.5
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	126.8	124.2	102.1	108.3	117.7	99.8	95.4
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	85.1	162.1	155.9	117.7	108.3	140.0	121.0	113.6
Iron and steel	65.1	160.9	150.8	106.2	91.5	128.5	110.5	111.9
Other manufactures	20.0	165.8	173.1	156.4	164.4	182.6	159.4	120.1
Construction	2.7	61.3	45.6	46.3	49.1	89.8	35.6	22.1
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	149.2	143.4	112.1	105.2	135.0	115.1	106.6
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	49.5	110.7	108.7	102.5	98.8	104.2	98.9	93.7
Animal products - edible	5.8	143.5	142.6	130.6	131.8	149.8	132.7	129.8
Printing and publishing	5.4	108.2	106.4	109.7	102.0	102.1	96.7	91.8
Textiles	6.7	164.6	156.2	134.3	136.8	137.6	140.4	122.3
Iron and steel	17.3	84.8	84.0	78.5	73.7	79.8	77.9	74.2
Other manufactures	14.3	127.7	125.5	121.3	117.9	122.1	111.8	107.5
Transportation	9.8	87.2	85.3	81.0	84.5	89.7	80.6	80.6
Construction	4.1	65.4	54.7	40.5	56.2	37.9	45.4	65.3
Trade	2.9	103.5	104.9	102.8	98.8	100.7	98.6	94.9
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	102.8	101.3	96.5	95.2	97.6	93.8	90.6
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	44.4	150.1	143.1	122.6	120.9	116.7	110.5	102.2
Lumber products	11.1	115.6	105.5	94.2	88.9	85.8	77.0	78.5
Other manufactures	33.3	166.7	161.2	135.9	135.4	130.8	125.7	113.1
Communications	6.2	113.1	111.8	117.3	113.0	111.8	108.9	104.5
Transportation	13.7	100.0	97.1	107.0	105.2	111.8	113.1	105.7
Construction	5.6	62.7	58.3	47.6	65.0	93.8	67.0	60.1
Services	6.7	136.2	133.8	137.5	112.1	119.5	107.5	102.4
Trade	23.4	147.5	145.0	140.0	131.5	140.2	131.4	122.6
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	127.3	122.9	115.1	112.2	117.3	109.2	101.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.











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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH**

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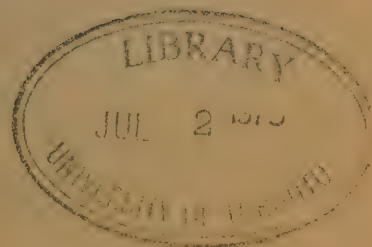
**THE**  
**SEPTEMBER**  
**EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**  
**1940**

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



OTTAWA  
October 2, 1940



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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA -- CANADA.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)  
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, industrial employment at the beginning of September showed record expansion, the number of persons added to the reported staffs being considerably larger than in any other September in the twenty years during which the monthly surveys of employment have been made; the 12,247 establishments co-operating for the latest date employed 1,239,385 men and women, an increase of 36,168, or 2.9 p.c., over their working forces at Aug. 1, 1940.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index rose from 127.9 in the preceding month to a new all-time high of 131.6. The highest index for September in earlier years since 1920 had been 126.8 in 1929, while the figure for Sept. 1, 1939, was 119.6.

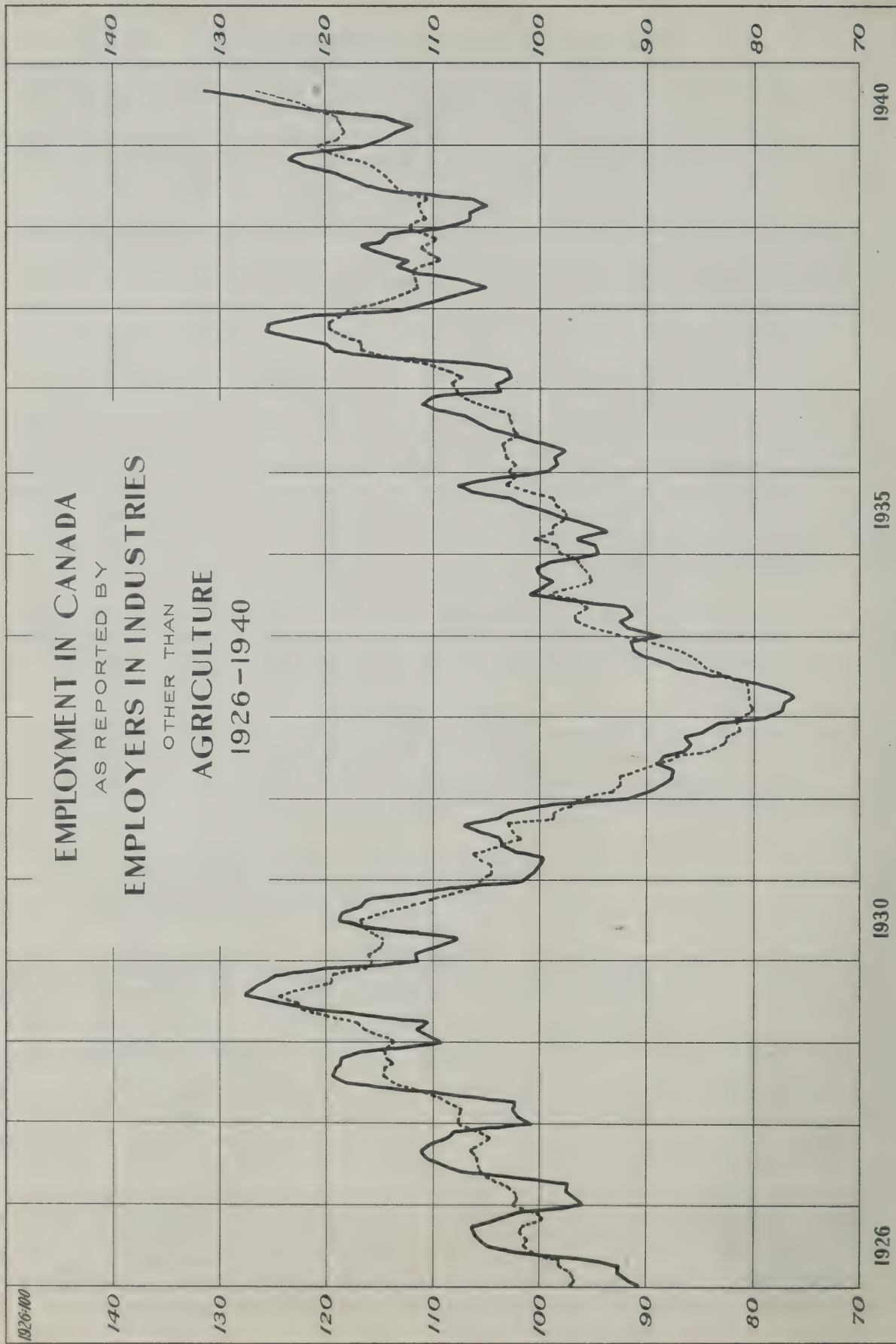
After correction for seasonal movement, the index advanced, standing at 126.5 at the date under review, as compared with 124.4 at Aug. 1; these figures were higher than the seasonally adjusted index for any other month for which statistics have been prepared.

The following are the crude indexes for Sept. 1 in recent years, the figures being calculated on the 1926 average as 100:— 1940, 131.6; 1939, 119.6; 1938, 115.1; 1937, 123.2; 1936, 107.1; 1935, 102.7; 1934, 98.8; 1933, 88.5; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1 and 1927, 111.0.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows unusually marked expansion in manufacturing, the establishments furnishing data enlarged their staffs by over 20,800 persons. This increase of three p.c. greatly exceeded the average advance recorded at Sept. 1 in the years since 1920, being substantially larger than that reported in any other September in this period, with the exception of that of 1938, when the gain involved a smaller number of workers, but the percentage increase was fractionally higher. The index of employment in manufacturing established a new maximum at Sept. 1, when the figure was 138.4, four points higher than the previous all-time peak of Aug. 1, 1940.

The greatest improvement in manufacturing at the date under review took place in the iron and steel industries, in which the reporting plants absorbed over 5,700 additional workers, and in textiles, which showed an increase of nearly 3,900. Leather, lumber, animal and vegetable foods, pulp and paper, rubber, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metals also recorded important increases.

In the non-manufacturing industries, logging, coal-mining, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade showed considerably heightened activity. The increase in construction was most extensive, and was especially



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



interesting because the average change in employment at Sept. 1 in the experience of past years has been a decline. On the other hand, railway transportation was rather quieter.

An analysis by industries is given in greater detail, following the text dealing with the situation in the economic areas and the leading cities.

The employers furnishing data for Sept. 1, 1939, had numbered 11,856 and their employees had aggregated 1,165,631, which was an increase of 1.8 p.c. over their Aug. 1, 1939, payrolls. The improvement then had also been widespread, extending to each of the five economic areas and to the main industrial divisions, with the exception of logging and trade.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For Sept. 1, 405 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,810 persons, compared with 33,763 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries bring the total number of employees included in the Sept. 1 survey of employment to 1,323,195 in 12,652 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 131.6 in the industries above enumerated, to 131.0; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Aug. 1, 1940, the index was lowered from 127.9 to 127.4. The September 1, 1939, index had stood at 119.6 without the figures from financial institutions, and at 119.2 when they were included.

#### ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates\* of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, Communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired; those living on income, those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation"; employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will

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\* See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment".

call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Thus the estimates of the total number of wage-earners include some enlisted men who were unemployed wage-earners prior to enlistment. The estimates of wage-earners in employment are entirely exclusive of enlisted men, but the estimates of unemployed wage-earners include a considerable number of previously unemployed wage-earners who have now enlisted. Since enlisted men are not included as wage-earners, there is in these figures an overstatement of the total number of wage-earners and also a corresponding overstatement of the number of unemployed wage-earners. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment in recent months are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The following table shows, in thousands, the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed in recent months, together with figures for July in the period, 1928-1939:-

Month	Total Estimated Number of Wage- earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
July 1928	2,469	2,442	27
1929	2,667	2,619	48
1930	2,782	2,440	342
1931	2,594	2,166	428
1932	2,463	1,820	643
1933	2,463	1,845	618
1934	2,532	2,056	476
1935	2,555	2,082	473
1936	2,585	2,174	411
1937	2,747	2,470	277
1938	2,715	2,308	407
1939	2,771	2,419	352
1940	2,872	2,634	238
Jan. 1940	2,732 1/	2,355 2/	377 3/
Feb.	2,725 1/	2,338 2/	387 3/
Mar.	2,695 1/	2,304 2/	391 3/
Apr.	2,720 1/	2,353 2/	367 3/
May	2,794 1/	2,489 2/	305 3/
June	2,843 1/	2,568 2/	275 3/
July	2,872 1/	2,634 2/	238 3/

1/ Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

2/ Exclusive of enlisted men.

3/ Including a considerable number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.



The total estimated number of wage earners increased by 29,000 between June and July; the figure for the latter, (2,872,000) was higher than in any other month for which an estimate has been made. The estimated number in employment, at 2,634,000, was also greater than in June, 1940, or any earlier month for which an estimate has been made.

The estimated number unemployed was 238,000, a decrease of 37,000 from the preceding month, and of 114,000 from July, 1939; the latest figure was the lowest for July in any year since 1929.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in Saskatchewan showed a slight slowing up in industrial activity, while the situation in the other provinces continued to improve. The gains ranged from 1.5 p.c. in Ontario, to 6.5 p.c. in British Columbia, but the largest expansion was in Quebec, where the co-operating employers increased their working forces by over 16,600 persons, or 4.4 p.c. In all provinces except Saskatchewan, the employment afforded by industrial establishments was at a higher level than at Sept. 1 of last autumn. In the Maritime Provinces, the index was higher than in any other month since the latter part of 1937; in the Prairie area, the favourable comparison goes back to November, 1931, while in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, employment was at the peak for any month in the twenty years for which statistics are available.

Maritime Provinces. Activity in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia showed a moderate increase, and there was a larger gain in New Brunswick. The considerable improvement in the Maritime Provinces as a unit was contra-seasonal, there being, on the average, a contraction between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. Most of the expansion at the date under review took place in building, while work on the roads, in shipping, mining, communications and services recorded small advances. On the other hand, manufacturing reported curtailment, mainly in iron and steel; the losses in that group, however, were partly offset by gains in food, pulp and paper and some other divisions.

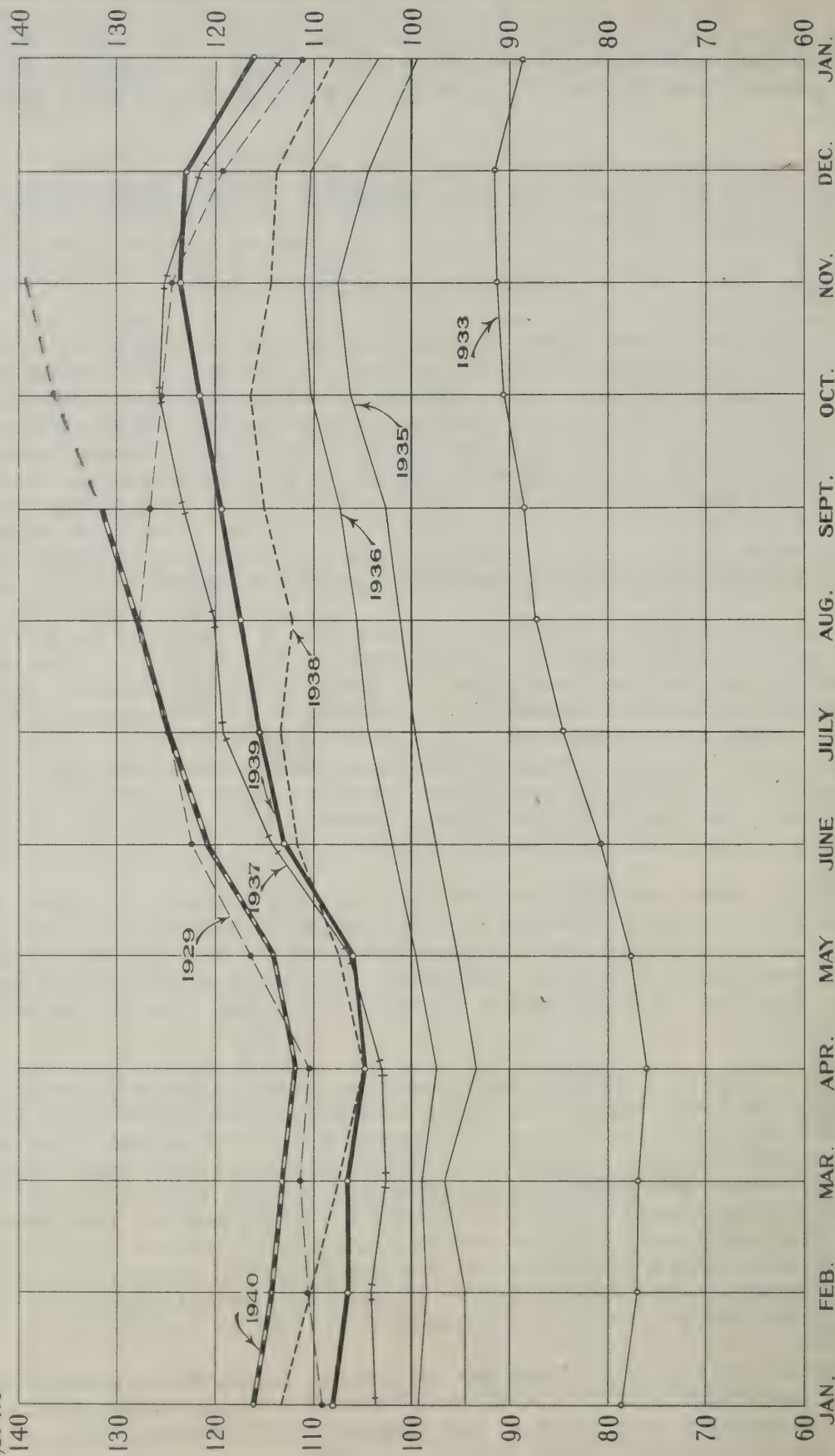
Statistics were received from 859 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 94,585 workers at Sept. 1, 1940, compared with 92,520 in the preceding month. A much smaller increase had been indicated at the beginning of September of last year, when the 829 employers furnishing data had reported 85,972 persons on their payrolls. The index then was nearly eleven points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 127.3.

Quebec. Greatly increased employment was noted in Quebec, the expansion largely exceeding the usual seasonal up swing at the first of September in the years since 1920. There were pronounced gains in logging, manufacturing and construction and maintenance, with smaller advances in transportation and some other divisions. General improvement was shown in manufacturing; that in textiles was most marked, but there was also heightened activity in leather, lumber, musical instrument, rubber, chemical, iron and steel, non ferrous metal and other plants. Fur factories, on the other hand, were slacker, and among the non manufacturing groups, mining also reported a small reduction. The working forces of the 3,077 establishments co-operating in Quebec included 390,973 employees, as against 374,362 at Aug. 1.

Employment at the latest date was in greater volume than in any other month in the twenty years during which the current surveys have been made, the index standing at 136.4, as compared with 128.5 at the beginning of September, 1939; the previous maximum figure was that of 131.5 at Nov. 1, 1939.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1940



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



Statements for Sept. 1 of last year had been tabulated from 2,943 firms employing 366,824 men and women, compared with 360,718 in the preceding month.

Ontario. In Ontario, 5,305 businessmen reported considerable additions to their staffs, which were enlarged from 530,414 at the first of August, to 538,252 at Sept. 1. Rather greater expansion had been noted at the same date last year, but the index then, at 116.2, was many points lower than the latest figure of 134.8.

Manufacturing recorded a substantial advance, over 10,400 persons being taken on in such establishments; there was marked improvement over Aug. 1, 1940, in the iron and steel group, together with smaller gains in the leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile, rubber, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and some other classes, while the working forces of lumber mills slightly declined. In some of these industries, the increases were seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, trade, building construction, hotels and restaurants and local transportation showed heightened activity, while logging, highway and railway construction and maintenance and steam railway operation reduced their personnel.

The 5,184 employers co-operating at the same date in 1939 had reported a working force of 461,854 persons, as compared with 453,840 at Aug. 1 of last year.

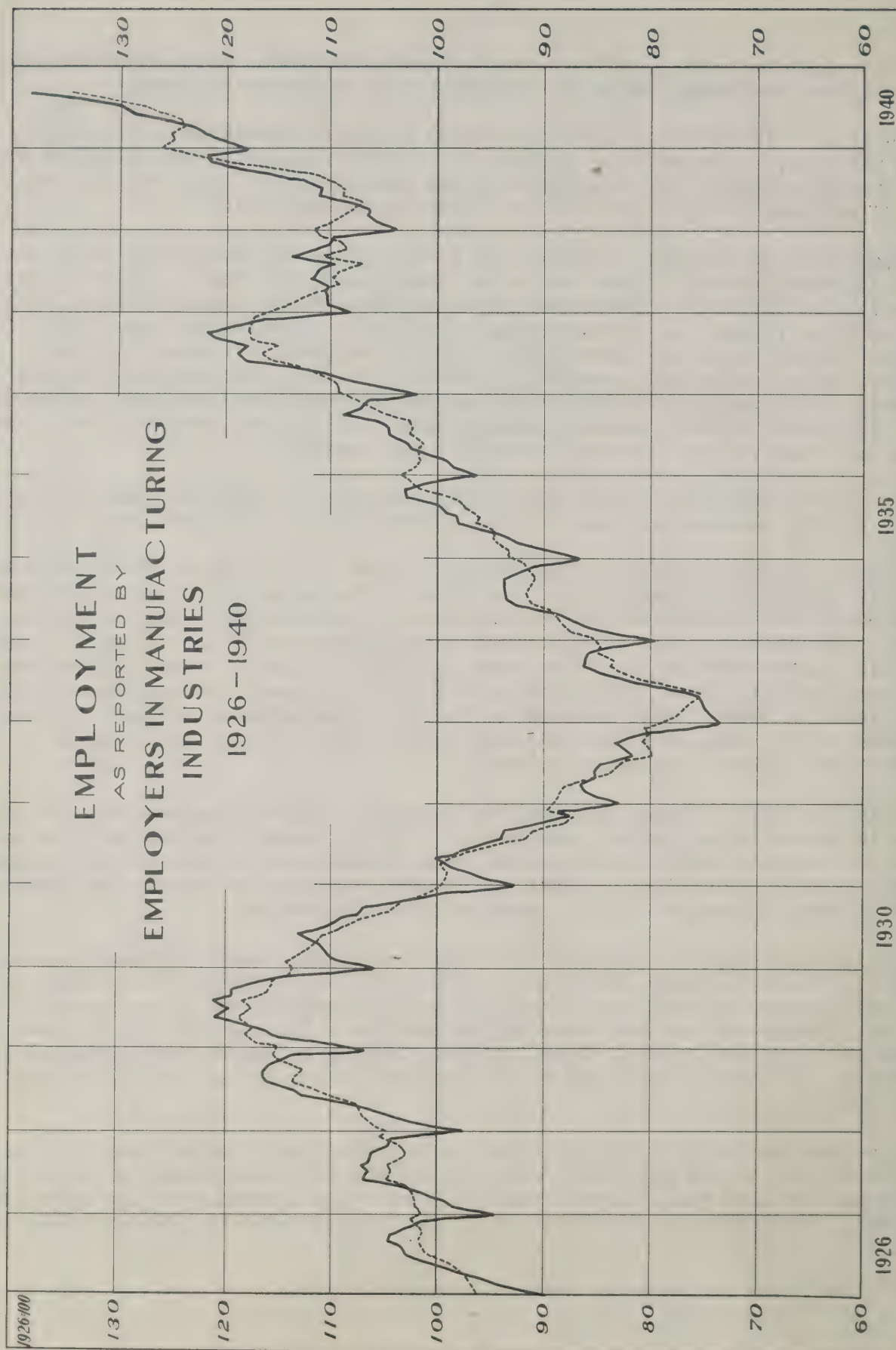
Prairie Provinces. Further important advances, on the whole, were indicated in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September; there was a slowing-down in Saskatchewan, but decided improvement was shown in Manitoba and Alberta. The general index, at 117.0, was three points above that of Sept. 1, 1939; it was also higher than in any other month since late in 1931. Data for the date under review were tabulated from 1,718 firms with 153,223 employees, as compared with 150,382 in the preceding month. This increase of 1.9 p.c. substantially exceeded the average gain at Sept. 1 in earlier years for which information is on record, although it was on a smaller scale than at that date in 1939.

Manufacturing, mining, building and trade afforded more employment, the increases in manufacturing taking place mainly in food, lumber, textile and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, transportation and railway construction and maintenance work were slacker. For Sept. 1, 1939, 1,674 establishments had reported a staff of 148,534 persons, a gain of 4.1 p.c. over the preceding month.

British Columbia. Employment in British Columbia showed continued expansion at Sept. 1; the improvement, which was on a scale rarely exceeded in any month in the nearly twenty years of the record, resulted in the highest level of employment ever indicated. Transportation and construction reported a falling-off, but in other industries the trend was upward. Trade, mining, logging and manufacturing showed greater activity, the largest additions to the personnel being in the lumber, food and metal divisions.

The working force of the 1,288 employers in British Columbia furnishing data rose from 105,539 in the preceding month, to 112,352 at the beginning of September. At the same date last year, 1,226 firms had made returns, showing an aggregate staff of 102,447. The index then stood at 116.6, many points below the latest index, which was 126.7.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937



## EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing improvement since Aug. 1, while moderate curtailment was indicated in Ottawa. The staffs reports by employers in all these cities were decidedly larger than at Sept. 1, 1939. In Ottawa, industrial employment was more active than in any other month since October, 1931, except Aug. 1, 1940; in Winnipeg, the latest index was higher than at any date in the years since 1930; in Montreal, Hamilton and Windsor the favourable comparison goes back to 1929, while the Sept. 1, 1940, indexes for Quebec, Toronto and Vancouver were at the peak for the period in which statistics are available.

**Montreal.** Employment in Montreal increased substantially at the beginning of September, 4,536 persons having been added since Aug. 1 to the paylists of the 1,797 co-operating firms, who employed 183,489. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly of textile products, but tobacco, leather, musical instrument, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and many other factories were also busier. Among the non-manufacturing industries, shipping, building and road construction showed heightened activity, while little general change took place in other industrial divisions. A smaller advance, on the whole, had been made at Sept. 1, 1939, when data were received from 1,711 employers of 169,423 men and women; the index was then  $8\frac{1}{2}$  points lower. The latest figure of 117.8 was the highest indicated in any month since November, 1929.

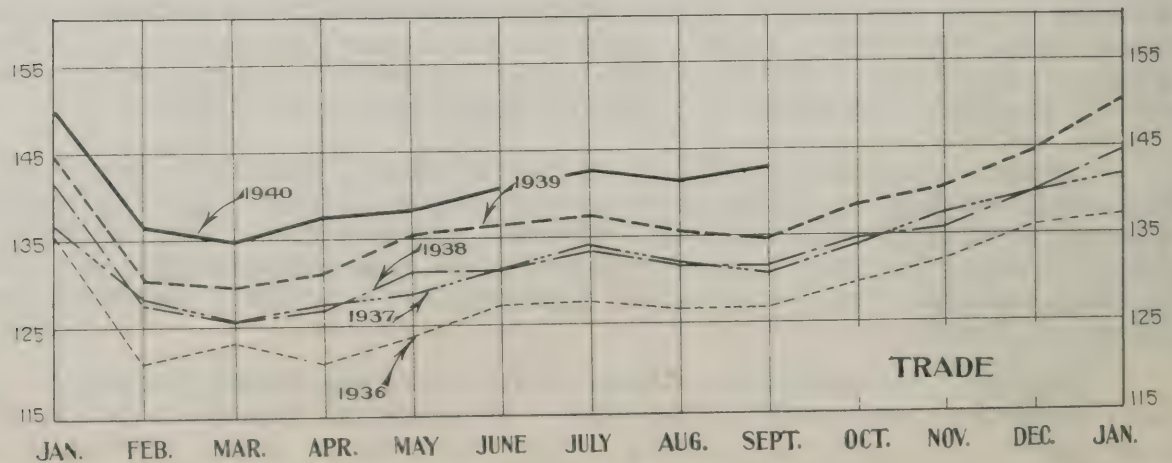
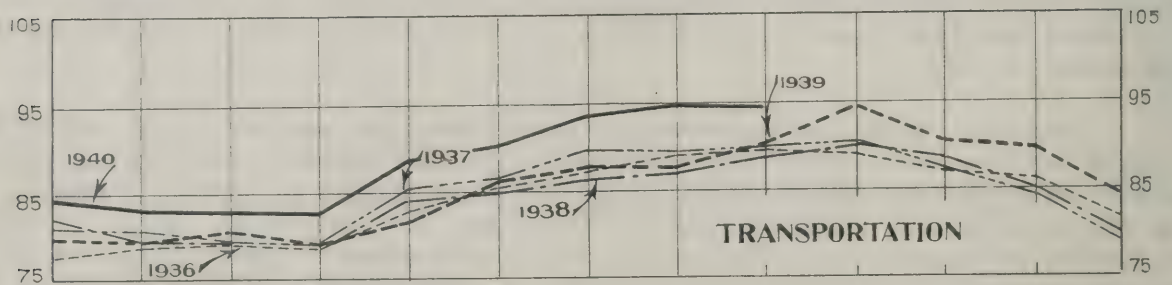
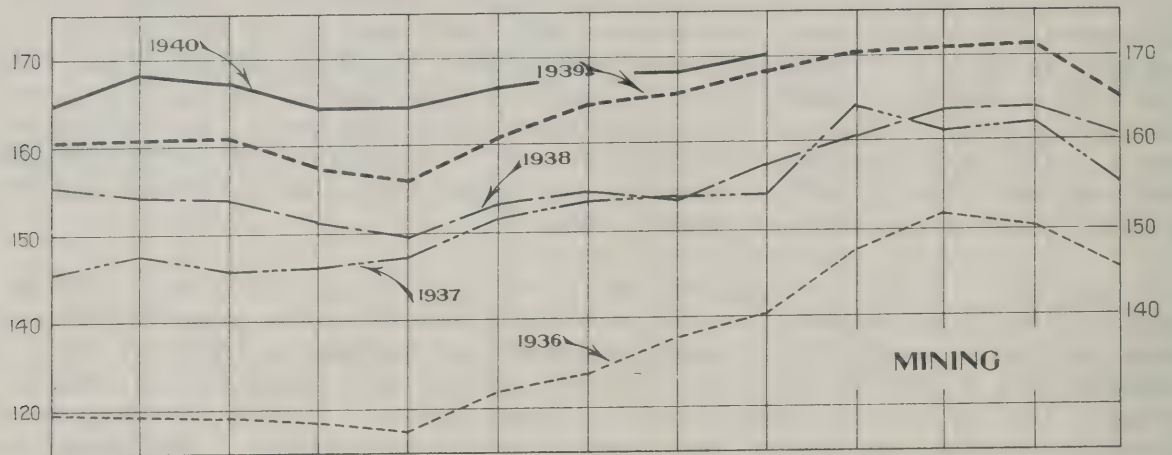
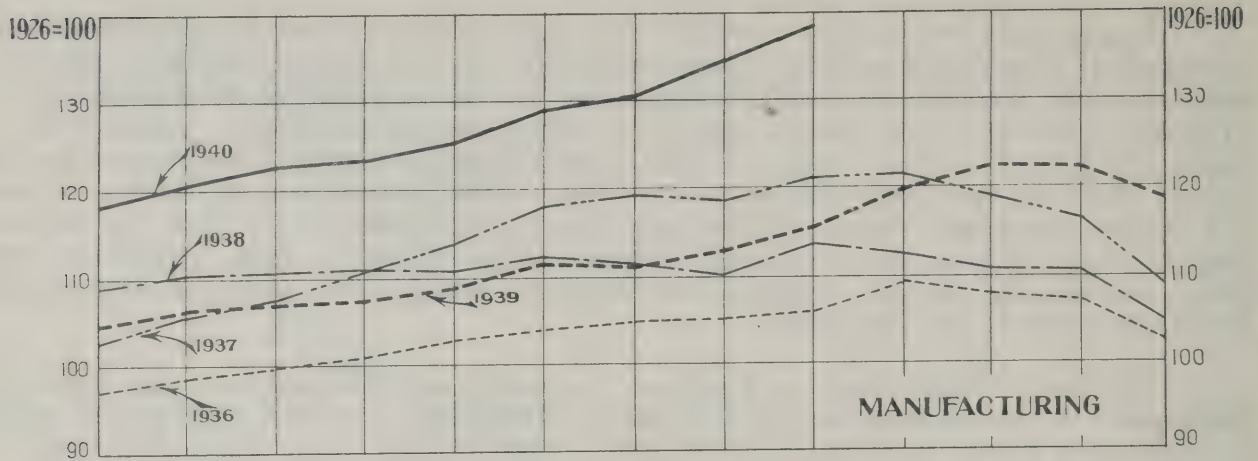
**Quebec.** A further gain was indicated in Quebec, according to 216 establishments having 19,302 workers, as compared with 18,749 in the preceding month. The index, at 138.9, was slightly above the previous maximum of 138.5 at Sept. 1, 1930. Manufacturing showed an important increase at the date under review, mainly in leather, textile, chemical and iron and steel plants. Slight improvement was reported in building and trade, but transportation was quieter. Employment was decidedly more active than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a smaller advance had been reported by the 212 concerns making returns, whose staffs had aggregated 17,920.

**Toronto.** There was substantial improvement in manufacturing, chiefly in the textile and iron and steel divisions, while leather, food, printing and publishing, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metals also showed an upward movement. Building was considerably more active, but there was little general change in other non-manufacturing industries. Statements were received from 1,819 employers of 166,533 men and women, or 5,352 more than at Aug. 1. Expansion on a smaller scale had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when employment was decidedly below its present level; the Sept. 1, 1940, index was the highest yet indicated in these surveys of employment. The firms furnishing information for the beginning of September of last year had numbered 1,758, and their employees, 141,950.

**Ottawa.** Reduced activity was noted in Ottawa, chiefly in construction, while manufacturing, trade and services were rather brisker. The 238 establishments making returns reported 16,878 workers, compared with 17,111 in the preceding month. At Sept. 1, 1939, a similar decrease had been indicated by the 230 co-operating employers, who had provided jobs for 14,706 workers; the index was then many points lower.

**Hamilton.** Manufacturing showed considerable improvement, chiefly in iron and steel, electrical apparatus and textiles. Building and transportation were also rather busier, but there were losses in road work and in trade. Three hundred and thirty-five concerns in Hamilton had 42,301 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 41,389 at Aug. 1. A slight decline had been indicated at the beginning of

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES 1936-1940





September of a year ago, when industrial employment had been at a much lower level, according to information from 330 firms with 33,159 employees.

Windsor.- Heightened activity was reported in Windsor, where the 193 establishments making returns had 23,386 men and women on their staffs, as against 20,631 in preceding month. Textile, vegetable food and iron and steel plants afforded more employment, the gain in the last-named being substantial. The changes in the non-manufacturing industries were slight. A much smaller increase had been noted at the same date of last year, and the general index was then many points lower; a personnel of 15,928 had been indicated by the 197 employers furnishing statistics for Sept. 1, 1939.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed its fifth successive advance; manufacturing, communications, construction, services and trade recorded improvement, that in construction and trade being most pronounced; transportation, however, was not quite so active. An aggregate staff of 46,221 men and women was reported by the 536 co-operating establishments, which had employed 45,000 in the preceding month. A smaller increase had been indicated at the same date in 1939 by the 525 firms whose statements were received, and whose employees had numbered 42,842; the latest index of 105.6 was the highest recorded since November of 1930.

Vancouver.- There was an upward movement in industrial activity in Vancouver, according to information received from 559 employers of 43,768 persons, as against 43,260 at Aug. 1. Manufacturing plants reported larger payrolls, the most pronounced gains being in the lumber and iron and steel divisions; building, shipping and retail trade were quieter, but improvement was recorded in the other non-manufacturing divisions. A rather larger increase had been indicated by the 521 establishments co-operating at Sept. 1, 1939, when they had 39,151 workers. The latest index, of 128.9, was the maximum so far recorded in the period for which data are available for Vancouver; this figure was nearly twelve points higher than that at Sept. 1 of last year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. Employment in manufactures showed important expansion at Sept. 1, the 6,743 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 691,348 at Aug. 1, to 712,177 at the date under review. This increase of 20,839 persons, or three p.c., was the largest indicated in any September since the record was commenced, with the exception of September, 1938, when the percentage gain was fractionally greater, although the number of employees added to the working forces was smaller. The index rose to a new all-time maximum of 138.4 at the latest date, as compared with 134.4 at Aug. 1, 1940. At Sept. 1, 1939, it had been 115.3, while at the previous high for September, in 1929, the unadjusted figure was 119.8.

Reflecting the unusually pronounced improvement recorded at Sept. 1, 1940, the seasonally corrected index rose from 131.4 at Aug. 1 to 134.6 at the date under review, when it, (like the crude index), was higher than in any other month in the record of almost twenty years.

An analysis of the returns from manufacturers shows particularly large contra-seasonal increases in iron and steel, most branches of which were decidedly busier; however, the largest gains took place in the machinery, boiler, engine and tank, automobile, aeroplane, heating appliance, wire pipe, foundry and structural iron and steel groups. The general increase of 5,715 workers, or 33 p.c., reported in this division raised the index to 138.6 at Sept. 1, 1940, a figure which in the years since 1920 has only once been exceeded by that of 137.6 at May 1, 1929. Textile factories



also showed an advance that was much greater than usual for September in the experience of the years since 1920; in this industry, employment was at its maximum to date. Animal and vegetable food, leather, lumber, musical instrument, rubber, pulp and paper, chemical, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products also reported decided improvement, although on a smaller scale than that in iron and steel and textiles. The trend in factory employment was favourable in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the gains of 10,409 employees reported in Ontario and of 5,352 in British Columbia being most pronounced.

The unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing at Sept. 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows: 1940, 138.4; 1939, 115.3; 1938, 115.4; 1937, 121.2; 1936, 105.9; 1935, 100.8; 1934, 94.3; 1933, 88.8; 1932, 83.1; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 108.2; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 115.9 and 1927, 108.8.

At Sept. 1, 1939, 6,457 manufacturing establishments had reported 591,113 men and women on their staffs, compared with 577,981 in the preceding month.

Logging. Employment in logging camps showed seasonal expansion at the beginning of September, according to the 380 firms making returns, whose employment aggregated 37,483, compared with 33,181 in their last return. The increase took place in Quebec and British Columbia. The number engaged in bush work at Sept. 1 was decidedly larger than at the same date in 1939, or any other autumn of the record except 1937.

Mining. Coal-mining afforded considerably more employment and there was a small gain in other non-metallic minerals, while the extraction of metallic ores showed a moderate decline. On the whole, there was an increase of 972 in the staffs of the 416 operators furnishing data; they had 79,335 workers at Sept. 1. A greater advance had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was over two points lower.

Communications. Further improvement was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 24,608 persons, as compared with 24,292 in the preceding month. Employment on both telephones and telegraphs was rather brisker. Activity was at a slightly higher level than in any other month in the years since 1932.

Transportation. Employment in this industry slightly declined, additions to staffs in local transportation and in shipping and stevedoring being rather more than offset by losses in steam railway operation. A combined working force of 115,305 men and women was indicated by the 533 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing statistics in this group, as against 115,544 at Aug. 1. The index was higher than at the same date of last autumn, or of any other year since 1931.

Construction and Maintenance. Building and highway construction and maintenance reported heightened activity, while work in the track departments of the railways decreased. The payrolls of the 1,355 contractors whose returns were tabulated included 146,981 employees, or 8,242 more than in the preceding month. The index, at 121.1 at the latest date, was over forty points lower than at Sept. 1, 1939, when a similar gain had been recorded. The reduction shown in the twelve months' comparison was due to a falling-off in work on the highways during the present year, employment in both building and railway construction having in recent months been more active than in the same period of last year; the index in building for September 1, 1940, indeed, was higher than in any other month since September, 1931.

Services. Employment in the service group showed continued advances; 599 employers had 34,737 men and women on their staffs, an increase of 370 over the number they reported at Aug. 1. The improvement indicated in services at the beginning of September of a year ago had been rather greater, but the index was then lower than that of 157.1 at the date under review.



Trade. Retail and wholesale trade generally reported increased activity, there being a gain of 1,376 in the personnel of the 2,125 establishments from which returns were received, and which employed 138,759 persons. Employment was more active than at Sept. 1, 1939, when a recession from the preceding month had been noted.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment since 1935 in certain of the leading industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain increased by over 60,000 between June 17 and July 15, following substantial reductions month by month since January last. The increase occurred among women, temporarily unemployed men and juveniles; there was a reduction in the number of men registered as wholly unemployed. The total registered at July 15, 1940, was over 420,000 less than the figure for July 10, 1939. The number of unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland constituted 5.6 p.c. of the total of insured persons aged 16 to 64, as compared with 5.2 p.c. at June 17, 1940, and 8.7 at July 10, 1939.

Recent press dispatches state that there was little change in the unemployment position between July 15 and Aug. 12. The total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges fell by 28,000 to 799,000; this figure was lower by 432,000 than in August of last year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor, total non-agricultural employment in August, 1940, topped all preceding August levels since 1929, with the single exception of August, 1937. The increase of over 430,000 workers from July to August brought the number employed in the latter to nearly 36,000,000, an increase of 1,130,000 over a year ago.

The gains in employment and payrolls in manufacturing were widespread. 75 of the 90 industries surveyed reporting increased employment and 80 reporting larger payrolls. Total employment rose four p.c., indicating the return of 310,000 workers to jobs, more than double the usual seasonal gain. As in the immediately preceding months, expansion in the industries manufacturing materials for national defence continued to highlight the picture. New highs in employment were registered in shipbuilding, aircraft, engines, aluminum manufactures, machine tools and explosives.

Other industries stimulated directly or indirectly by war orders, and in which large gains were shown included steel, sawmills, foundries, men's clothing, electrical machinery and woollen and worsted goods. Canning and preserving and women's clothing factories reported seasonal gains. Factories manufacturing automobiles and automobile parts greatly expanded their forces due to the production of new models. On the other hand, meat-packing reported a larger than seasonal lay off and there was also a decline in the baking industry.

In addition to the substantial gains in factories, there were important increases in employment on Federal and private construction, in transportation and public utilities, in mining, in the various branches of government service, and in some other classes. Retail trade, finance and services, however, showed declines.

New York. A statement issued by the New York State Department of Labor shows an increase of 3.4 p.c. in employment in August as compared with July, 1940, and of 9.5 p.c. over August, 1939. Important gains from the preceding month were reported in the metal and machinery and textile industries.

Massachusetts. A statement issued by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries shows an increase of 2.9 p.c. in the number employed in August, 1940, as compared with July, in 1,744 representative manufacturing establishments, employing 271,829 persons. As compared with August, 1939, there was an increase of three p.c. in employment in factories.



TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	-	-	-	110.5	110.5	114.4	-	-	-	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	-	-	-	115.7	119.5	127.8	-	-	-	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	-	-	-	120.5	126.9	143.3	-	-	-	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	-	-	-	113.6	113.6	129.8	-	-	-	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	-	-	-	109.8	100.7	130.0	-	-	-	96.6
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.8	-	-	-	85.3	85.1	91.6	-	-	-	82.8
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.5	-	-	-	87.0	88.1	90.7	-	-	-	89.2
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	101.8	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	92.9	-	-	-	96.2
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	107.0	-	-	-	99.3	103.9	100.5	-	-	-	108.0
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	114.4	-	-	-	103.0	108.1	107.4	-	-	-	109.3
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	111.0	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	139.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	115.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1940.

100.0    7.3    .2    4.2    2.9    30.3    41.8    11.9    5.3    2.5    4.1    8.7

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Sept. 1, 1934	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Sept. 1, 1935	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Sept. 1, 1936	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1940.

14.2      1.5      12.9      1.3      3.3      1.8      3.6      3.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1940.

100.0      55.2      2.9      6.2      1.9      8.9      11.4      2.7      10.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Sept.1 1940	Aug.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936	Sept.1 1935
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	55.2	138.4	134.4	115.3	113.8	121.2	105.9	100.8
Animal products - edible	2.7	174.9	156.6	159.9	140.7	152.6	136.9	134.6
Fur and products	.2	114.3	119.0	107.8	94.6	98.3	89.2	99.7
Leather and products	1.9	119.5	116.3	116.9	113.9	119.5	112.2	111.0
Boots and shoes	1.3	119.1	116.6	119.3	118.5	122.5	114.6	115.7
Lumber and products	4.5	107.6	106.3	92.6	89.5	98.8	87.1	81.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	104.5	103.2	86.6	84.6	93.0	82.0	77.5
Furniture	.7	96.6	94.5	84.2	84.2	93.6	84.4	75.9
Other lumber products	1.0	127.8	127.2	118.8	109.4	121.2	104.9	99.1
Musical instruments	.2	75.7	64.3	59.9	58.4	58.9	53.3	47.4
Plant products - edible	3.4	140.9	134.7	143.7	157.5	152.7	133.3	126.4
Pulp and paper products	5.8	121.5	120.5	110.1	107.1	115.3	103.6	98.2
Pulp and paper	2.7	117.8	116.5	99.4	97.7	113.2	96.3	89.9
Paper products	.9	147.5	144.7	132.7	135.6	137.0	123.4	113.0
Printing and publishing	2.2	117.5	117.6	116.1	109.7	110.7	106.3	104.2
Rubber products	1.1	118.0	110.9	112.2	102.9	110.9	101.5	91.2
Textile products	9.9	146.6	142.1	119.9	119.5	127.3	118.8	112.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	158.4	158.1	127.9	127.8	141.6	133.5	129.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	121.7	123.3	98.8	94.6	102.9	93.9	89.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	174.6	173.5	133.3	127.2	148.2	145.3	133.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	504.7	490.5	423.5	483.7	545.7	514.4	523.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	136.2	135.1	121.8	119.7	126.8	124.0	117.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	144.0	134.7	114.7	116.3	120.0	110.1	99.9
Other textile products	1.1	135.4	127.2	107.9	104.0	106.9	94.3	92.6
Tobacco	.7	105.9	103.3	101.3	100.2	105.0	95.4	109.0
Beverages	.8	184.9	182.6	181.8	174.3	156.9	139.2	133.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	208.1	203.5	161.9	159.7	157.0	139.3	129.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	111.6	112.8	99.4	93.5	102.9	88.9	80.6
Electric light and power	1.4	146.4	144.2	142.8	136.0	131.0	124.1	118.8
Electrical apparatus	1.7	160.6	156.1	132.4	139.2	157.2	124.4	122.3
Iron and steel products	13.9	156.6	132.2	94.1	93.1	104.8	83.1	79.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	166.9	169.2	129.3	115.4	143.7	107.4	100.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	152.5	145.4	115.9	120.9	134.5	106.5	91.8
Agricultural implements	.5	79.0	82.4	45.0	51.0	72.6	45.5	52.8
Land vehicles	5.5	117.6	110.8	82.7	81.7	89.2	74.2	75.1
Automobiles and parts	1.8	163.5	139.5	101.6	103.5	108.7	92.0	100.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.9	258.5	277.2	61.0	75.9	74.4	56.6	58.4
Heating appliances	.4	143.3	125.5	135.1	138.7	136.2	105.8	100.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	166.9	159.4	110.5	116.1	136.1	91.9	79.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	149.4	141.9	109.2	105.5	121.0	96.7	87.9
Other iron and steel products	2.3	149.7	147.3	105.2	101.2	111.3	93.2	83.0
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	203.8	199.4	160.7	160.3	166.8	139.3	123.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	180.9	176.5	160.4	161.7	156.6	143.7	141.6
Miscellaneous	.5	152.2	151.0	149.1	147.2	147.2	133.0	128.3
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.9	126.8	112.2	60.3	58.6	143.4	82.7	77.7
<b>MINING</b>	6.2	170.2	168.1	168.0	157.4	159.1	140.2	128.6
Coal	2.0	91.2	87.3	87.8	88.4	89.8	85.7	86.5
Metallic ores	3.4	350.0	351.6	351.7	326.9	319.6	272.7	233.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	159.8	158.0	153.0	128.3	146.9	120.5	112.8
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.9	92.1	90.9	87.3	88.3	90.9	86.0	82.1
Telegraphs	.5	110.2	108.6	98.2	102.7	106.2	99.6	94.2
Telephones	1.4	87.2	86.1	84.3	84.3	86.7	82.5	78.9
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	8.9	94.6	94.8	90.0	88.7	89.7	89.4	85.8
Street railways	2.5	137.5	135.7	130.6	124.8	119.5	121.2	118.3
Steam railways	5.0	81.5	82.7	77.9	76.3	79.2	79.0	75.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	97.5	95.7	91.7	98.3	98.9	96.1	92.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	11.4	121.1	114.3	152.2	133.8	144.5	109.0	110.9
Building	3.9	116.5	97.8	80.5	71.7	81.6	60.1	63.2
Highway	5.0	166.8	162.5	309.7	262.1	278.1	161.9	191.8
Railway	2.5	82.0	85.7	77.5	76.1	82.4	109.6	84.5
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.7	157.1	155.4	151.7	146.7	146.6	137.5	127.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	156.9	154.6	153.7	146.5	148.7	139.6	129.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	157.4	156.8	148.3	146.9	147.4	135.6	125.3
<b>TRADE</b>	10.8	142.9	141.4	134.9	131.0	130.9	126.3	121.8
Retail	8.0	147.5	145.9	139.0	134.9	136.4	132.3	126.8
Wholesale	2.8	130.7	129.8	124.1	121.8	118.5	112.9	110.2
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	131.6	127.9	119.6	115.1	123.2	107.1	102.7

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1940	Aug.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936	Sept.1 1935
<u>Maritime</u>	- All Manufacturing	37.2	130.2	132.7	108.6	102.4	123.7	103.0	99.0
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	5.2	109.4	109.4	86.5	84.0	111.7	91.5	92.5
	Pulp and paper	5.2	178.7	173.6	148.8	153.4	186.9	156.5	146.9
	Textile products	4.3	112.1	111.9	85.5	84.5	92.4	83.6	80.1
	Iron and steel	11.7	133.3	149.6	109.8	95.3	130.9	102.6	98.8
	Other manufactures	10.8	130.1	123.6	116.8	111.6	116.5	100.8	95.5
	Logging	3.5	144.0	147.3	56.0	44.5	172.5	48.6	63.6
	Mining	18.1	113.7	113.2	112.1	112.5	114.4	106.9	106.8
	Communications	2.3	101.2	97.1	101.5	102.2	101.8	100.6	92.6
	Transportation	9.4	76.7	75.2	62.8	60.0	63.5	63.7	61.3
	Construction	17.8	181.8	155.8	208.6	210.0	288.0	228.9	188.0
	Services	2.3	242.6	235.7	225.6	230.0	227.4	218.2	209.2
	Trade	9.4	147.3	147.0	135.2	131.0	128.9	121.4	118.1
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	127.3	124.5	116.4	113.2	135.4	114.4	107.0
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Manufacturing	60.1	142.2	139.1	117.2	115.7	122.7	106.5	101.0
	Lumber products	3.3	118.4	115.9	99.8	104.2	112.2	95.9	93.8
	Pulp and paper	7.3	120.6	120.1	106.0	106.4	114.0	100.5	94.7
	Textile products	16.7	163.0	157.7	135.3	132.7	140.9	127.8	119.6
	Iron and steel	10.6	125.0	123.3	84.8	84.8	101.2	79.3	72.3
	Other manufactures	22.2	151.1	147.7	131.4	127.9	128.1	112.0	109.0
	Logging	4.8	211.8	167.6	87.0	76.7	240.1	133.4	108.3
	Mining	3.3	290.0	290.8	288.3	255.3	267.0	204.3	165.5
	Communications	1.5	82.2	81.9	78.0	77.4	79.4	73.5	72.5
	Transportation	8.1	94.0	92.1	86.2	88.8	88.7	88.6	87.3
	Construction	12.0	117.8	100.5	204.4	142.1	121.1	70.9	83.4
	Services	2.4	135.0	133.7	130.0	129.2	137.0	121.3	113.5
	Trade	7.8	148.4	148.1	141.1	138.6	138.1	133.8	126.3
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	136.4	130.6	128.5	118.1	124.5	103.0	99.3
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Manufacturing	63.8	137.6	133.4	113.6	114.3	120.8	105.3	100.1
	Lumber products	3.8	91.0	91.8	78.6	77.3	87.5	76.5	72.6
	Pulp and paper	6.0	117.9	116.2	110.1	106.6	110.8	101.0	97.1
	Textile products	9.8	131.7	128.2	106.1	108.5	116.5	112.6	107.8
	Iron and steel	19.7	152.1	143.9	100.3	100.1	110.1	85.8	82.5
	Other manufactures	24.5	146.4	143.2	137.1	139.4	142.5	125.7	119.4
	Logging	1.3	74.8	87.6	41.0	39.9	93.6	53.9	60.4
	Mining	5.2	289.8	293.1	289.0	256.2	256.3	228.1	201.1
	Communications	1.8	86.0	85.5	78.7	80.9	86.3	78.7	76.5
	Transportation	6.3	91.3	93.0	86.3	83.5	89.0	86.7	82.1
	Construction	8.8	126.9	129.0	114.4	115.0	156.0	107.1	113.4
	Services	2.5	175.7	174.0	167.7	165.0	161.3	154.1	144.8
	Trade	10.3	147.8	147.3	139.7	135.1	135.3	132.1	129.1
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	134.8	132.8	116.2	115.0	125.0	108.1	103.9
<u>Prairie</u>	- All Manufacturing	29.6	119.9	117.9	110.0	106.6	109.8	99.9	97.5
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.4	123.9	119.2	100.9	102.2	106.1	92.4	93.0
	Pulp and paper	2.5	98.7	101.5	103.1	95.2	99.1	91.2	87.9
	Textile products	2.6	173.2	159.9	142.3	136.3	137.5	130.8	118.0
	Iron and steel	9.0	86.9	85.9	81.2	79.9	79.6	70.5	75.2
	Other manufactures	13.1	156.5	154.4	144.0	138.9	146.8	135.6	125.5
	Logging	.4	40.3	38.8	19.7	10.6	8.2	8.3	31.4
	Mining	7.3	127.4	114.3	116.6	110.7	109.4	103.4	100.3
	Communications	2.6	103.6	100.9	99.9	101.5	100.8	100.8	92.3
	Transportation	18.7	105.1	105.6	104.3	102.1	95.3	98.6	93.7
	Construction	17.4	112.6	112.8	126.5	132.3	121.9	129.4	108.9
	Services	3.8	154.4	152.5	149.7	138.8	131.9	130.4	115.7
	Trade	20.2	128.3	124.5	121.4	118.3	117.3	113.2	108.8
<u>Prairie</u>	- All Industries	100.0	117.0	114.9	114.0	112.2	109.4	107.4	100.5
<u>British</u>	- All Manufacturing	47.4	153.3	137.8	129.7	117.8	127.3	116.2	109.6
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	14.7	121.8	118.4	109.5	96.4	100.4	94.3	81.1
	Pulp and paper	5.3	132.5	133.3	114.2	97.0	121.9	114.7	104.0
	Textile products	1.2	152.1	144.8	128.2	127.6	129.0	116.7	112.3
	Iron and steel	5.8	164.1	149.6	80.4	86.8	89.9	77.9	71.6
	Other manufactures	20.4	193.5	157.3	174.9	158.7	171.1	153.7	155.8
	Logging	6.9	105.2	82.8	63.6	75.0	112.3	85.4	78.1
	Mining	8.7	114.4	113.1	116.5	117.9	115.5	97.9	89.7
	Communications	2.9	118.3	116.7	115.8	115.5	115.7	114.1	105.4
	Transportation	10.7	100.2	102.4	105.8	102.3	107.8	104.7	99.2
	Construction	8.1	80.6	83.4	99.8	106.9	117.7	104.6	139.2
	Services	3.6	137.7	137.2	141.7	124.9	123.2	111.9	105.7
	Trade	11.7	145.6	143.3	136.8	131.4	136.7	124.8	119.6
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	126.7	119.0	116.6	112.0	121.2	109.3	103.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1940	Aug.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936	Sept.1 1935
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	67.3	129.0	126.2	109.2	106.5	112.2	97.5	91.0
Plant products - edible	4.3	137.7	140.5	127.6	125.4	120.2	112.2	104.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.2	115.8	116.4	113.6	108.5	108.3	103.4	103.2
Textiles	16.1	142.7	134.5	118.4	118.8	120.8	109.4	97.0
Tobacco and beverages	4.8	137.2	134.0	125.2	119.8	112.1	105.3	110.7
Iron and steel	16.4	119.3	118.7	83.0	82.9	97.0	76.5	69.0
Other manufactures	21.5	127.4	124.7	116.8	111.1	118.3	101.2	95.9
Communications	2.2	68.2	67.9	64.7	64.8	66.3	63.0	63.0
Transportation	8.4	100.5	97.7	93.1	95.0	96.9	97.9	99.5
Construction	4.9	55.8	46.8	110.2	105.2	78.4	48.8	40.5
Trade	13.6	143.2	143.1	135.4	131.5	130.9	126.9	121.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	117.8	114.9	109.3	106.6	107.6	94.3	88.7
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	64.3	149.6	138.4	109.9	107.9	110.2	99.6	99.5
Leather products	12.9	99.0	90.8	104.5	104.0	104.3	108.8	109.6
Other manufactures	51.4	171.6	159.0	112.3	109.7	112.9	95.3	94.9
Transportation	6.6	88.0	120.0	102.1	96.0	97.9	93.5	100.4
Construction	9.3	156.0	148.3	300.9	116.6	106.2	75.4	140.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	138.9	134.9	127.8	110.2	110.0	97.9	102.8
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	65.5	132.9	127.8	110.5	108.4	110.1	102.1	96.0
Plant products - edible	5.1	126.5	124.3	124.0	117.5	119.2	113.4	108.3
Printing and publishing	8.0	133.7	131.7	128.1	126.8	127.1	118.9	113.2
Textiles	11.0	112.4	106.0	90.8	91.8	94.8	92.0	87.9
Iron and steel	14.6	159.2	150.7	100.6	95.3	97.6	80.8	72.6
Other manufactures	26.8	131.9	127.5	116.4	115.0	116.2	109.1	103.4
Communications	2.3	71.3	71.2	68.6	67.2	68.7	65.7	65.6
Transportation	5.1	104.6	103.4	99.9	98.3	99.2	96.5	93.1
Construction	3.7	101.4	83.0	61.7	64.2	75.5	65.2	70.2
Trade	19.3	134.7	134.9	127.0	123.6	124.9	123.7	120.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	128.5	124.4	110.5	108.1	110.0	103.4	98.7
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	48.7	121.7	120.9	102.9	100.4	104.7	99.9	92.7
Lumber products	5.7	81.5	81.8	69.2	73.1	70.1	67.2	52.1
Pulp and paper	15.3	106.7	106.9	97.5	91.8	96.0	93.5	92.1
Other manufactures	27.7	148.2	146.3	119.5	116.5	123.4	115.9	107.7
Construction	11.9	132.1	158.5	117.9	136.9	146.3	154.9	144.2
Trade	21.1	148.2	145.6	136.7	134.8	128.2	126.2	118.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	124.4	126.1	108.6	109.0	113.7	111.2	103.9
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	83.8	133.3	129.7	101.0	110.3	122.4	96.3	93.5
Textiles	16.7	110.4	107.1	83.2	88.3	92.1	86.8	87.4
Electrical apparatus	9.7	133.7	129.6	108.7	119.2	135.5	109.2	106.2
Iron and steel	35.6	148.4	140.8	95.5	109.8	135.7	85.1	83.6
Other manufactures	21.8	132.2	134.3	122.0	127.7	125.2	115.6	108.2
Construction	2.8	74.8	76.0	75.4	66.1	54.6	48.4	50.6
Trade	8.6	136.0	139.0	132.0	131.6	129.3	126.8	123.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	129.6	126.8	101.8	109.2	119.4	97.7	95.2
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	87.0	188.0	162.1	121.7	129.4	135.2	110.3	111.5
Iron and steel	66.8	187.3	160.9	110.2	113.9	121.8	100.3	105.6
Other manufactures	20.2	190.4	165.8	160.4	181.6	185.1	147.1	133.1
Construction	2.3	59.3	61.3	49.1	42.3	109.6	37.5	24.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	169.1	149.2	115.2	121.1	132.2	106.9	105.2
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	48.3	111.0	110.7	104.1	100.0	105.0	96.8	94.2
Animal products - edible	5.7	144.0	143.5	132.0	124.5	151.5	130.2	127.0
Printing and publishing	4.9	101.9	108.2	107.0	97.3	105.6	92.8	92.2
Textiles	6.9	175.3	164.6	147.0	143.1	141.7	144.8	125.1
Iron and steel	16.9	84.9	84.8	78.6	77.1	79.8	73.8	74.8
Other manufactures	13.9	127.4	127.7	123.5	119.3	121.7	112.2	108.1
Transportation	9.3	85.0	87.2	83.6	87.5	85.9	82.8	78.1
Construction	5.2	85.3	65.4	49.7	62.6	53.5	52.0	66.7
Trade	29.4	107.9	103.5	102.9	98.6	101.3	96.9	93.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	105.6	102.8	98.2	96.5	98.8	92.9	90.1
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	45.3	154.7	150.1	124.1	121.7	119.6	114.4	105.5
Lumber products	11.3	119.3	115.6	96.8	87.1	88.3	86.8	79.2
Other manufactures	34.0	171.6	166.7	136.9	137.5	133.9	127.0	117.5
Communications	6.2	114.0	113.1	113.6	112.6	113.1	111.7	104.6
Transportation	13.6	100.6	100.0	110.7	105.9	115.9	111.0	104.6
Construction	5.0	57.1	62.7	55.8	77.9	98.4	65.7	83.3
Services	6.7	138.9	136.2	142.2	119.6	120.1	107.8	103.3
Trade	23.2	148.0	147.5	139.8	133.0	139.5	129.5	123.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	128.9	127.3	117.2	114.9	119.6	110.0	105.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.











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**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE**  
**OCTOBER**  
**EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**  
**1940**

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



OTTAWA  
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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)  
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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General Summary.

Industrial employment showed further substantial improvement at Oct. 1, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,304 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,335,705 persons, as compared with 1,290,530 in the preceding month. This increase of 45,175 workers, or 3.5 p.c., was the largest indicated at the beginning of October in any of the twenty years for which data are now available.

The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 131.6 at Sept. 1 to a new high of 136.2 at Oct. 1, when it was 11.9 p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1939, figure of 121.7. The previous maximum index for October had been that of 125.7 in 1937, while in 1929, the figure was 125.6.

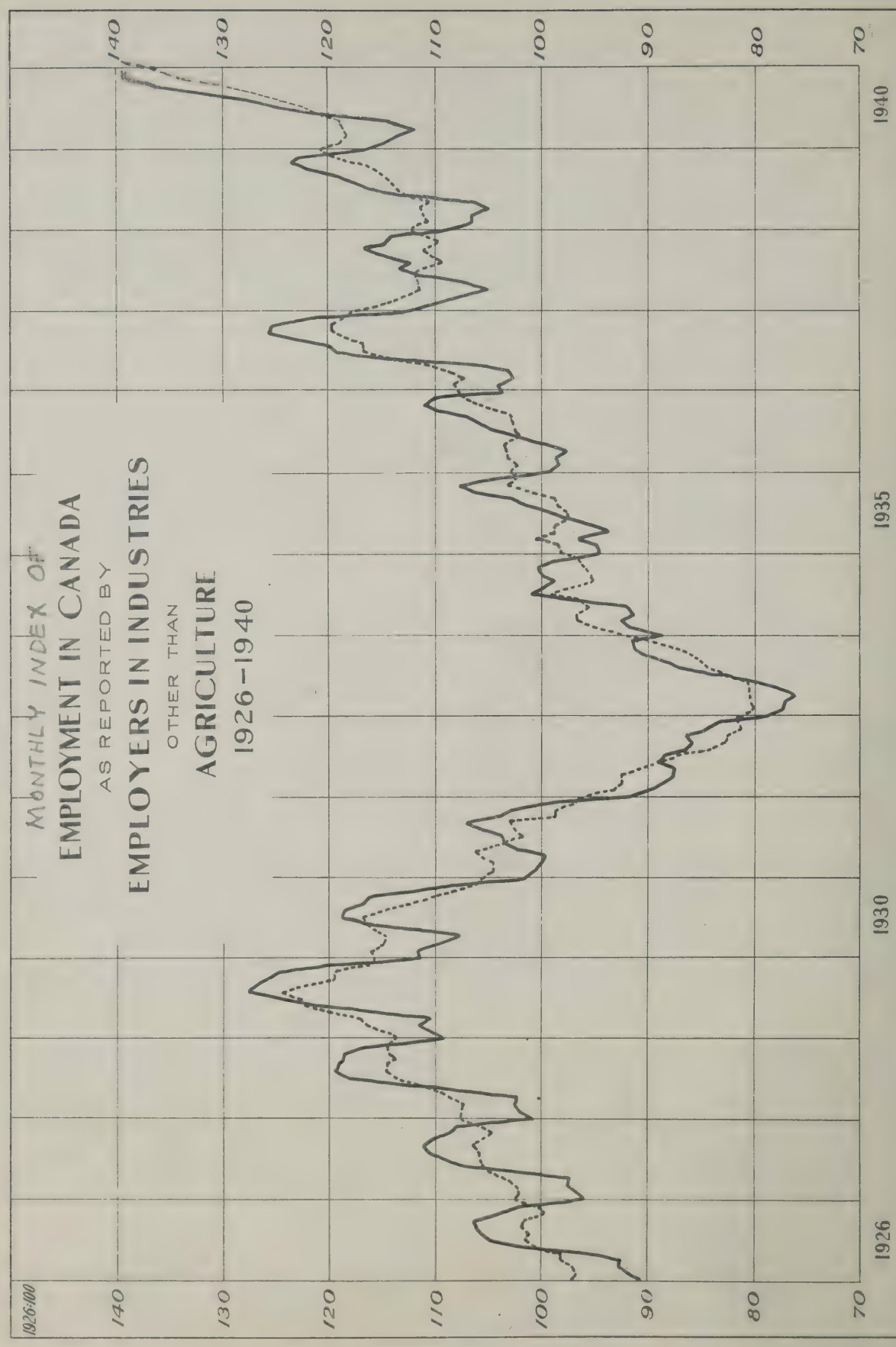
In the years, 1921-1939, the average change at the beginning of October has been an increase of rather less than one p.c. Since the expansion at the latest date considerably exceeded this average advance, the seasonally-adjusted index also showed an important gain, rising from 126.5 at Sept. 1, 1940, to 129.6 at Oct. 1, 1940. It was then higher than the corrected figure for any other month of the record.

The response of Canadian industry to the demands made on it during the first year of the war is shown in the record of employment during the last twelve months. During most of this period, the movement has been decidedly upward, while the only general losses were those of a seasonal character reported last winter. The Oct. 1, 1940, index, at 136.2, was, as already stated, nearly twelve p.c. higher than at the same date in 1939, and was 23½ p.c. above the average for October in the years, 1927-1939.

The outstanding feature of the situation since the outbreak of hostilities has been the great expansion in manufacturing, in which activity in recent months has risen to unprecedented levels. The index for Oct. 1, 1940, was 20 p.c. above that for the same date in 1939, while the increase in the personnel of the co-operating manufacturers during the year may be estimated at some 125,000 men and women; of these, over 56,000 have been absorbed into the iron and steel industries. The latest index of employment in manufacturing was over 36 p.c. above the average index for Oct. 1 in the years, 1927-39.

The industrial distribution within the manufacturing division has undergone considerable change; thus the proportion of workers engaged in the production of durable goods has risen from 396 per 1,000 in October of last year to 443 in the latest report. In the same period, the number of employees on the payrolls of factories turning out non-durable goods has fallen from 604 per 1,000 last autumn to 557 at Oct. 1, 1940. This variation in industrial distribution is associated with an increase of 32.9 p.c. during the twelve months in those employed in the manufacture of durable goods, as compared with that of 9.3 p.c. in the non-durable classes.

Chart 1



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937



Most of the non-manufacturing industries have also shown heightened activity in the first year of the war. The logging, mining, communications, transportation, services and trade divisions have reported considerable gains; the only exception has been the construction group as a whole. The lag in this industry is due to curtailment of unemployment relief projects and other work on the roads which can be postponed for the duration of the war, while building has shown marked improvement, the Oct. 1, 1940, index being some 55 p.c. higher than that for the same date in 1939.

An analysis of the data for Oct. 1 shows widespread gains over Sept. 1, 1940, both geographically and industrially. Employment advanced considerably in seven of the provinces, the exceptions being New Brunswick and Manitoba, where small declines were reported. The most marked improvement was in Quebec and Ontario.

There was an exceptionally large increase over the preceding month in manufacturing, the establishments furnishing statistics reporting some 27,700 additional employees; this increase of 3.9 p.c. was decidedly greater than in any earlier October and has, in fact, rarely been exceeded in any month in the years since 1920. The most noteworthy expansion at the date under review took place in iron and steel, fruit and vegetable preserving and textiles.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, building and trade reported greatly increased activity, while shipping, highway and railway construction and maintenance and services showed curtailment, the largest decline being in road work. The expansion in logging and trade exceeded the average in the experience of past years, while that in mining was below normal.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries as at Oct. 1, 1940, is given following the text dealing with conditions in the economic areas and the leading cities; the attention of those interested in a comparison of the situation in some 60 industries at Oct. 1, 1940, with recent Octobers, may be drawn to the table of indexes on page 17.

The records show that for Oct. 1, 1939, 11,891 employers had reported payrolls aggregating 1,186,786 workers, or 20,544 more than at Sept. 1; improvement had then been indicated in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation and trade, while employment in construction and services had declined.

The unadjusted index, (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), has been as follows at Oct. 1 in recent years: 1940, 136.2; 1939, 121.7; 1938, 116.7; 1937, 125.7; 1936, 110.1; 1935, 106.1; 1934, 100.0; 1933, 90.4; 1932, 86.7; 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8 and 1927, 110.3.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For Oct. 1, 403 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,689 persons, compared with 33,810 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries bring the total number of employees included in the Oct. 1 survey of employment to 1,369,394, in 12,708 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 136.2 in the industries above enumerated, to 135.5; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the figures for Sept. 1, 1940, the index was lowered from 131.6 to 131.0. The Oct. 1, 1939, index had stood at 121.7 without the figures from financial institutions, and at 121.3 when they were included.



# ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates\* of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earners as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry: agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired; those living on income; those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation"; employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Thus the estimates of the total number of wage-earners include some enlisted men who were unemployed wage-earners prior to enlistment. The estimates of wage-earners in employment are entirely exclusive of enlisted men, but the estimates of unemployed wage-earners include a considerable number of previously unemployed wage-earners who have now enlisted. Since enlisted men are not included as wage-earners, there is in these figures an overstatement of the total number of wage-earners and also a corresponding overstatement of the number of unemployed wage-earners. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment in recent months are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

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\* See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment".



The following table shows, in thousands, the estimated total number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, in recent months, together with figures for August in the period, 1928-1939:-

<u>August</u>	<u>Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners un- employed (in thousands)</u>
1928	2,465	2,438	27
1929	2,647	2,599	48
1930	2,759	2,395	364
1931	2,611	2,201	410
1932	2,459	1,815	644
1933	2,483	1,872	611
1934	2,515	2,035	480
1935	2,566	2,114	452
1936	2,592	2,206	386
1937	2,781	2,536	245
1938	2,746	2,378	368
1939	2,793	2,461	332
1940	2,910 1/	2,709 2/	201 3/
Jan. 1940	2,732 1/	2,355 2/	377 3/
Feb.	2,725 1/	2,338 2/	387 3/
Mar.	2,695 1/	2,304 2/	391 3/
Apr.	2,720 1/	2,353 2/	367 3/
May	2,794 1/	2,489 2/	305 3/
June	2,843 1/	2,568 2/	275 3/
July	2,872 1/	2,634 2/	238 3/
Aug.	2,910 1/	2,709 2/	201 3/

The total estimated number of wage-earners increased by some 38,000 between July and August; the figures for these two months were higher than in any other month for which an estimate has been made. The estimated number in employment, at 2,709,000, was also greater than in July, 1940, or any earlier month for which an estimate has been prepared.

The estimated number unemployed was 201,000, a decrease of 37,000 from the preceding month, and of 131,000 from August, 1939; the latest figure was the lowest for August in any year since 1929.

1/ Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

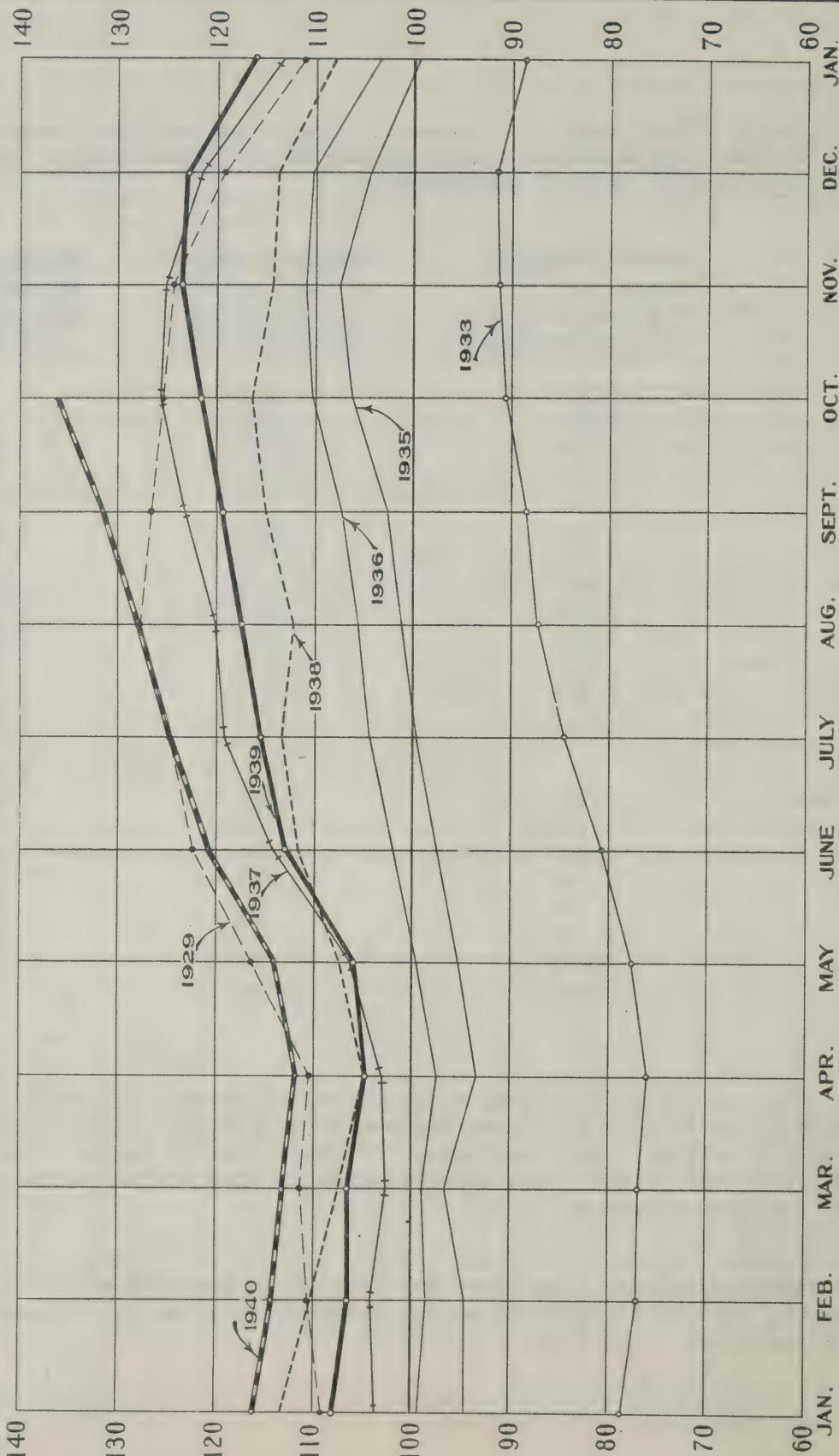
2/ Exclusive of enlisted men.

3/ Including a considerable number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

Chart 2

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1940



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

There was considerable improvement in seven of the nine provinces; New Brunswick and Manitoba, both showing moderate losses, were the exceptions to the generally upward movement. The greatest gains were those of 18,204 persons, or 4.7 p.c., in Quebec and 23,976, or 4.4 p.c., in Ontario. These additions to the personnel were the largest ever reported in those provinces at Oct. 1. Employment generally was brisker than at the same date of last autumn. In the Maritime Provinces, the index was higher than in any other month since the latter part of 1937; in the Prairie area, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, while in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia employment was at its maximum for any month in the almost twenty years for which statistics are available.

Maritime Provinces.— A further increase was indicated in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but there was a falling-off in New Brunswick; the tendency in the Maritime Provinces as a whole, however, was favourable. The 863 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 94,661 persons at Sept. 1, to 95,346 at the beginning of October. This gain was not so large as that indicated at the same date of last autumn, but it compares favourably with the small decline reported, on the average, in the Maritime area at Oct. 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 128.2 at the latest date, was over ten points higher than at Oct. 1, 1939; it was also higher than in any other October of the record, except that of 1937.

Manufacturing as a whole showed a considerable advance at the date under review, mainly in iron and steel. Vegetable food, pulp and paper and some other plants were also busier, while animal foods recorded seasonal curtailment. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging and trade afforded more employment; there were, however, reductions in transportation, construction and services.

The 832 firms furnishing data for Oct. 1, 1939, had employed 87,208 men and women, or 1,159 more than in the preceding month.

Quebec.— Another important gain was reported in Quebec, where industrial activity reached a new maximum. There were large increases in manufacturing, (notably of food, chemical, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, textile and iron and steel products) and in logging, shipping, building and trade. Mining and quarrying, services, communications and railway and highway construction, on the other hand, were quieter, but the losses in employment were generally moderate. Statistics were compiled from 3,083 establishments in Quebec with 409,310 workers, compared with 391,106 at the beginning of September. The index rose from 136.4 at Sept. 1, 1940, to 142.8 at the date under review, as compared with 126.4 at Oct. 1, 1939. Returns were then tabulated from 2,950 firms having 360,815 persons in their employ, a decline of 6,131 from their preceding report.

Ontario.— The trend continued decidedly upward in Ontario, according to 5,332 employers of 562,807 men and women, or 23,976 more than at the beginning of September. These additions to the staffs were decidedly larger than those reported at Oct. 1 in 1939, or any other year for which information is available. The index rose from 134.8 in the preceding month, to 140.9 at the date under review; this figure, which constituted a new high, was 16.1 p.c. above that of Oct. 1, 1939.

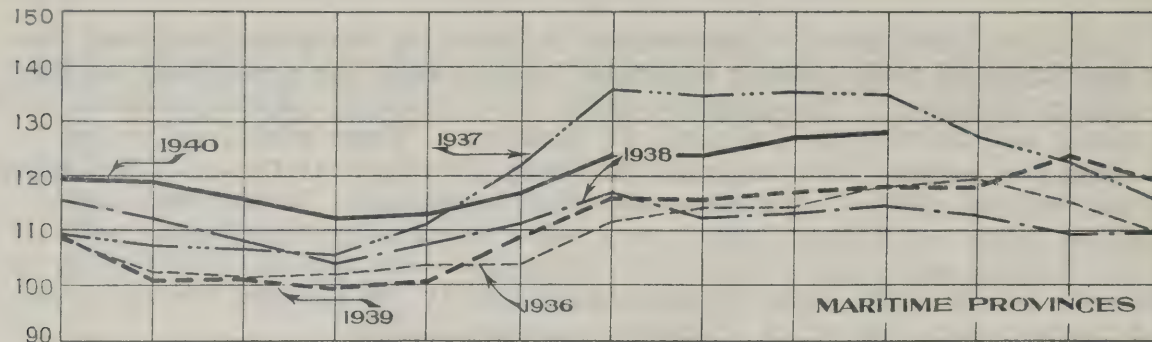
There were important advances in manufacturing at the beginning of October, 1940, most industrial groups sharing in the expansion. The largest gains were in the vegetable food and iron and steel divisions, but there was also heightened activity in textile, beverage, chemical, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other classes. On the other hand, lumber and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products showed some slackening.

Chart 3

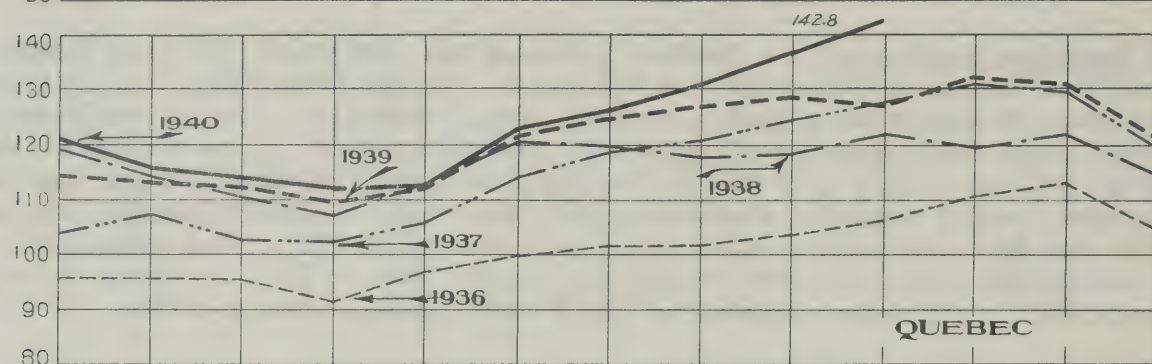
# EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1936-1940

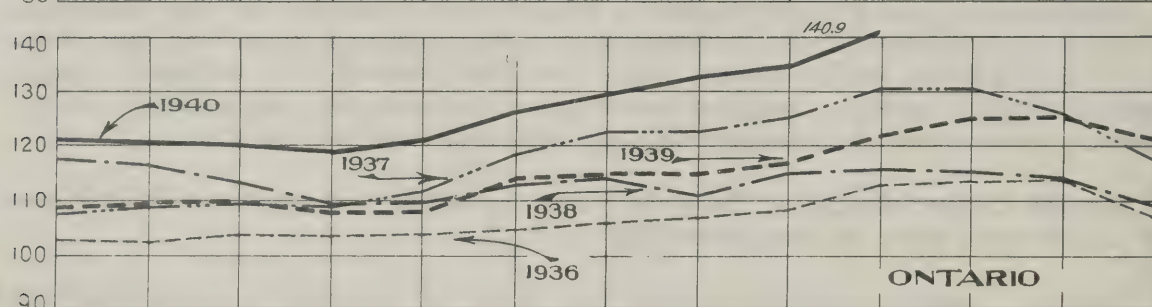
1926=100



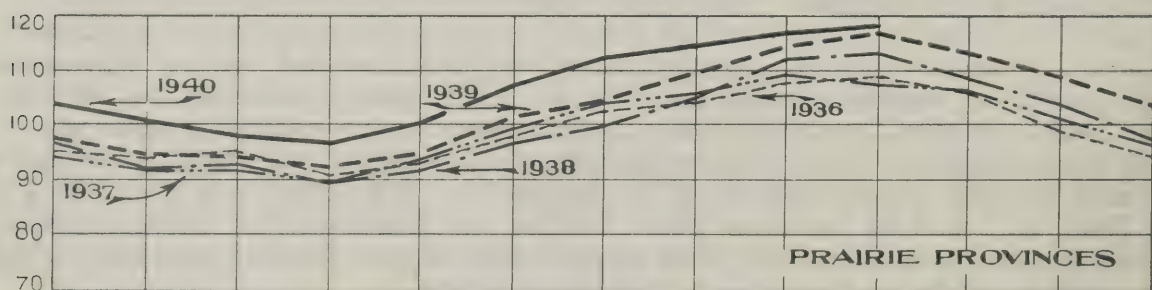
MARITIME PROVINCES



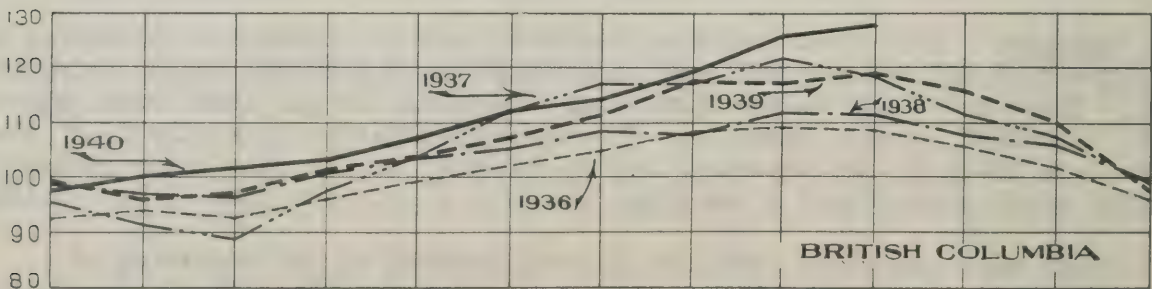
QUEBEC



ONTARIO



PRAIRIE PROVINCES



BRITISH COLUMBIA

JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN.



Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, building and trade recorded decided improvement, but there were contractions in shipping, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning businesses and highway and railway construction and maintenance.

For Oct. 1, 1939, 5,195 establishments had reported a staff of 482,631, as compared with 461,991 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 121.4, substantially below the latest figure of 140.9.

Prairie Provinces. There were increases in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but employment in Manitoba was rather quieter. An analysis of the returns by industry in the Prairie Provinces as a unit shows heightened activity in manufacturing, (mainly of vegetable food and textile products), and in mining, transportation, building construction and trade, while hotels and restaurants and highway construction released some employees. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,730 firms with an aggregate working force of 154,883 persons, compared with 153,482 at Sept. 1. The index at the latest date, 118.1, was the highest for any month since November, 1931, being slightly above that for the beginning of October in 1939, when the 1,887 co-operating employers had reported 151,713 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 148,699 in the preceding month.

British Columbia. Employment in British Columbia showed marked improvement, chiefly in lumber, vegetable food and iron and steel factories, and in building and trade. On the other hand, coal-mining, transportation, hotels and restaurants, highway and railway construction and maintenance indicated lowered activity. Data were tabulated from 1,296 firms, whose staffs rose from 112,450 at Sept. 1, to 113,359 at the beginning of October. A larger advance had been noted at Oct. 1, 1939, but the index, at 118.7, was then much lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 127.8. An aggregate working force of 104,419 men and women was reported by the 1,227 employers furnishing statistics for Oct. 1, 1939; this was an increase of 1,862 from their Sept. 1, 1939, staffs.

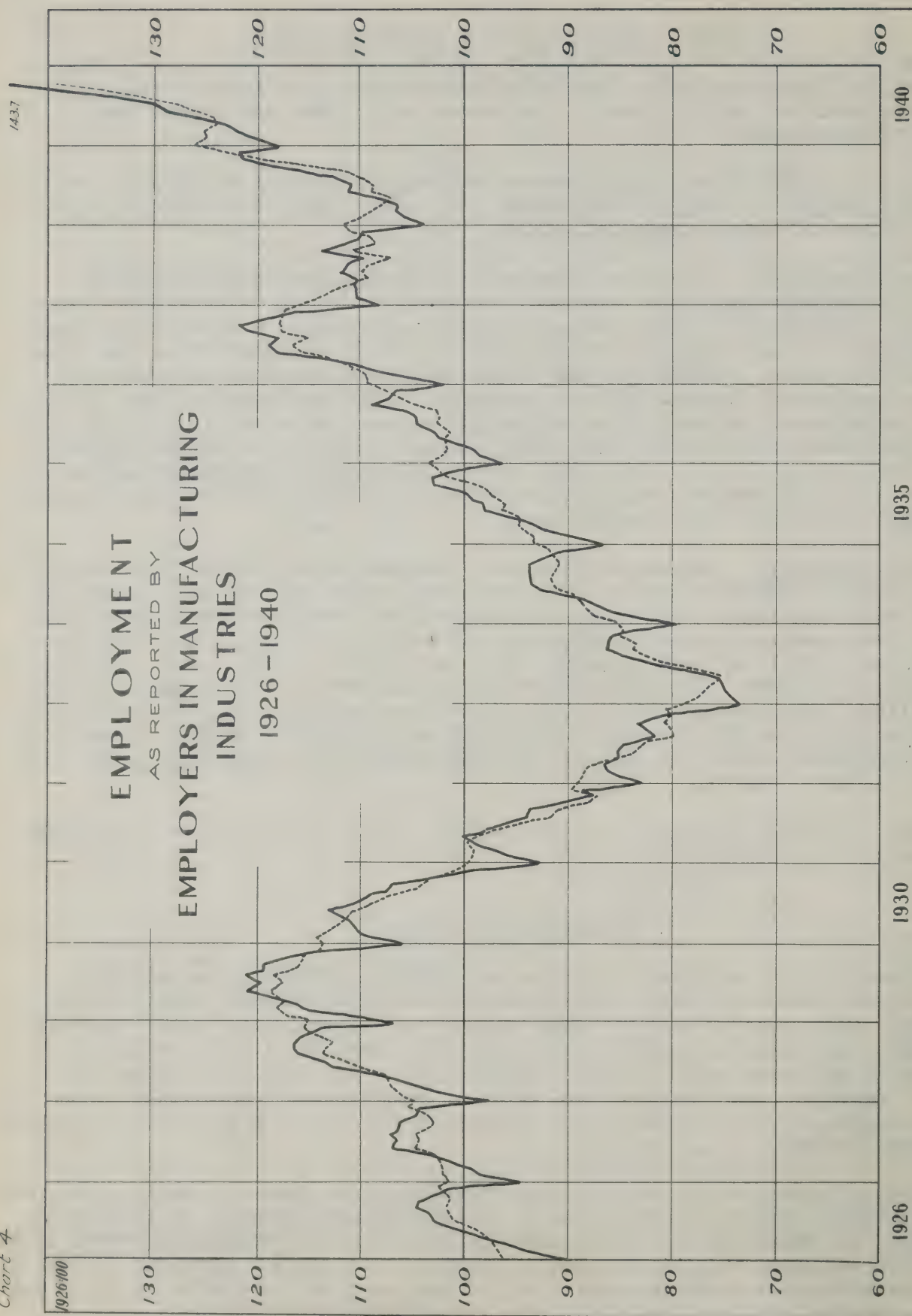
Tables 1 and 5 give indexes by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1935.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend at the beginning of October was upward in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver, while there was a slight decline in Winnipeg. Employment in each of these centres was decidedly more active than at Oct. 1, 1939. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Vancouver, the indexes were also higher than in any other month for which information is available; in Ottawa, the favourable comparison goes back to 1930, while in Hamilton and Windsor, the volume of employment reported exceeded that in any other period of the record, with the exception of two months in 1929.

Montreal. There was a further large increase in the number at work in Montreal, where the 1,795 co-operating establishments employed 190,684 persons, or 7,204 more than at Sept. 1. Manufacturing on the whole was much brisker, there being considerable gains in iron and steel and textile plants, together with smaller increases in food, tobacco, leather, electrical apparatus, non ferrous metal and some other lines. Transportation, construction, services and trade also afforded more employment.

Improvement on a smaller scale had been noted at the beginning of October of last year, when the index stood at 110.2, compared with 122.4 at the latest date; this is the highest figure recorded up to the present. For Oct. 1, 1939, statistics had been furnished by 1,715 firms having 171,034 employees, compared with 169,628 in the preceding month.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937



Quebec.-- Continued expansion in industrial activity was indicated in statistics received from 218 employers with a staff of 20,156, or 812 more than at Sept. 1. There were losses in services and shipping, but building, trade and manufacturing afforded more employment; the increase in the last-named took place mainly in textile and chemical plants. The index, at 144.7, was many points higher than at the beginning of October, 1939, when 210 establishments had reported 15,509 men and women on their paylists.

Toronto.-- Further improvement was reported in Toronto, resulting in a new, all-time high index of employment. Statements were tabulated from 1,828 firms employing 172,986 workers, compared with 167,166 in their last report. Manufacturing showed very marked gains, particularly in the metal, electrical apparatus, textile, vegetable food and printing divisions. Building construction and retail trade also absorbed more workers. Much smaller additions to staffs had been made at Oct. 1 of a year ago, when 1,761 employers had reported a combined working force of 146,697 persons; the index had stood at 114.1, or 16.6 p.c. below the latest figure of 133.0.

Ottawa.-- Manufacturing and trade were rather more active, while other in dustries showed little change on the whole. The forces of the 237 establishments furnishing data aggregated 17,335, or 457 more than at Sept. 1, 1940. A smaller increase had been recorded at the same date in 1939 by the 231 co-operating firms, whose payrolls had included 15,063 workers; the index of employment was then considerably lower than the latest figure of 127.8, which was the highest since 1930.

Hamilton.-- Important expansion was indicated in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there was improvement in food, electrical apparatus and iron and steel factories, that in the last-named being particularly pronounced. Building and trade were also busier, while other industries showed little general change. Statements were tabulated from 335 businessmen with 43,478 employees, compared with 42,312 in the preceding month. A substantial increase in personnel had also been reported at Oct. 1 last year by the 331 employers whose statistics were then received, and who had a staff of 35,265. The index calculated from their returns was decidedly lower than that of 133.2 at the date under review, when it was higher than in any preceding month since the summer of 1929.

Windsor.-- There was a marked increase in the number working in Windsor, chiefly in automobile and other iron and steel plants. One hundred and ninety-five concerns employed 24,558 persons, as against 23,386 at Sept. 1. A larger advance had been indicated at the beginning of October of last year, when the 196 co-operating establishments had 17,260 employees. The index of 124.8 at Oct. 1, 1939, was many points lower than that of 177.6 at the date under review; the latter has only once been exceeded since the record for Windsor was commenced in 1925.

Winnipeg.-- A slackening was shown in Winnipeg at Oct. 1, when the 537 firms furnishing data employed 46,107 men and women, or 114 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, building and some other industries were more active, but road work and communications released some workers. Improvement had been recorded at the beginning of October a year ago by the 529 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 43,112 workers on their paylists; the index then, however, was several points lower, standing at 98.8, as compared with 105.3 at Oct. 1, 1940.

Vancouver.-- Employment in Vancouver at Oct. 1 was brisker than in the preceding month, establishing a new maximum for the period since 1922, when the record for Vancouver was commenced. Information was tabulated from 563 firms with an aggregate staff of 44,035 persons, compared with 43,824 at Sept. 1. Manufacturing, particularly of lumber and vegetable foods, reported improvement, and trade also



afforded more employment; transportation, construction and services, however, showed moderate curtailment. A general reduction had been indicated at the beginning of October, 1939, when the index stood at 115.8, as compared with 129.5 at the date under review. Statements for Oct. 1 of last year had been received from 523 establishments, whose employees had numbered 38,689.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

**Manufacturing** - As already stated, there was very pronounced expansion in employment in factories at Oct. 1, when the 6,744 co operating establishments reported a staff of 739,945 persons, or 27,664 more than in the preceding month. This increase of 3.9 p.c. has seldom been exceeded in any previous month of the record; the comparatively few exceptions are almost entirely the gains indicated at Feb. 1 in several years, which represented partial recovery from the usual, year end losses. The index (1926=100), rose from 138.4 at Sept. 1 to a new all time maximum of 143.8 at Oct. 1, when it was 20 p.c. above the figure of 119.7 at the same date of last year.

On the average, employment generally in manufacturing at the beginning of October in the period, 1921-1939, has shown only a slight advance, the tendency having been downward in nine, and upward in ten of these years. The unusually large increase at the date under review therefore resulted in an important gain in the seasonally adjusted index, which rose from 134.6 in the preceding month, to 139.4 at Oct. 1; this was the highest seasonally corrected figure on record.

The most important expansion at Oct. 1, 1940, was in textile, vegetable food and iron and steel, which showed gains rarely exceeded in any previous month; the persons added to the reported payrolls of firms in these industries aggregated 4,766, 9,359 and 10,277, respectively. Heightened activity was also indicated in the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, non ferrous metal and other manufacturing divisions, and in central electric stations. The only exception to the generally upward movement was in edible animal products, in which there was moderate seasonal curtailment.

The manufacturers making returns for the beginning of October of last year, numbering 6,468, had employed 613,558 men and women, compared with 591,324 in the preceding month. The most marked gains had then also been reported in vegetable food, textile and iron and steel factories.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at the beginning of October in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows: 1940, 143.8; 1939, 119.7; 1938, 112.5; 1937, 121.7; 1936, 109.0; 1935, 103.3; 1934, 94.4; 1933, 86.7; 1932, 84.1; 1931, 91.8; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 120.2; 1928, 115.7 and 1927, 106.4.

**Logging** - Statements were tabulated from 393 logging companies, whose payrolls were enlarged by 15,793 men to 53,357 at Oct. 1. This seasonal expansion was on a rather smaller scale than that indicated in the early autumn of last year, although it exceeded the usual gain from September to October in the years since 1920. The index, at 180.2 at the latest date, was decidedly higher than at Oct. 1 in 1939, or any other year of the record except 1937.

**Mining** - Improvement was reported in coal mining and in the extraction of metallic ores, while quarries and other industries in the non metallic mineral division showed a small decline. The working forces of the 423 co operating mine



operators included 80,912 persons, compared with 80,031 in the preceding month. This seasonal gain was smaller than that noted at Oct. 1, 1939, but employment then was at a slightly lower level than at the date under review. The situation in mining also continues rather more favourable than in the early autumn of any other year for which statistics are available.

Communications.- There were seasonal reductions in the personnel of telephone and telegraph companies; the employers furnishing data in the communications division reported 24,235 workers, compared with 24,608 at Sept. 1. The index, at 90.7, was some three points higher than at the same date in 1939, when a small increase had been noted in communications as a whole.

Transportation.- Shipping and steam railway operation showed a falling off, while employment in the electric railway, cartage and storage division was more active; statistics were received from 534 companies and branches in the transportation group, with 114,933 men and women on their staffs, as against 115,367 in their last return. The decrease, most of which took place in shipping, was contra-seasonal. An exceptionally large increase had been reported at Oct. 1, 1939, which had been partly due to the appointment of guards for the prevention of sabotage following the outbreak of war. The index of employment in the transportation group was then fractionally higher than the latest figure, which, with that exception, was the highest for October in any year since 1931.

Construction and Maintenance.- No general change was shown in this division, the decline in railway and highway construction and maintenance at the beginning of October being almost entirely offset by an advance in building. A combined force of 147,112 persons was employed by 1,393 co-operating contractors, who had 147,140 on their payrolls in the preceding month. Considerable shrinkage had been recorded in construction at Oct. 1 of a year ago, but, owing to the greater activity then existing in road work, the Oct. 1, 1939, index for this group was some ten points higher than that of 121.1 at the latest date, when employment in both building and railway construction was in decidedly greater volume.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels caused a pronounced loss in employment, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were also slack. The staff of the 599 firms whose returns were received totalled 32,583 at Oct. 1, as compared with 34,737 at the beginning of September. The seasonal falling-off indicated at the corresponding date of last year had involved a larger proportion of the aggregate payroll, and the index was then over eleven points lower than at the beginning of October of the present year, when it stood at 147.3.

Trade.- There was a substantial increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores, although wholesale houses were also more active; 2,133 trading establishments reported 142,628 employees, compared with 138,802 in the preceding month. This advance exceeded that recorded at Oct. 1 of 1939, and was also much greater than the average gain noted at the beginning of October in the years, 1921-1939. The index, at 146.8 at the latest date, was some eight points higher than at Oct. 1 of last autumn.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, there was a decrease of 27,814 in the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at Aug. 12 as compared with July 15; the number of adults registered as unemployed was lower by nearly 50,000, but the number of boys and girls rose by nearly 22,000, owing

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	-	-	-	110.0	111.1	111.7	-	-	-	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	-	-	-	114.3	120.4	126.4	-	-	-	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	-	-	-	120.2	128.4	134.2	-	-	-	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	-	-	-	113.0	114.6	130.0	-	-	-	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	-	-	-	101.6	99.3	129.1	-	-	-	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	-	-	-	85.8	86.1	94.6	-	-	-	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	-	-	-	89.1	89.6	98.7	-	-	-	85.6
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	103.1	-	-	-	96.0	104.8	95.7	-	-	-	95.4
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	112.9	-	-	-	103.1	108.1	102.7	-	-	-	106.0
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	117.9	-	-	-	106.0	112.6	108.6	-	-	-	108.1
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	111.0	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	139.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	103.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1940.												
	100.0	7.1	.2	4.1	2.8	30.7	42.1	11.6	5.2	2.5	3.9	8.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Oct. 1, 1934	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Oct. 1, 1935	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Oct. 1, 1936	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1940.

14.3      1.5      13.0      1.3      3.3      1.8      3.5      3.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	137.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.8	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1940.

100.0	55.4	4.0	6.0	1.8	8.6	11.0	2.4	10.7
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



mainly to the registration of juveniles leaving school at the end of the summer term. The total of 799,452 persons registered as unememployed at Aug. 12, was 432,240 less than the figure for Aug. 14, 1939; this total included those temporarily unemployed. The number wholly unemployed at Aug. 12, 1940, was 613,156. Recent press dispatches state that the number wholly unemployed at Sept. 16 was 613,671.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

A report recently issued by the United States Department of Labor shows that employment in non agricultural industries in September, 1940, was at an exceptionally high level, following an increase of more than 600,000 jobs between August and September, an increase which followed a gain of 400,000 jobs between July and August. While employment usually expands in the summer and early autumn, the gain this year is one of the largest ever recorded. Successive increases in employment have been indicated since the winter low point in February. Nearly 2,000,000 persons returned to work this year between February and September. More than 36,000,000 men and women were working in non agricultural employment in September, apart from 2,242,000 working on CCC, WPA, and NYA tasks.

The major factor contributing to the current gain of 600,000 workers was the rise in employment in factories; this was about half again as great as the usual seasonal increase. Over 285,000 factory wage earners were returned to jobs in September, a gain which was accompanied by a rise of 5.4 p.c., or \$10,700,000 in weekly wages. The latter increase is about five times the customary payroll increase of one p.c. from August to September. With few exceptions, the September gains in factory employment and payrolls are the largest aggregate increases in any single month since 1919.

As in the preceding month, the increases in factory employment and payrolls were widespread. Of the 90 manufacturing industries regularly surveyed, 76 reported more workers, and 77 larger payrolls.

The index number of employment in manufacturing, based on the 1923-25 average as 100, stood at 107.2 in September, 1940, as compared with 100.2 in September, 1939. The latest figure for the durable goods was 104.8, and that for the non-durable, 109.5, compared with 89.8 and 110.2, respectively, in September of last year.

The expansion of non agricultural employment in recent months is by no means confined to the defence industries, although the percentage expansion in the primary defence industries has been much greater than in industries that are engaged almost exclusively in supplying civilian needs.

Gains were also reported in other major fields of non agricultural employment. Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and public utilities, Federal and private construction, mining, the finance, service and miscellaneous groups and government service all reported considerable increases in personnel.

New York. According to the New York State Department of Labor, there was an increase of 3.9 p.c. in employment in factories from the middle of August to the middle of September; the gain was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average increase between those months in the experience of the years since 1913. The level of employment was higher than in any other month since November, 1929.





TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1940	Sept. 1 1940	Oct. 1 1939	Oct. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1936	Oct. 1 1935
MANUFACTURING	55.4	143.8	138.4	119.7	112.5	121.7	109.0	103.3
Animal products - edible	2.5	170.9	174.9	151.2	134.4	143.7	129.0	124.6
Fur and products	.2	117.8	114.3	110.3	96.5	98.2	87.3	103.2
Leather and products	1.8	121.0	119.5	119.5	113.3	117.0	112.4	110.1
Boots and shoes	1.2	119.4	119.1	120.3	115.8	118.8	114.3	114.0
Lumber and products	4.4	107.9	107.6	91.1	82.5	96.2	85.3	79.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	102.9	104.5	83.0	72.9	88.9	79.2	72.5
Furniture	.7	102.0	96.6	86.0	86.3	94.5	87.3	82.0
Other lumber products	1.0	131.0	127.8	121.7	110.0	120.5	102.9	101.1
Musical instruments	.2	76.1	75.7	58.2	58.3	55.5	56.0	50.1
Plant products - edible	4.0	171.3	140.9	160.3	146.9	161.1	161.4	136.2
Pulp and paper products	5.7	121.9	121.5	111.8	108.2	115.3	104.7	98.5
Pulp and paper	2.7	117.8	117.8	101.5	99.2	112.3	97.6	89.1
Paper products	.9	149.5	147.5	138.3	135.8	138.6	125.5	115.9
Printing and publishing	2.1	117.8	117.5	116.0	110.6	111.0	106.8	105.0
Rubber products	1.1	118.5	118.0	114.7	104.4	113.9	103.2	92.3
Textile products	9.9	152.0	146.6	126.5	123.0	129.9	122.0	116.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	161.9	158.4	135.0	129.9	141.6	132.7	131.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	121.7	121.7	102.7	95.9	103.0	93.7	90.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	183.7	174.6	147.3	130.7	148.4	146.6	141.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	525.1	504.7	443.5	493.1	544.7	516.2	529.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	138.8	136.2	127.5	122.5	129.1	126.5	123.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	149.6	144.0	121.0	121.0	124.9	115.0	105.6
Other textile products	1.1	151.1	135.4	115.8	109.1	110.8	103.1	97.2
Tobacco	.6	106.0	105.9	99.1	96.3	101.3	91.9	107.2
Beverages	.8	190.5	184.9	186.9	173.2	156.6	141.8	138.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	213.1	208.1	168.7	159.4	159.4	141.0	132.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	112.4	111.6	97.8	91.7	99.9	87.5	84.5
Electric light and power	1.4	148.5	146.4	141.7	136.6	129.5	123.2	119.6
Electrical apparatus	1.7	169.4	160.6	136.1	137.5	157.0	126.3	128.4
Iron and steel products	14.2	144.3	136.6	101.5	92.4	107.0	87.2	84.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	175.1	166.9	145.3	109.4	145.0	113.7	112.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	158.1	152.5	119.9	116.4	134.6	109.0	94.9
Agricultural implements	.5	83.2	79.0	51.2	54.2	72.5	45.3	53.0
Land vehicles	5.6	123.6	117.6	88.4	82.4	93.5	79.7	79.0
Automobiles and parts	2.0	180.0	163.5	114.7	115.9	129.8	111.5	110.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.9	288.0	258.5	74.7	71.8	70.9	65.8	68.0
Heating appliances	.4	151.0	143.3	139.5	143.5	137.6	121.3	112.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	177.9	166.9	120.8	107.4	133.1	90.7	83.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	160.4	149.4	114.6	106.1	118.6	94.8	97.1
Other iron and steel products	2.4	159.0	149.7	113.7	101.7	113.5	94.1	86.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	207.8	203.8	166.3	157.4	152.7	142.7	125.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	179.7	180.9	163.6	160.2	153.6	145.9	142.7
Miscellaneous	.5	155.0	152.2	150.3	149.8	147.5	134.9	130.2
LOGGING	4.0	180.2	126.8	115.6	78.8	208.5	141.7	115.8
MINING	6.0	172.3	170.2	170.3	160.8	163.9	147.3	129.5
Coal	1.9	93.1	91.2	92.2	91.9	96.1	92.7	89.0
Metallic ores	3.3	350.3	350.0	352.0	331.8	323.4	281.3	230.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	158.3	159.8	150.7	128.5	147.6	128.5	113.1
COMMUNICATIONS	1.8	90.7	92.1	87.5	87.2	90.5	84.6	82.1
Telegraphs	.5	106.9	110.2	101.4	101.2	105.6	97.1	93.6
Telephones	1.3	86.3	87.2	83.7	83.4	86.4	81.3	79.0
TRANSPORTATION	8.6	94.3	94.6	94.8	90.1	90.4	88.3	86.4
Street railways and cartage	2.4	139.1	137.5	133.9	127.9	120.8	122.7	118.7
Steam railways	4.9	81.3	81.5	84.3	77.9	78.8	77.9	75.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	93.9	97.5	91.2	96.1	103.5	91.6	94.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.0	121.1	121.1	131.5	143.5	144.3	103.9	117.4
Building	4.1	127.2	116.5	82.0	77.8	86.3	61.4	67.2
Highway	4.5	156.3	166.8	245.3	289.3	280.3	159.5	213.3
Railway	2.4	80.5	82.0	75.3	73.1	74.8	95.0	79.3
SERVICES	2.4	147.3	157.1	136.1	136.1	135.4	127.4	120.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	142.7	156.9	131.2	131.9	131.1	121.5	117.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	155.5	157.4	144.6	142.8	143.6	135.4	125.1
TRADE	10.7	146.8	142.9	138.6	134.5	133.4	129.6	123.8
Retail	8.0	152.2	147.5	142.6	139.5	139.7	136.1	128.9
Wholesale	2.7	132.7	130.7	127.8	122.8	119.3	114.8	112.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	136.2	131.6	121.7	116.7	125.7	110.1	106.1

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
		1940	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
<b>Maritime - All Manufacturing</b>	38.4	135.6	130.2	113.9	100.9	123.2	107.4	102.0
<b>Provinces</b>								
Lumber products	5.2	109.5	109.4	81.8	77.4	106.8	90.7	84.5
Pulp and paper	5.3	184.1	178.7	160.3	168.8	188.5	167.2	147.9
Textile products	4.3	112.3	112.1	88.4	83.2	92.3	84.0	86.9
Iron and steel	13.0	148.9	133.3	117.2	87.2	128.5	108.6	107.2
Other manufactures	10.6	130.1	130.1	124.7	114.2	119.5	106.4	97.8
Logging	3.6	147.5	144.0	76.0	50.8	235.1	162.7	167.3
Mining	18.0	113.7	113.7	114.4	114.2	117.0	109.0	106.9
Communications	2.2	99.2	101.2	101.3	100.0	101.8	96.3	90.6
Transportation	9.0	74.3	76.7	68.4	62.0	66.2	62.8	61.5
Construction	17.1	175.1	181.8	191.0	218.9	267.3	219.4	204.6
Services	1.9	208.0	242.6	176.0	181.7	178.3	168.5	164.4
Trade	9.8	154.2	147.3	140.9	136.2	129.1	124.1	119.9
<b>Maritimes- All Industries</b>	100.0	128.2	127.3	117.9	114.5	134.9	117.9	112.9
<b>Quebec</b>								
All Manufacturing	59.0	146.1	142.2	120.9	114.1	122.6	107.9	103.1
Lumber products	3.1	116.3	118.4	99.9	94.7	106.9	89.8	88.1
Pulp and paper	7.0	120.0	120.6	107.0	105.6	112.8	100.5	94.1
Textile products	16.5	168.8	163.0	140.5	135.9	144.0	130.9	124.3
Iron and steel	10.7	132.2	125.0	92.0	81.2	100.8	79.3	74.3
Other manufactures	21.7	154.8	151.1	133.8	125.1	127.4	115.3	112.0
Logging	7.0	322.2	211.8	182.6	113.1	385.6	245.4	170.5
Mining	3.2	287.6	290.0	292.4	256.0	252.0	218.5	163.4
Communications	1.4	81.7	82.2	77.9	76.5	79.0	72.5	71.3
Transportation	7.8	95.0	94.0	89.9	90.4	93.1	88.7	89.0
Construction	11.8	120.9	117.8	148.4	163.6	108.2	61.2	87.6
Services	2.2	130.9	135.0	122.0	124.1	128.4	113.3	105.8
Trade	7.6	152.4	148.4	144.2	142.0	140.5	135.1	129.2
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	142.8	136.4	126.4	121.6	127.3	106.0	103.1
<b>Ontario</b>								
All Manufacturing	64.2	144.7	137.6	119.6	113.4	122.3	110.1	103.9
Lumber products	3.5	89.9	91.0	78.4	72.2	85.8	76.2	73.1
Pulp and paper	5.7	118.6	117.9	112.0	106.8	111.5	102.3	98.0
Textile products	9.8	137.0	131.7	114.5	112.4	119.3	115.6	112.1
Iron and steel	20.1	161.4	152.1	109.3	101.6	115.1	91.6	89.2
Other manufactures	25.1	156.5	146.4	142.4	135.3	141.9	132.8	122.3
Logging	2.3	137.9	74.8	87.7	58.8	148.4	98.6	91.2
Mining	5.2	293.8	289.8	286.6	259.4	264.8	236.1	200.1
Communications	1.6	85.0	86.0	79.6	80.3	85.9	78.6	77.2
Transportation	6.0	90.5	91.3	90.0	83.7	89.3	86.4	81.6
Construction	8.3	124.4	126.9	112.6	121.5	184.8	107.1	123.5
Services	2.3	169.0	175.7	155.8	157.5	153.5	148.5	144.5
Trade	10.1	152.5	147.8	144.3	139.2	139.5	136.4	131.9
<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>	100.0	140.9	134.8	121.4	115.8	130.4	112.6	108.1
<b>Prairie</b>								
<b>Provinces</b>								
All Manufacturing	29.6	120.9	119.9	110.9	105.9	108.7	104.4	98.6
Lumber products	2.3	119.9	123.9	94.5	91.0	106.8	90.7	85.8
Pulp and paper	2.5	100.2	98.7	101.6	99.3	96.9	93.1	89.6
Textile products	2.7	182.9	173.2	151.7	145.0	137.8	137.4	122.0
Iron and steel	8.9	86.5	86.9	81.3	78.0	78.0	76.7	76.8
Other manufactures	13.2	158.7	156.5	146.7	139.3	146.0	139.7	127.0
Logging	.5	41.5	40.3	16.5	10.1	7.8	21.4	30.1
Mining	7.7	134.1	127.4	128.2	120.5	129.4	121.4	108.4
Communications	2.5	100.5	103.6	101.0	100.7	100.9	98.2	95.9
Transportation	18.8	106.9	105.1	115.1	105.6	94.8	97.8	96.6
Construction	17.6	115.0	112.6	125.0	132.6	110.6	123.2	115.2
Services	3.1	129.5	154.4	118.9	118.2	114.3	113.0	101.4
Trade	20.2	130.2	128.3	122.7	120.1	116.9	115.6	108.5
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>	100.0	118.1	117.0	116.4	113.2	107.6	108.6	102.7
<b>British</b>								
<b>Columbia</b>								
All Manufacturing	48.4	157.9	153.3	128.0	114.3	125.5	112.6	106.0
Lumber products	15.2	127.1	121.8	106.6	89.2	98.8	93.3	82.1
Pulp and paper	5.3	132.5	132.5	115.3	102.9	123.8	114.6	103.1
Textile products	1.2	160.6	152.1	126.8	129.2	126.4	127.0	114.7
Iron and steel	5.8	166.6	164.1	90.2	89.9	87.9	74.5	74.3
Other manufactures	20.9	199.3	193.5	169.6	153.3	168.0	144.6	143.7
Logging	6.8	105.5	105.2	106.0	86.1	110.4	94.3	87.7
Mining	8.6	113.8	114.4	114.3	119.4	114.6	100.6	89.0
Communications	2.8	115.9	118.3	112.9	113.0	114.6	110.6	101.9
Transportation	10.1	94.9	100.2	102.5	100.4	100.0	96.6	94.9
Construction	7.8	78.9	80.6	99.2	105.8	106.1	105.0	133.6
Services	3.5	133.7	137.7	127.8	116.8	116.2	106.5	100.3
Trade	12.0	149.8	145.6	142.7	135.6	141.3	131.7	123.1
<b>B.C. - All Industries</b>	100.0	127.8	126.7	118.7	111.3	117.9	108.1	106.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1940	Sept.1 1940	Oct.1 1939	Oct.1 1938	Oct.1 1937	Oct.1 1936	Oct.1 1935
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	67.4	134.1	129.0	113.1	106.2	113.0	99.1	93.7
Plant products - edible	4.3	144.6	137.7	136.6	125.3	129.8	120.3	112.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.0	114.6	115.8	116.0	109.2	108.7	104.4	102.9
Textiles	16.2	149.5	142.7	123.2	122.3	126.4	112.0	103.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.8	140.5	137.2	127.8	117.9	113.3	105.4	114.3
Iron and steel	16.8	126.4	119.3	90.3	79.7	95.7	75.6	70.3
Other manufactures	21.3	131.1	127.4	117.0	110.5	116.0	103.6	96.4
Communications	2.1	67.1	68.2	65.1	63.7	66.0	62.5	62.3
Transportation	8.4	105.5	100.5	96.4	97.2	98.0	99.2	102.7
Construction	5.1	60.3	55.8	88.2	115.4	69.6	49.2	45.2
Trade	13.5	147.7	143.2	139.1	135.3	133.2	128.2	124.2
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	122.4	117.8	110.2	108.2	107.4	95.6	91.5
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	63.6	154.4	149.6	111.4	107.0	110.1	100.9	99.2
Leather products	11.6	93.1	99.0	98.3	103.5	101.1	108.6	108.5
Other manufactures	52.0	181.0	171.6	117.3	108.6	114.1	97.3	95.0
Transportation	6.0	83.7	88.0	97.2	100.3	95.5	94.1	99.4
Construction	11.6	198.5	156.0	112.9	214.5	93.4	79.5	147.3
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	144.7	138.9	111.5	117.1	107.2	98.1	101.8
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	66.0	138.1	132.9	114.0	109.1	112.4	104.1	98.6
Plant products - edible	5.4	138.4	126.5	128.5	118.4	123.3	124.0	109.1
Printing and publishing	7.8	135.2	133.7	130.6	126.0	129.6	120.5	115.3
Textiles	10.9	116.9	112.4	96.2	96.5	99.7	95.5	91.3
Iron and steel	14.8	166.7	159.2	105.2	94.6	100.9	83.4	77.5
Other manufactures	27.1	136.2	131.9	118.8	114.7	116.5	108.8	105.1
Communications	2.2	70.9	71.3	68.8	67.5	67.9	65.7	65.5
Transportation	4.9	103.9	104.6	100.2	97.0	99.0	96.4	92.0
Construction	3.7	108.0	101.4	73.7	65.6	83.3	65.4	73.8
Trade	19.2	139.3	134.7	132.2	128.5	129.9	127.9	123.9
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	133.0	128.5	114.1	109.4	112.6	105.5	101.1
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	49.3	126.7	121.7	104.7	98.7	105.1	97.1	92.8
Lumber products	6.2	91.5	81.5	73.7	49.5	71.7	61.7	48.9
Pulp and paper	15.2	109.2	106.7	98.0	95.7	95.5	89.4	92.3
Other manufactures	27.9	153.2	148.2	121.3	118.5	124.2	115.4	109.2
Construction	11.5	130.7	132.1	125.0	129.9	139.6	159.2	158.3
Trade	21.3	153.0	148.2	140.9	137.0	136.3	131.8	120.7
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	127.8	124.4	111.1	108.3	114.4	110.9	105.6
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	83.4	136.4	133.3	108.6	104.0	120.3	96.8	99.4
Textiles	16.1	109.0	110.4	88.0	87.5	93.7	90.1	89.0
Electrical apparatus	9.7	137.3	133.7	111.2	111.4	136.3	111.1	116.9
Iron and steel	35.6	152.7	148.4	109.9	99.4	130.1	86.8	90.2
Other manufactures	22.0	137.6	132.2	124.4	122.8	123.6	111.1	114.7
Construction	3.1	82.0	74.8	57.7	68.8	45.4	45.9	57.0
Trade	8.9	145.4	136.0	133.9	132.3	131.6	128.7	124.5
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	133.2	129.6	108.2	104.1	117.3	98.0	100.1
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	87.5	198.3	188.0	134.3	136.9	154.8	127.9	110.5
Iron and steel	68.7	202.1	187.3	123.9	125.0	150.2	121.9	106.4
Other manufactures	18.8	185.8	190.4	169.2	177.0	171.9	150.0	125.4
Construction	2.3	62.2	59.3	42.8	43.7	93.5	34.9	57.6
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	177.6	169.1	124.8	126.7	146.2	120.3	106.8
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	48.6	111.3	111.0	104.1	100.6	102.9	98.6	95.1
Animal products - edible	5.4	136.5	144.0	130.8	129.6	151.6	130.5	124.6
Printing and publishing	5.1	103.7	101.9	104.4	102.1	99.5	96.0	94.4
Textiles	7.3	185.8	175.3	154.8	150.4	141.7	147.1	130.7
Iron and steel	16.8	84.3	84.9	77.8	74.4	78.0	75.5	75.4
Other manufactures	14.0	128.1	127.4	123.9	119.9	119.0	113.6	108.7
Transportation	9.4	85.4	85.0	85.1	83.7	87.0	83.7	77.9
Construction	4.7	77.8	85.3	52.9	54.1	55.0	58.2	63.6
Trade	29.5	108.0	107.9	103.3	100.0	100.4	100.2	93.8
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	105.3	105.6	98.8	96.3	97.6	95.3	91.1
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	46.2	158.5	154.7	123.7	120.5	121.6	114.6	104.6
Lumber products	11.7	124.9	119.3	96.5	79.5	87.7	87.4	79.7
Other manufactures	34.5	174.4	171.6	136.4	139.1	137.0	126.9	116.1
Communications	6.1	112.8	114.0	110.0	110.2	113.0	108.3	101.5
Transportation	12.9	96.2	100.6	102.7	107.7	108.4	104.1	102.7
Construction	4.6	52.0	57.1	59.7	73.3	86.7	65.8	73.3
Services	6.5	136.1	138.9	129.3	115.3	116.6	104.0	100.2
Trade	23.7	152.0	148.0	143.6	138.3	142.5	133.0	124.1
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	129.5	128.9	115.8	114.7	117.9	109.1	103.5

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.











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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE**  
**NOVEMBER**

**EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

**1940**

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

**Note:-** Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



**OTTAWA**  
December 2, 1940



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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
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THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge

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General Summary

Industrial employment showed pronounced, contra seasonal expansion at the beginning of November, continuing the uninterruptedly favourable movement in evidence since the first of April. During the intervening months, the forces of the co-operating establishments have been increased by some 267,400 men and women, while the index, based on the 1926 average as 100, has risen by over 24 p.c. to 139.2 at Nov. 1; this advance exceeds that reported in the same period in any other of the twenty years for which statistics are available. The index at the latest date was the highest so far recorded, the previous maximum having been that of 136.2 at Oct. 1, 1940. The figure for Nov. 1, 1939, was 123.6.

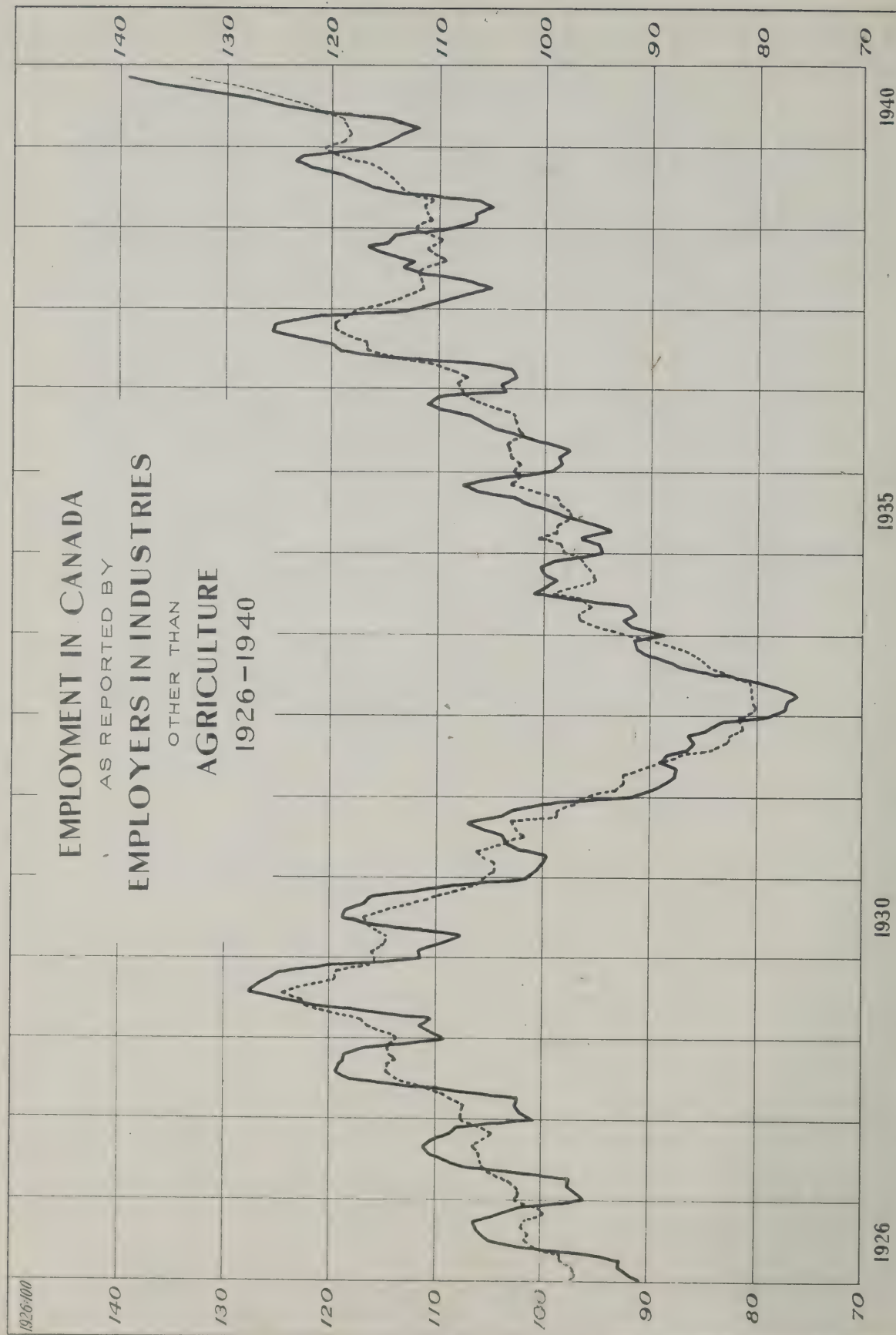
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 12,392 establishments employing 1,364,720 persons at the beginning of November, an increase of 28,539 or 2.1 p.c. over their Oct. 1, 1940, staffs. As already stated, this improvement is contrary to the usual seasonal trend from October to November; accordingly, the index of employment, when corrected for seasonal influences, considerably advanced, the adjusted figure rising from 129.6 in the preceding month, to 133.2 at the beginning of November.

Manufacturing showed further improvement, reversing the usual seasonal movement in the late autumn. The gain resulted in the establishment of a new all time high level of employment. From 143.8 at Oct. 1, the index rose to 144.6 at the beginning of November, when it was over 18 p.c. above the Nov. 1, 1939, figure of 122.1, the previous maximum for that date. The greatest expansions in the month under review were reported by iron and steel plants, which enlarged their working forces by some 9,600 men and women. On the other hand, there were substantial seasonal losses in fruit and vegetable canneries and lumber mills; over 6,400 persons were released from the former and some 2,100 from the latter group.

Among the non manufacturing industries, logging was decidedly more active as the season progressed, the co operating camps furnishing work for 23,200 additional employees; with two exceptions, (viz., 1937 and 1939) this was the largest Nov. 1 increase in the years for which data are available. Services, trade, mining, building and road work also afforded more employment, but steam railway operation and construction and maintenance released employees, in accordance with the custom at Nov. 1 in previous years.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries as at Nov. 1, 1940, is given, following the text dealing with conditions in the economic areas and the leading cities.

For Nov. 1 of last year, 11,914 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,206,183, an increase of 18,914 persons, or 1.6 p.c., as compared with their Oct. 1, 1939, returns. Manufacturing, logging, trade and mining had then shown considerable gains, while transportation and construction had released larger number of employees.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



In recent years of the record, the unadjusted indexes at Nov. 1 have been as follows, (1926=100):-- 1940, 139.2; 1939, 123.6; 1938, 114.6; 1937, 125.2; 1936, 111.0; 1935, 107.7; 1934, 100.2; 1933, 91.3; 1932, 84.7; 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9 and 1927, 108.8.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For Nov. 1, 1940, 402 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,550 persons, compared with 33,689 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries bring the total number of employees included in the Nov. 1 survey of employment to 1,398,270 in 12,794 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 139.2 in the industries above enumerated, to 138.3; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the figures for Oct. 1, 1940, the index was lowered from 136.2 to 135.5. The Nov. 1, 1939, index had stood at 123.6 without the figures from financial institutions, and at 123.2 when they were included.

#### ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates\* of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earners as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired; those living on income, those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation"; employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak

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\* See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment".

of war. Thus the estimates of the total number of wage-earners include some enlisted men who were unemployed wage-earners prior to enlistment. The estimates of wage-earners in employment are entirely exclusive of enlisted men, but the estimates of unemployed wage-earners include a considerable number of previously unemployed wage-earners who have now enlisted. Since enlisted men are not included as wage-earners, there is in these figures an overstatement of the total number of wage-earners and also a corresponding overstatement of the number of unemployed wage-earners. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment in recent months are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The following table shows, in thousands, the estimated total of wage earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, in recent months, together with figures for September in the period, 1928-1939.

<u>September</u>	<u>Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners un- employed (in thousands)</u>
1928	2,461	2,434	27
1929	2,623	2,576	47
1930	2,683	2,388	295
1931	2,583	2,144	439
1932	2,465	1,829	636
1933	2,495	1,909	586
1934	2,528	2,058	470
1935	2,591	2,184	407
1936	2,630	2,267	363
1937	2,812	2,587	225
1938	2,748	2,402	346
1939	2,806 1/	2,506 2/	300 3/
1940	2,962 1/	2,805 2/	157 3/
Jan. 1940.	2,732 1/	2,355 2/	377 3/
Feb.	2,725 1/	2,338 2/	387 3/
Mar.	2,695 1/	2,304 2/	391 3/
Apr.	2,720 1/	2,353 2/	367 3/
May	2,794 1/	2,489 2/	305 3/
June	2,843 1/	2,568 2/	275 3/
July	2,872 1/	2,634 2/	238 3/
Aug.	2,910 1/	2,709 2/	201 3/
Sept.	2,962 1/	2,805 2/	157 3/

The total estimated number of wage-earners increased by some 52,000 between August and September; this figure in recent months has been higher than in any other month for which an estimate has been made. The estimated number in employment, at 2,805,000, was also greater than in August, 1940, or any earlier month for which an estimate has been prepared.

The estimated number unemployed was 157,000, a decrease of 44,000 from the preceding month, and of 143,000 from September, 1939; the latest figure was the lowest for September in any year since 1929. The proportion of unemployed in the total estimated wage-earning population was 5.3 p.c., as compared with 13.8 p.c. in January, 1940, and 6.9 p.c. in August, 1940. In September, 1939, the percentage of unemployment calculated from these estimates had been 10.7.

1/ Includes previously unemployed men who have enlisted. 2/ Excludes enlisted men.  
3/ Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.



EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Seven of the nine provinces shared in the upward movement indicated at Nov. 1. The exceptions were Saskatchewan and British Columbia, where seasonal losses moderately lowered employment; the declines, however, were below average. Industrial activity in the various provinces generally continued at an exceptionally high level.

Maritime Provinces.- There were increases in employment in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, resulting in a large contra-seasonal advance in the Maritime Provinces as a unit. Returns were received from 870 employers in this area with 99,526 workers on their payrolls, compared with 95,471 at the beginning of October. Manufacturing as a whole showed moderate curtailment; additions to staffs were recorded in vegetable food and some other plants, but lumber, animal food, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories were slacker, the losses in some cases being seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, heightened activity was indicated in transportation, construction and trade, and there were pronounced seasonal increases in logging camps.

Little general change had been recorded at Nov. 1, 1939, by the 833 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 87,250 men and women; the index was then some sixteen points lower than at the latest date, when industrial activity was greater than at Nov. 1 in any other year for which information has been prepared.

Quebec.- Further important expansion was shown in Quebec, chiefly in logging, although manufacturing, building and road work and trade also afforded more employment. On the other hand, there were losses in transportation and railway construction and maintenance, while mining, communications and services showed little general change. Within the manufacturing group, the lumber, vegetable food and pulp and paper divisions reported a falling-off, in some cases of a seasonal character; there were, however, increases in the chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and some other classes.

The 3,112 employers furnishing returns enlarged their forces by 17,176 persons, bringing them to 426,384 at Nov. 1. This gain, amounting to 4.2 p.c., brought the index to 148.7, a new, all-time maximum. Activity was much greater than at Nov. 1, 1939, when a considerable advance had also been indicated in the 2,959 reporting establishments, whose staffs had numbered 375,718.

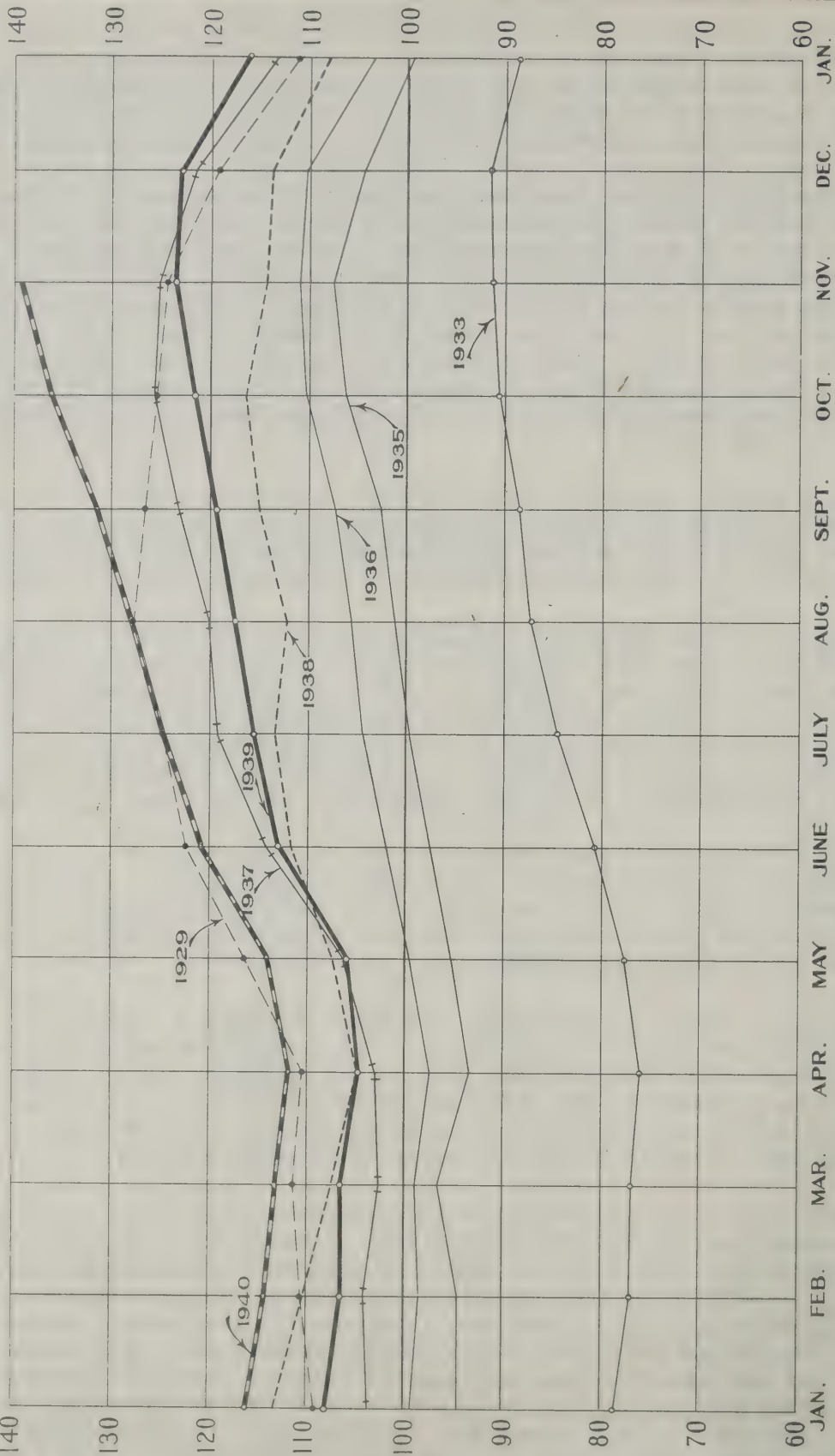
Ontario.- The trend in Ontario was again favourable, raising employment generally in the province to a new high level. The 5,361 firms whose data were tabulated had 569,654 employees, or 6,618 more than in the preceding month. The average change from October to November in the nineteen preceding years for which statistics are available has been a decline, so that the latest advance is contra-seasonal; it was, however, not equal to that recorded at the beginning of November in 1939.

At the date under review, there were substantial gains in logging, as the camps gradually opened for the winter's operations. Mining, services and trade showed moderate improvement from Oct. 1, while there was continued expansion in manufacturing. This took place chiefly in iron and steel, but increased activity was also shown in the leather, rubber, textile, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions. On the other hand, the food and lumber industries reported seasonal reductions in staffs, those in the former being particularly marked. Construction and maintenance also released employees. The index at the latest date stood at 142.5, a new maximum; this figure was 18 points higher than at Nov. 1 of last year, when statistics had been received from 5,212 employers with 494,488 men and women on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.- There were seasonal decreases in employment in Saskatchewan at Nov. 1, 1940, but the movement was upward in Manitoba and Alberta. Returns were compiled from 1,751 firms in the Prairie Provinces, having 157,065 employees, as

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1926=100  
1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1940



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity, for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



against 155,043 at Oct. 1. Manufacturing, logging, coal-mining, building and retail trade afforded more employment, while there were declines in communications, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance. Most of the gain in manufacturing took place in food and iron and steel factories. The general improvement in this area was contra-seasonal, the trend having been retrogressive at Nov. 1 in thirteen of the nineteen preceding years for which data are available. The index was higher than in any other month since November, 1931, standing at 119.7, compared with 112.7 at Nov. 1, 1939. Statements had then been tabulated from 1,696 establishments, employing 147,137 workers; this was a decrease of 4,691 from their Oct. 1, 1939, payrolls.

British Columbia.— A seasonal contraction in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,298 employers furnishing returns aggregated 112,091, compared with 113,423 in the preceding month. The reduction (which was below the average at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920), took place largely in manufacturing, railway construction, transportation and mining. In the group of factory employment, there were important, seasonal reductions in food canneries; lumber mills were also quieter. On the other hand, iron and steel and some other classes were brisker. Employment generally was more active than at Nov. 1 of last year, when 7,214 establishments had reported a total working force of 101,590 persons, compared with 104,424 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 115.5, as compared with 126.3 at Nov. 1, 1940, when it was higher than in any other November for which data are available.

In Tables 1 and 5 are given index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were recorded in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, while there was a seasonal falling-off in Vancouver. In each of these centres, the volume of employment was greater than at the beginning of November of 1939; in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Ottawa activity was at the maximum for the record. In Vancouver, the index was higher than in any other month except Oct. 1 and Sept. 1, 1940; the figures for Hamilton and Windsor were exceeded only by those for one month in 1929, while in Winnipeg the favourable comparison goes back to 1930.

Montreal.— Further improvement of a contra-seasonal nature took place in Montreal at Nov. 1, when 2,955 persons were added to the payrolls of the 1,803 co operating firms, who employed 193,685. Services, trade, building and manufacturing showed heightened activity, the largest increases being in the last-named, mainly in iron and steel factories; chemical, food and electrical apparatus works also reported gains. On the other hand, shipping and road construction were dull. A moderate increase had been noted at the same date of last year; the index was then many points lower than at the latest date, when the figure, at 124.3, established a new maximum. Statements for Nov. 1, 1939, had been received from 1,718 establishments providing work for 171,936 men and women.

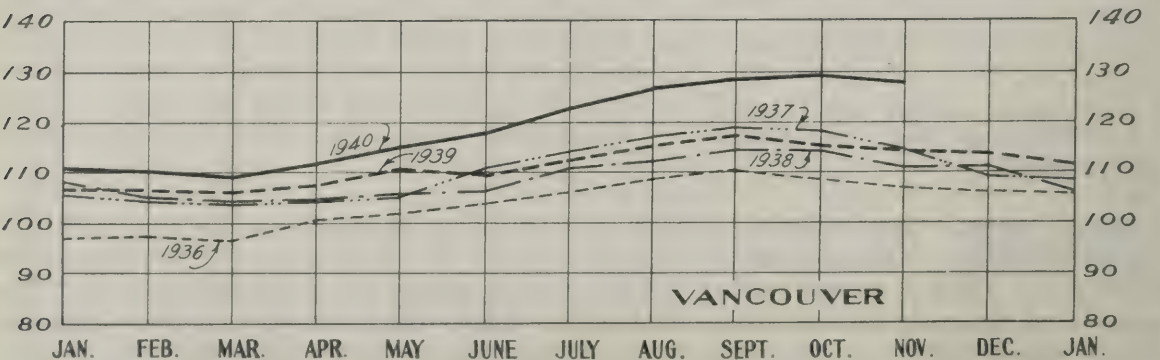
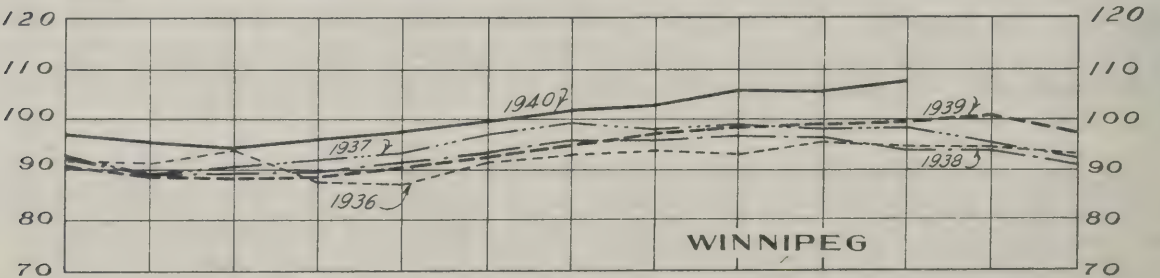
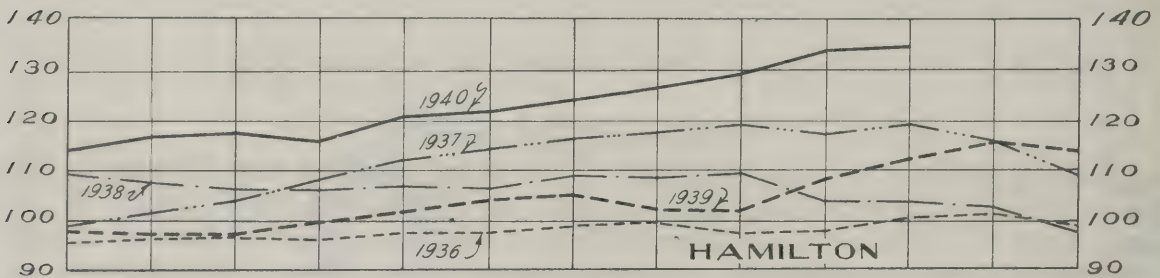
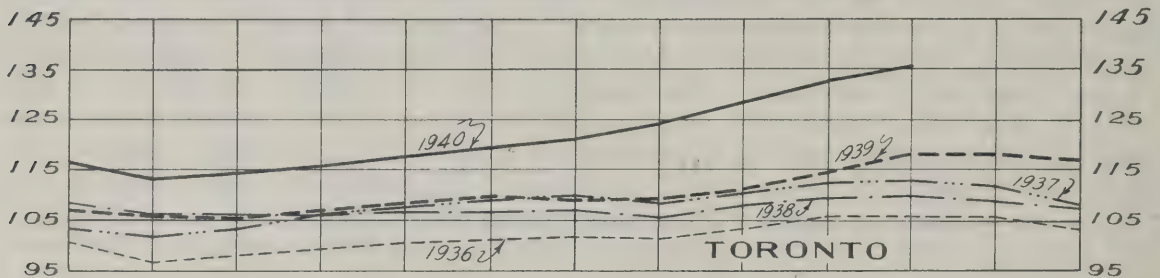
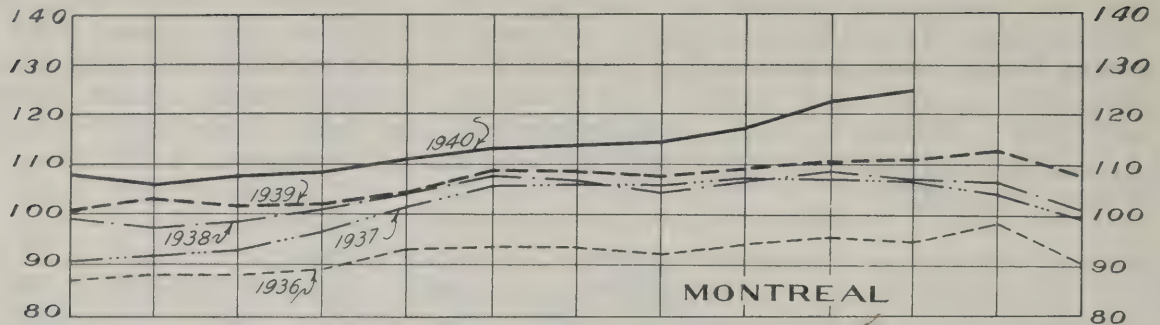
Quebec City.— Continued advances were made in Quebec, according to 217 employers of 20,751 persons, compared with 20,156 at Oct. 1. Construction, transportation and manufacturing showed gains, while services and trade were rather quieter. Employment was more active than in any other month for which data are available, the index being decidedly higher than at the beginning of November, 1939, when the 211 co operating business enterprises had employed 15,523 workers, practically the same number as in the preceding month.

Toronto.— There was a substantial increase in the payrolls of 1,834 firms in Toronto, who had 175,804 men and women in their employ, a number greater by 2,787 than

Chart 3

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES 1936 - 1940

1926=100





in their last report. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing; in this division, printing and publishing, rubber, textile, lumber, iron and steel and other heavy industries showed improvement, that in iron and steel being most pronounced. Services and trade also afforded more employment, but construction was not so active. A larger advance had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was, however, nearly eighteen points lower; the 1,766 employers making returns for Nov. 1, 1939, had reported staffs aggregating 150,920, compared with 146,697 in the preceding month.

Ottawa. In Ottawa, improvement was shown in manufacturing, particularly in the leather, textile and iron and steel divisions; transportation, building and trade were also rather brisker. The 237 establishments furnishing data employed 17,923 persons, as against 17,499 at Oct. 1. Employment, at a new maximum for this record, was in decidedly greater volume than at the same date in 1939, when the trend had been downward, according to information from 230 employers of 15,316 workers.

Hamilton. Industrial activity again increased in Hamilton at Nov. 1; the 334 co-operating firms reported 43,854 employees, as compared with 43,478 at the beginning of October. Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the iron and steel group. Moderate gains also took place in construction, transportation and trade. Greater expansion had been recorded at the beginning of November of last year, but the index was then much lower than the latest figure of 134.4. The Nov. 1, 1939, paylists of the 331 reporting employers had included 36,771 men and women.

Windsor. The situation in Windsor showed a further improvement; 195 establishments reported 26,082 persons in their employ, compared with 24,568 at the beginning of October. The increase took place mainly in the automobile and related industries; construction and trade, on the other hand, were rather slacker. A larger gain had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, but employment was then at a decidedly lower level. Statistics for Nov. 1, 1939, had been tabulated from 195 firms, whose staffs aggregated 19,414.

Winnipeg. Employment advanced in Winnipeg, according to 538 employers with 47,035 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 46,107 in their last report. Manufacturing was brisker, especially in the food divisions; construction and trade also showed a moderately upward movement, while transportation was quieter. Figures furnished by 530 concerns for the first of November of last year showed that they had 43,325 men and women on their payrolls; the employment index then stood at 99.3, compared with 107.5 at the date under review. This is the highest figure since the end of 1930.

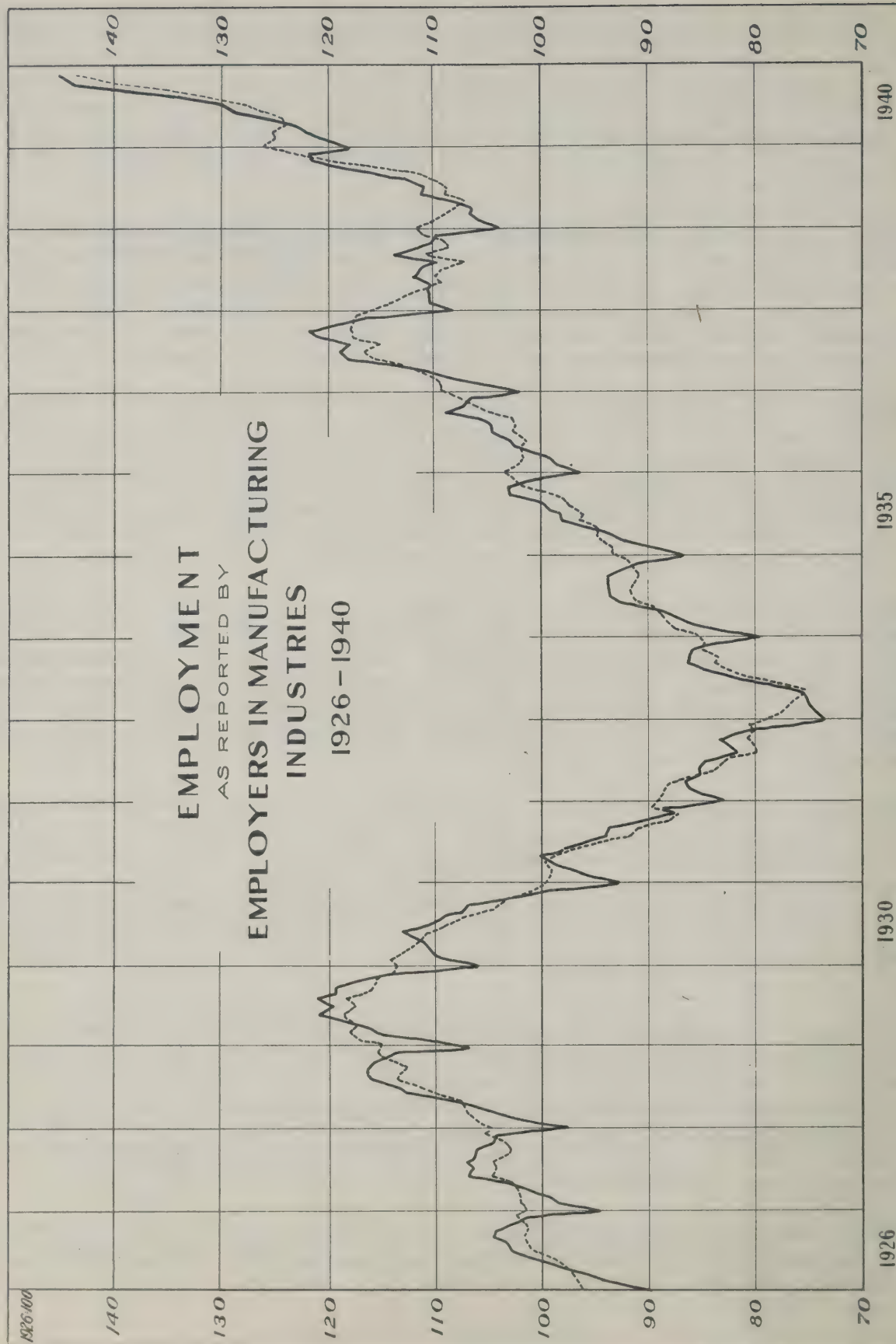
Vancouver. The movement was seasonally downward in Vancouver, where the 568 co-operating establishments had 43,500 persons on their staffs, or 557 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing was quieter, mainly in the food division, and transportation showed a decline, while other industries reported little general change. Industrial activity generally was at a higher level than at the beginning of November of last autumn, when curtailment had also been indicated by 522 firms, whose employees had numbered 38,361, a reduction of 329 from Oct. 1, 1939.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1935, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. Employment in manufactures continued to expand; although the improvement was on a smaller scale than in recent months, it is particularly interesting in that it is contra seasonal, the trend at Nov. 1 having been downward in fifteen of the nineteen earlier years of the record. The 6,762 co-operating

Chart 4



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937



establishments reported 744,144 employees, or 4,071 more than in the preceding month. This increase was not equal to that reported at the same date in 1939, when industry was in the initial stages of its response to war-time demands. However, in the intervening months the movement has with one exception been consistently favourable, the upswing resulting in the establishment of successively new, high levels for the curve of employment, as shown in Chart 4.

The unadjusted index (1926=100), rose from its previous maximum of 143.8 at Oct. 1, 1940, to a new high of 144.6 at Nov. 1; this figure was 18.4 p.c. above that of 122.1 at Nov. 1 of last year. Since the latest increase, as already stated, was contrary to the usual seasonal trend, the seasonally corrected index gained substantially, rising from 139.4 at the beginning of October, to 143.3 at the date under review.

Further marked improvement was shown in iron and steel plants at Nov. 1, 1940, the advance being on a scale rarely exceeded in any month in the twenty years of the record, and never exceeded in any earlier November. The animal food, textile, rubber, beverage, clay, glass and stone, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also afforded more employment than at the beginning of October. On the other hand, lumber, pulp and paper and vegetable food factories released employees, the declines being mainly of a seasonal nature.

For Nov. 1, 1939, 6,472 manufacturing establishments had reported 626,375 employees, compared with 613,684 in the preceding month.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment, (calculated on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at the beginning of November in recent years:- 1940, 144.6; 1939, 122.1; 1938, 110.9; 1937, 119.0; 1936, 107.7; 1935, 103.5; 1934, 92.8; 1933, 86.5; 1932, 81.7; 1931, 88.8; 1930, 104.6; 1929, 117.2; 1928, 115.1 and 1927, 104.9.

Logging. Data were received from 431 firms employing 76,501 men, or 23,205 more than in the preceding month. This increase has only twice been exceeded in any month for which statistics are available, the number of workers added to the payrolls at Nov. 1 of 1939 and 1937, having been larger. The index, at 258.6, was many points higher than at Nov. 1 of last year, but was lower than the Nov. 1, 1937, figure of 306.3. There were advances in logging at the latest date in all provinces, those in Quebec being most extensive.

Mining. Improvement was indicated in the mining of metallic ores and of coal, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mining were seasonally slack. The forces of the 424 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 81,730 persons, compared with 80,925 at Oct. 1. A smaller increase had been noted at the beginning of November, 1939, and the index was then some three points lower. With infrequent exceptions, the movement in mining has been upward at Nov. 1 in other years for which data are available.

Communications. Telephones and telegraphs showed a falling-off in activity, as is customary in the late autumn; the decline, however, was slight. The companies and branches whose statistics were tabulated had 24,146 workers in their employ, or 89 fewer than at Oct. 1. The index of employment was rather higher than at Nov. 1, 1939.

Transportation. A seasonal decrease was reported by the 535 co operating employers in the transportation group; their staffs numbered 114,002, compared with 114,969 in the preceding month. Shipping and stevedoring and local transportation and storage showed moderate gains, but there was a falling-off in employment in railway operation. A much larger reduction had been indicated in transportation at the beginning of November of a year ago, and the index was then slightly lower

than that of 93.5 at the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal declines were recorded in railway construction and maintenance, but building and highway work showed improvement. Statements were received from 1,407 contractors employing 146,492 workers, compared with 147,368 at the beginning of October. Curtailment had been indicated in this group at Nov. 1 in most years for which statistics have been compiled; the loss at the latest date was decidedly below the average. The index of 120.5 at the beginning of November, 1940, was higher than at the same date in 1939, when it stood at 117.6..

Services.- Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, while there were small increases in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments; 611 firms in the service group reported 32,924 men and women in their employ, or 329 more than at the beginning of October. The index, at 148.8, was considerably above that of Nov. 1, 1939, when a reduction in staffs had been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 2,061 workers being added to the forces of the 2,136 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose employees aggregated 144,720. The improvement occurred mainly in retail stores, but wholesale houses were also rather busier. The index in this division, at 148.9 at Nov. 1, was at its maximum for that date in the years since 1920. The gain reported at the beginning of November, 1939, had been rather smaller. The percentage advance this year approximated the average at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920. Further pronounced expansion may, of course, be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at Sept. 16 was approximately the same as at Aug. 12, being 613,671 at the former, as compared with 613,156 at the latter date. At Sept. 11, 1939, the corresponding total was 1,052,218. At Sept. 16, 1940, there were also 185,000 workers registered as on short time, or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment - an increase of 30,620 as compared with Aug. 12. The corresponding total at Sept. 11, 1939, was 227,099. The number of insured persons, aged 16 and over, recorded as wholly unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Sept. 16, 1940, represented 4.3 p.c. of the total number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1939, as compared with 4.1 p.c. at Aug. 12, and 6.9 p.c. at Sept. 11, 1939.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These statements are based on the latest official reports received.)

New York.- According to the New York Department of Labor, there was an increase of 2.7 p.c. in factory employment from the middle of September to the middle of October; the gain was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average increase between those months in the experience of the years since 1913. The index of employment, at 99.9 p.c. of the 1925-27 average, was nearly as high as that for October, 1929, and is the highest reached since that month. There were large increases in metal and machinery and textile factories.



Massachusetts. Reports tabulated by the Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts from 1,741 manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 288,899 persons at Oct. 15, a seasonal increase of 2.9 p.c. as compared with the preceding month. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing in October, 1940, was also greater by 2.9 p.c. than in the same month of 1939. There were gains in a majority of the leading industries, notably in the manufacture of cottons, woollens, electrical machinery (excluding radio apparatus), rubber and metal alloys, stampings, etc.

Illinois. According to statements received by the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,647 employers, there was an increase of 2.1 p.c. in employment in October as compared with September. The index (based on the average 1935-39 as 100) stood at 110.6, or 5.5 p.c. higher than in October, 1939. Considerable improvement from the preceding months was noted in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	-	-	-	110.2	109.8	110.7	-	-	-	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	-	-	-	114.8	121.1	128.6	-	-	-	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	-	-	-	122.8	126.5	129.5	-	-	-	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	-	-	-	111.9	111.6	125.8	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	116.6	-	-	-	96.2	98.1	128.2	-	-	-	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	86.8	-	-	-	83.6	84.2	91.6	-	-	-	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	-	-	-	92.2	91.4	94.6	-	-	-	84.0
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	104.9	-	-	-	98.0	103.6	96.5	-	-	-	94.1
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	111.1	-	-	-	105.0	110.0	108.1	-	-	-	101.8
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	119.4	-	-	-	110.3	112.8	106.0	-	-	-	105.4
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	111.0	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	139.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.2	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1940.

100.0      7.3      .2      4.1      3.0      31.2      41.8      11.5      5.1      2.5      3.9      8.2

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Nov. 1, 1934	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Nov. 1, 1935	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Nov. 1, 1936	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1940.

14.2      1.5      12.9      1.3      3.2      1.9      3.4      3.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	128.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1940.

100.0      54.5      5.6      6.0      1.8      8.4      10.7      2.4      10.6

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Nov.1 1940	Oct.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov.1 1937	Nov.1 1936	Nov.1 1935
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	54.5	144.6	143.8	122.1	110.9	119.0	107.7	103.5
Animal products - edible	2.5	172.1	170.9	149.0	133.4	138.2	132.8	120.5
Fur and products	.2	117.6	117.8	114.3	95.1	99.5	87.6	100.4
Leather and products	1.8	121.4	121.0	123.1	106.1	109.2	109.0	106.3
Boots and shoes	1.2	117.8	119.4	121.6	104.5	109.1	107.6	107.2
Lumber and products	4.1	104.1	107.9	88.2	77.7	89.0	81.4	76.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	95.6	102.9	76.0	66.5	77.4	72.5	66.5
Furniture	.7	105.0	102.0	90.8	88.8	93.5	88.8	86.6
Other lumber products	.9	134.0	131.0	126.0	104.8	121.4	103.7	97.8
Musical instruments	.2	78.2	76.1	58.4	53.5	56.8	55.9	51.8
Plant products	3.4	150.5	171.3	146.6	134.7	138.0	136.9	126.5
Pulp and paper products	5.5	121.1	121.9	113.9	107.5	113.9	105.8	98.6
Pulp and paper	2.5	115.4	117.8	102.3	96.9	109.0	98.3	88.6
Paper products	.9	149.7	149.5	146.7	136.0	139.0	127.1	117.8
Printing and publishing	2.1	118.7	117.8	117.6	111.7	111.7	108.4	105.1
Rubber products	1.1	120.1	118.5	115.6	106.1	115.1	101.5	96.3
Textile products	9.7	152.8	152.0	134.0	122.6	128.9	121.5	118.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	162.0	161.9	144.1	130.4	140.9	132.7	134.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	121.0	121.7	109.5	96.7	104.1	94.7	93.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	184.5	183.7	156.6	129.9	144.9	145.3	145.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	529.4	525.1	478.8	497.1	530.4	512.0	534.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	139.2	138.8	136.9	124.9	129.2	128.0	127.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	151.6	149.6	126.0	118.7	123.3	113.5	105.8
Other textile products	1.1	150.3	151.1	123.3	107.1	98.8	101.3	97.7
Tobacco	.6	106.1	106.0	98.8	96.4	100.3	91.9	106.2
Beverages	.8	196.0	190.5	181.3	166.9	161.3	147.3	144.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	218.9	213.1	175.7	159.6	159.9	144.2	134.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	114.7	112.4	99.4	89.3	94.4	84.0	80.1
Electric light and power	1.4	146.8	148.5	143.6	137.9	129.6	121.1	117.6
Electrical apparatus	1.7	173.5	169.4	138.8	136.0	158.6	126.3	131.2
Iron and steel products	14.6	151.6	144.3	107.6	93.9	109.3	89.8	88.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	179.3	175.1	151.7	115.4	144.3	117.8	116.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	165.8	158.1	123.4	113.7	134.9	109.4	95.8
Agricultural implements	.5	83.6	83.2	60.1	60.7	80.2	44.9	55.9
Land vehicles	5.8	131.6	123.6	94.8	84.6	98.0	83.7	85.4
Automobiles and parts	2.1	200.0	180.0	139.9	132.5	151.9	127.4	131.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.9	287.3	288.0	62.4	72.0	68.2	63.7	62.9
Heating appliances	.4	157.0	151.0	142.7	139.5	135.0	126.8	113.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	185.6	177.9	131.6	96.8	130.4	89.5	86.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	162.7	160.4	124.4	106.3	120.6	102.1	97.4
Other iron and steel products	2.5	172.1	159.0	119.9	103.7	113.5	94.1	88.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	211.5	207.8	167.6	155.6	159.7	141.1	126.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	178.7	179.7	168.5	156.1	149.5	143.3	139.8
Miscellaneous	.5	159.6	155.0	152.3	146.0	139.8	133.6	124.6
<b>LOGGING</b>	5.6	258.6	180.2	206.4	130.8	306.3	206.9	158.4
<b>MINING</b>	6.0	174.0	172.3	171.0	163.4	161.1	151.8	132.5
Coal	1.9	95.8	93.1	94.4	92.9	93.2	95.5	92.9
Metallic ores	3.3	351.5	350.3	353.6	335.5	320.4	286.7	234.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	156.6	158.3	143.7	135.8	145.4	133.9	110.6
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.8	90.4	90.7	86.7	85.5	88.9	83.1	81.4
Telegraphs	.5	105.5	106.9	100.0	97.0	101.9	94.9	94.8
Telephones	1.3	86.3	86.3	83.0	82.3	85.3	80.0	77.8
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	8.4	93.5	94.3	90.6	87.9	87.2	87.1	84.5
Street railways and cartage	2.4	140.0	139.1	133.5	125.2	116.8	120.7	117.4
Steam railways	4.7	79.6	81.3	79.2	75.7	77.4	75.8	74.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	94.8	93.9	86.1	94.6	93.1	94.8	89.8
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	10.7	120.5	121.1	117.6	122.5	131.7	99.6	119.9
Building	4.4	137.8	127.2	85.1	80.4	85.3	61.0	70.4
Highway	4.4	157.6	156.3	209.1	238.2	250.8	165.1	226.3
Railway	1.9	66.0	80.5	64.5	56.3	66.2	77.9	71.5
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.4	148.8	147.3	135.2	132.8	131.0	124.9	117.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	140.5	142.7	129.0	126.5	125.0	119.1	113.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	163.4	155.5	145.9	143.3	141.1	133.8	122.2
<b>TRADE</b>	10.6	148.9	146.8	140.2	135.6	137.0	132.0	124.6
Retail	8.0	154.9	152.2	144.8	141.3	144.6	139.5	130.2
Wholesale	2.6	133.4	132.7	128.1	122.0	119.9	115.0	111.6
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	139.2	136.2	123.6	114.6	125.2	111.0	107.7

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1940	Oct. 1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov.1 1937	Nov.1 1936	Nov.1 1935
<u>Maritime -</u> Manufacturing	36.7	135.1	135.6	114.9	101.8	120.1	109.5	100.2
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	4.4	98.2	109.5	73.0	72.2	87.8	83.0	64.1
Pulp and paper	5.0	179.6	184.1	166.7	154.5	187.9	164.9	143.0
Textile products	4.1	113.4	112.3	96.3	83.4	91.0	84.4	87.6
Iron and steel	12.4	147.9	148.9	117.3	96.8	129.4	111.0	110.8
Other manufactures	10.8	137.1	130.1	127.2	114.8	119.5	116.0	100.3
Logging	6.5	276.5	147.5	225.5	148.3	365.7	290.7	191.9
Mining	17.2	113.4	113.7	114.8	112.9	110.9	110.6	106.0
Communications	2.1	97.1	99.2	100.6	95.7	98.3	95.3	88.2
Transportation	9.1	78.3	74.3	65.5	60.4	63.5	63.7	61.3
Construction	16.7	178.6	175.1	154.3	184.7	198.3	189.5	190.9
Services	1.8	207.0	208.0	172.9	173.5	168.0	156.7	154.3
Trade	9.9	163.1	154.2	142.3	134.8	132.9	127.9	123.5
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	133.8	128.2	117.9	112.6	127.3	119.4	111.1
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	57.0	147.0	146.1	123.1	112.0	119.1	105.9	103.2
Lumber products	2.9	111.2	116.3	97.0	83.9	96.9	83.6	84.6
Pulp and paper	6.7	119.0	120.0	108.3	103.4	109.8	99.6	95.1
Textile products	15.8	169.0	168.8	147.1	135.4	142.0	129.9	126.1
Iron and steel	10.9	140.4	132.2	94.5	81.2	98.1	78.8	76.8
Other manufactures	20.7	154.1	154.8	134.1	122.4	123.6	112.0	109.5
Logging	10.0	483.5	322.2	354.8	211.9	589.1	365.7	254.5
Mining	3.1	288.1	287.6	288.9	264.1	252.7	223.0	166.0
Communications	1.4	82.0	81.7	77.6	77.4	78.1	72.0	70.2
Transportation	7.4	93.8	95.0	87.0	89.2	89.1	88.1	87.1
Construction	11.6	124.3	120.9	140.2	136.6	103.7	73.5	85.1
Services	2.1	130.8	130.9	120.8	119.0	124.2	113.2	101.0
Trade	7.4	153.7	152.4	145.7	143.9	144.2	137.1	130.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	148.7	142.8	131.5	119.7	130.5	110.3	105.0
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	63.9	145.7	144.7	122.9	112.3	120.9	108.8	105.3
Lumber products	3.3	86.8	89.9	73.1	66.9	80.9	72.0	71.2
Pulp and paper	5.6	118.2	118.6	114.6	108.7	111.2	105.2	97.4
Textile products	9.8	138.2	137.0	123.3	112.2	118.9	115.4	114.5
Iron and steel	21.0	170.3	161.4	119.3	104.8	120.5	96.3	95.2
Other manufactures	24.2	152.5	156.5	140.3	130.4	134.9	126.0	121.0
Logging	3.1	186.3	137.9	171.5	94.6	227.8	155.1	134.9
Mining	5.1	296.4	293.8	289.8	265.1	258.6	244.1	203.4
Communications	1.6	85.4	85.0	78.9	78.4	85.4	78.3	77.7
Transportation	6.0	90.7	90.5	87.5	83.0	87.2	84.7	80.1
Construction	7.8	118.9	124.4	100.4	110.5	174.2	101.7	123.0
Services	2.3	173.5	169.0	157.7	157.7	152.1	147.0	142.2
Trade	10.2	155.1	152.5	146.5	140.1	144.6	138.8	132.9
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	142.5	140.9	124.4	115.0	130.4	112.8	110.0
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	30.0	124.4	120.9	113.4	103.7	109.2	107.3	98.9
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.2	117.5	119.9	98.3	88.8	103.2	89.4	80.2
Pulp and paper	2.5	99.9	100.2	103.1	97.8	97.5	96.0	90.7
Textile products	2.7	186.4	182.9	156.1	144.3	139.2	142.7	122.9
Iron and steel	9.0	89.4	86.5	81.2	72.1	79.7	77.1	76.4
Other manufactures	13.6	165.4	158.7	152.1	141.0	145.8	146.0	129.2
Logging	1.2	104.2	41.5	44.6	42.5	47.3	37.5	72.4
Mining	8.0	141.7	134.1	131.8	126.8	134.2	126.7	120.7
Communications	2.4	98.5	100.5	97.4	98.0	98.2	93.6	94.7
Transportation	18.0	103.8	106.9	106.7	101.9	91.7	94.2	94.3
Construction	17.2	113.7	115.0	106.2	108.2	101.6	105.4	140.4
Services	3.1	129.9	129.5	117.8	113.3	105.9	105.8	97.3
Trade	20.1	131.2	130.2	124.6	121.3	118.6	118.2	108.4
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	119.7	118.1	112.7	108.1	106.2	106.0	108.1
<u>British</u> Manufacturing	48.0	154.7	157.9	126.9	110.8	115.5	107.5	99.2
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	15.1	125.1	127.1	108.2	89.7	93.1	92.9	80.6
Pulp and paper	5.3	131.6	132.5	116.3	102.7	122.5	116.2	104.3
Textile products	1.2	157.3	160.6	128.6	128.4	123.4	126.3	112.1
Iron and steel	6.0	170.7	166.6	93.1	86.3	83.6	75.7	73.7
Other manufactures	20.4	191.7	199.3	163.1	143.9	147.5	129.4	125.4
Logging	7.2	109.5	105.5	103.4	93.3	110.2	95.9	85.5
Mining	8.6	112.5	113.8	112.0	118.9	111.7	101.9	88.8
Communications	2.8	114.9	115.9	114.4	108.0	109.6	105.4	99.6
Transportation	10.0	92.8	94.9	97.5	94.6	94.7	98.3	91.3
Construction	7.8	77.8	78.9	87.9	90.8	97.1	96.8	128.7
Services	3.5	132.9	133.7	120.9	110.5	110.4	105.6	100.1
Trade	12.1	150.1	149.8	142.3	137.1	144.3	133.5	122.2
B.C. - All Industries	100.1	126.3	127.8	115.5	107.5	111.5	105.4	101.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.



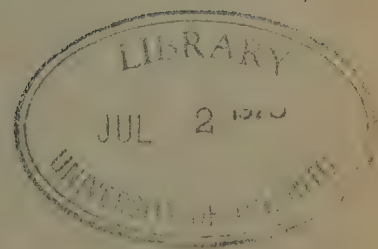
TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1940	Oct.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov.1 1937	Nov.1 1936	Nov.1 1935
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	67.7	136.9	134.1	115.8	105.1	111.4	98.1	94.1
Plant products - edible	4.3	147.1	144.6	141.2	133.6	130.8	119.4	117.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.0	116.2	114.6	117.7	109.9	110.3	106.3	104.3
Textiles	16.0	149.8	149.5	127.4	119.7	123.5	109.6	102.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	137.4	140.5	127.4	116.8	113.5	105.0	114.8
Iron and steel	17.4	133.0	126.4	93.7	79.9	92.9	75.0	73.2
Other manufactures	21.4	133.9	131.1	118.4	107.2	114.8	102.5	95.0
<b>Communications</b>	2.1	67.1	67.1	65.2	64.2	65.2	62.4	62.0
<b>Transportation</b>	8.3	105.0	105.5	94.8	96.8	96.8	98.6	97.1
<b>Construction</b>	5.0	60.2	60.3	76.3	109.9	68.2	45.6	50.4
<b>Trade</b>	13.4	149.5	147.7	141.2	137.8	136.6	129.4	124.6
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	124.3	122.4	110.7	107.1	106.4	94.6	91.7
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	62.5	156.3	154.4	114.2	101.9	106.6	99.2	97.0
Leather products	11.1	92.2	93.1	97.2	92.2	92.0	102.4	102.6
Other manufactures	51.4	184.1	181.0	121.9	106.4	113.1	97.8	94.4
Transportation	6.1	87.1	83.7	95.2	102.9	94.2	92.5	102.8
Construction	13.3	235.7	198.5	99.6	276.2	89.9	81.8	143.2
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	149.0	144.7	111.6	119.1	103.8	97.1	100.5
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	66.5	141.4	138.1	118.1	109.5	111.5	103.9	100.0
Plant products - edible	5.3	138.3	138.4	132.8	120.3	121.5	118.1	111.9
Printing and publishing	7.8	136.4	135.2	134.9	128.3	129.6	123.1	118.2
Textiles	10.9	118.7	116.9	103.5	96.4	99.0	94.6	93.1
Iron and steel	15.3	174.9	166.7	109.4	95.2	103.1	85.3	79.7
Other manufactures	27.2	139.2	136.2	121.1	114.6	113.9	108.2	105.2
<b>Communications</b>	2.1	70.3	70.9	67.7	67.8	67.9	65.4	65.8
<b>Transportation</b>	4.8	103.6	103.9	100.1	94.2	96.3	95.5	89.7
<b>Construction</b>	3.1	90.4	108.0	76.5	61.3	90.6	66.3	67.3
<b>Trade</b>	19.4	142.9	139.3	134.4	128.9	133.0	130.7	125.1
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	135.2	133.0	117.4	109.6	112.7	105.9	101.7
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	50.0	130.9	126.7	107.3	97.5	101.7	95.3	87.9
Lumber products	5.4	82.2	91.5	75.3	46.3	54.6	46.7	48.1
Pulp and paper	14.8	109.8	109.2	100.5	94.7	98.7	90.6	79.4
Other manufactures	29.8	164.2	153.2	124.5	117.9	120.9	116.1	108.8
Construction	11.3	132.7	130.7	124.6	113.3	118.7	148.3	154.4
Trade	21.2	157.9	153.0	144.6	141.2	143.7	137.0	120.5
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	131.2	127.8	113.1	106.1	111.7	108.8	104.0
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	83.1	137.0	136.4	113.9	103.2	121.6	99.3	100.7
Textiles	15.9	108.6	109.0	96.8	88.3	94.4	92.3	88.8
Electrical apparatus	9.6	137.5	137.3	115.8	105.5	136.2	109.5	119.7
Iron and steel	36.0	155.6	152.7	114.4	95.8	129.6	90.1	94.7
Other manufactures	21.6	135.9	137.6	128.2	127.0	128.5	114.7	112.1
Construction	3.4	90.8	82.0	59.9	75.0	53.1	50.7	59.3
Trade	9.0	147.2	145.4	135.0	133.1	141.7	131.5	126.4
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	134.4	133.2	112.8	103.8	119.4	100.4	101.4
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	88.4	212.9	198.3	153.5	141.9	165.7	134.6	121.9
Iron and steel	70.0	218.8	202.1	147.5	135.1	167.8	133.9	122.4
Other manufactures	18.4	193.0	185.8	173.9	164.8	158.2	137.1	120.1
Construction	2.1	58.5	62.2	45.2	45.4	80.9	33.1	53.3
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	188.5	177.6	140.4	130.6	154.1	126.1	115.4
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	49.6	115.9	111.3	106.4	98.7	103.1	100.7	96.0
Animal products - edible	6.2	159.0	136.5	144.3	133.9	157.4	146.2	132.0
Printing and publishing	4.9	103.0	103.7	106.7	99.3	100.3	99.1	95.3
Textiles	7.3	187.9	185.8	160.0	147.8	142.4	152.7	131.7
Iron and steel	16.6	85.3	84.3	77.5	72.0	78.0	76.1	75.3
Other manufactures	14.6	136.0	128.1	125.7	117.4	117.2	111.9	108.9
Transportation	9.0	83.7	85.4	81.3	80.8	82.1	78.9	76.6
Construction	4.8	80.4	77.8	48.8	38.6	57.1	35.9	65.6
Trade	29.0	108.4	108.0	104.3	102.0	101.0	102.6	93.1
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	107.5	105.3	99.3	94.7	98.0	94.9	91.4
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	46.0	155.6	158.5	126.5	114.2	116.5	110.7	102.0
Lumber products	11.9	124.3	124.9	99.4	75.8	81.2	89.1	76.6
Other manufactures	34.1	170.6	174.4	139.1	131.7	132.5	120.6	113.6
Communications	6.1	112.6	112.8	112.6	107.0	107.9	102.9	98.8
Transportation	12.7	93.0	96.2	97.5	102.3	104.0	109.3	97.4
Construction	4.6	51.7	52.0	51.6	69.8	87.6	52.9	70.8
Services	6.5	134.4	136.1	124.4	111.8	113.4	104.6	102.2
Trade	24.1	152.6	152.0	143.4	137.2	144.2	134.3	124.6
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	127.9	129.5	114.8	110.4	115.0	107.0	101.3

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.











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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE**  
**DECEMBER**  
**EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

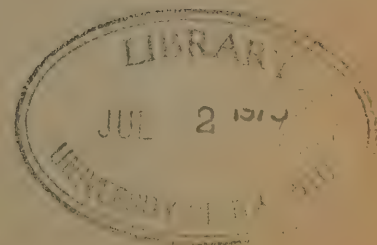
**1940**

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

T H E   D E C E M B E R   E M P L O Y M E N T   S I T U A T I O N .

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Dominion Statisticians: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)  
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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-- General Summary --

There was little general change in the employment situation at Dec. 1, 1940, according to data received from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,444 establishments with 1,364,348 employees; as compared with their staff of 1,365,146 at Nov. 1, this was a reduction of 798, or less than one-tenth of one p.c. Industrial activity at the beginning of December in the years since 1920 has almost invariably shown a contraction, the only exception having been in 1933, when there was a slight improvement; the falling-off at the latest date was the smallest ever reported at Dec. 1, being decidedly less than the average loss of 1.8 p.c. indicated at that date in the last nineteen years.

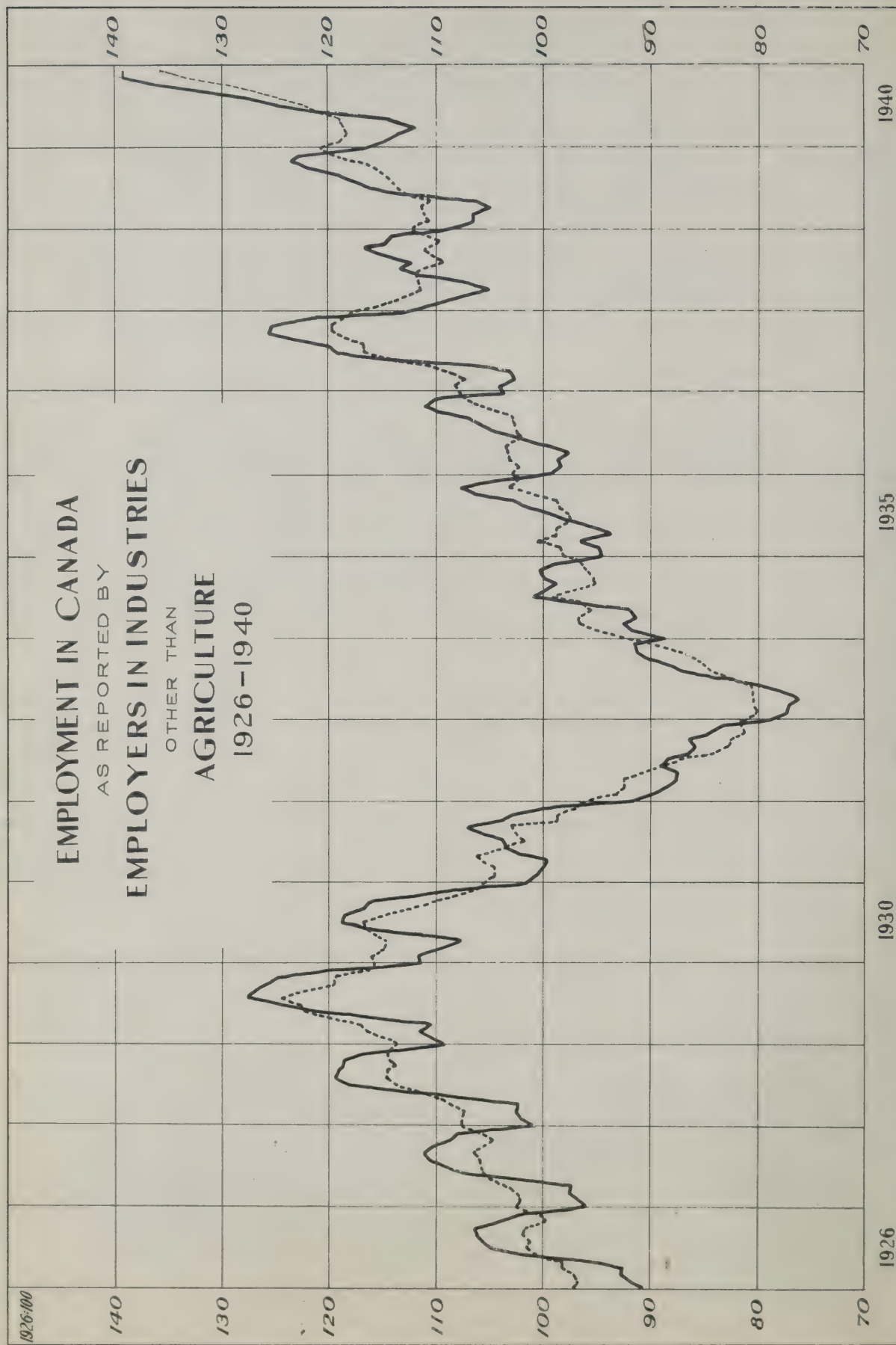
The crude index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, slightly declined from its all-time maximum of 139.2 at Nov. 1, 1940, to 139.1 at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other December of the record; the previous high figures for the year-end were those of 122.7 at Dec. 1, 1939, and 121.6 at Dec. 1, 1937.

Since the decrease at the beginning of December, 1940, was decidedly less-than-average in the experience of other years of the record, the index of employment, when corrected for seasonal influences, showed a considerable increase, rising from 133.2 at Nov. 1, to 135.8 at the date under review; this was the highest seasonally-adjusted figure in the record of twenty years.

In recent years, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, has been as follows at Dec. 1: 1940, 139.1; 1939, 122.7; 1938, 114.0; 1937, 121.6; 1936, 110.1; 1935, 104.6; 1934, 98.9; 1933, 91.8; 1932, 83.2; 1931, 99.1; 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7 and 1927, 108.1.

The trend in manufacturing continued upward; although the gain at Dec. 1 was slight, there being an increase of not quite 500 workers, it was of particular interest because it was contra-seasonal, curtailment having been indicated at the beginning of December in sixteen of the preceding nineteen years for which statistics are available. The Dec. 1 index of employment in manufacturing was 144.7, slightly above the previous, all-time peak of 144.6 recorded at Nov. 1, 1940. There was an important expansion at the date under review in iron and steel, while large seasonal contractions were reported in the food and lumber industries.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, mining, transportation, communications, services and construction reported seasonal declines, of which those in the last-named were most pronounced. On the other hand, trade and logging were decidedly active, the gains being of a seasonal character.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industrial groups as at Dec. 1, 1940, is given in the pages following the text dealing with conditions in the economic areas and the leading cities.

The staffs of the 11,948 firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1939, had aggregated 1,198,266, a reduction of 8,893 persons or 0.7 p.c. from the preceding month. Communications, transportation, services and construction had then recorded curtailment, while manufacturing had shown a small advance, and logging and trade had afforded decidedly more employment.

A review of employment during the year 1940, in some detail, is now in course of preparation and will be issued as soon as possible.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. At the beginning of December, 401 companies and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,469 persons, compared with 33,550 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Dec. 1 survey of employment to 1,397,817 in 12,845 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 139.1 in the industries above enumerated, to 138.2; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Nov. 1, the index was lowered from 139.2 to 138.3. The Dec. 1, 1939, index had stood at 122.7 without the figures from financial houses, and at 122.3 when they were included.

#### ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepared monthly estimates\* of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry: agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services, professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired; those living on income, those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation"; employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when

\* See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment".

work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Thus the estimates of the total number of wage-earners include some enlisted men who were unemployed wage-earners prior to enlistment. The estimates of wage-earners in employment are entirely exclusive of enlisted men, but the estimates of unemployed wage-earners include a considerable number of previously unemployed wage-earners who have now enlisted. Since enlisted men are not included as wage-earners, there is in these figures an overstatement of the total number of wage-earners, and also a corresponding overstatement of the number of unemployed wage-earners. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment in recent months are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The following table shows, in thousands, the estimated total number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, in recent months, together with figures for October in the period, 1928-1940:-

October	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners un- employed (in thousands)
1928	2,483	2,436	47
1929	2,646	2,556	90
1930	2,633	2,320	313
1931	2,580	2,108	472
1932	2,454	1,796	658
1933	2,512	1,932	580
1934	2,528	2,063	465
1935	2,606	2,218	388
1936	2,640	2,284	356
1937	2,819	2,577	242
1938	2,737	2,359	378
1939	2,828 1/	2,545 2/	283 3/
1940	2,986 1/	2,867 2/	119 3/
Jan. 1940	2,732 1/	2,355 2/	377 3/
Feb.	2,725 1/	2,338 2/	387 3/
Mar.	2,695 1/	2,304 2/	391 3/
Apr.	2,720 1/	2,353 2/	367 3/
May	2,794 1/	2,489 2/	305 3/
June	2,843 1/	2,568 2/	275 3/
July	2,872 1/	2,634 2/	238 3/
Aug.	2,910 1/	2,709 2/	201 3/
Sept.	2,962 1/	2,805 2/	157 3/
Oct.	2,986 1/	2,867 2/	119 3/

- 1/ Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.
- 2/ Exclusive of enlisted men.
- 3/ Including a considerable number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.



The total estimated number of wage-earners increased by some 24,000 between September and October; this figure in recent months has been higher than in any other month for which an estimate has been made. The estimated number in employment, at 2,867,000, was also greater than in September, 1940, or any earlier month for which an estimate has been prepared.

The estimated number unemployed was 119,000, a decrease of 38,000 from the preceding month, and of 164,000 from October, 1939; the latest figure was the lowest for October in any year since 1929. The proportion of unemployed in the total estimated wage-earning population was four p.c., as compared with 13.8 p.c. in January, 1940, and 5.3 p.c. in September, 1940. In October, 1939, the percentage of unemployment calculated from these estimates had been ten p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, the trend of employment at Dec. 1 was moderately upward, the largest of the gains being in Quebec. In Prince Edward Island and the Western Provinces, however, there was a seasonal falling-off, that in British Columbia being most pronounced. Industrial activity in the various provinces generally continued extremely high; except in the Prairie Area, it was decidedly greater than in December of any other year for which information is available. In the Prairies, however, the latest index number was lower than at Dec. 1 of either 1928 or 1929, although it was above the figure for any other December since 1920.

Maritime Provinces. In this area, curtailment was indicated in lumber, food and pulp and paper manufacturing, and in mining, shipping and construction; the decreases in road work were most pronounced. On the other hand, logging and trade reported seasonal gains on a large scale. Returns were furnished by 874 firms in the Maritime Provinces, employing 99,157 workers, as against 99,554 at Nov. 1. This decline of 397 was seasonal in character, the movement having been downward in fifteen of the nineteen preceding Decembers for which data are available. The index at the latest date, standing at 133.2, was the highest December figure in the record.

At Dec. 1, 1939, the 840 reporting establishments had 91,090 employees, as compared with 87,342 in the preceding month.

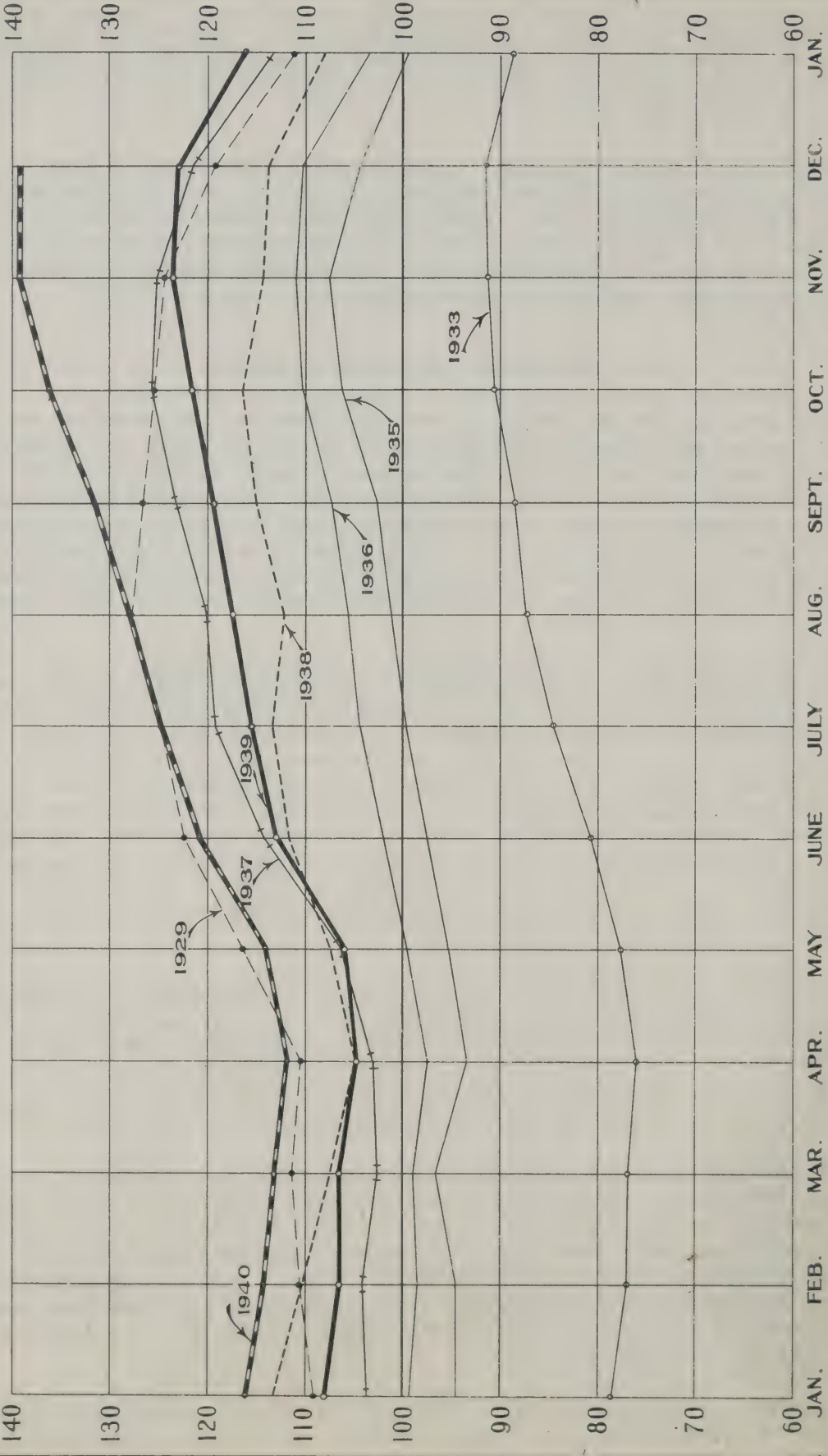
Quebec. Employment in Quebec showed further improvement, continuing the uninterruptedly favourable movement indicated since April; the latest gain was contra seasonal. Statements were received from 3,125 employers of 429,149 persons, or 2,756 more than at the first of November. The index rose from 148.7 in the preceding month, to 149.7 at Dec. 1, 1940, when it was over 19 points higher than at the same date in 1939, being the highest December figure yet recorded.

Manufacturing reported moderate, contra-seasonal improvement as compared with Nov. 1, 1940; the largest gains were in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, chemical, beverage and electrical apparatus divisions; while pulp and paper, lumber, clay, glass and stone and a few other classes were slacker, the losses in some cases being seasonal. Mining, transportation, services and construction and maintenance also released employees; the reductions in the last-named were the most pronounced. On the other hand, logging and trade afforded more employment, the increase in logging being particularly noteworthy.

Statistics for the same date in 1939 had been tabulated from 2,970 firms in Quebec with a combined payroll of 372,546 persons; this was a seasonal decrease of 3,431 from their Nov. 1, 1939, staffs.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1940



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity, for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



-4-

Ontario.— Employment in Ontario showed a slight advance at Dec. 1, 1940; the trend at that date in other years of the record has usually been downward. Improvement was noted, on the whole, in manufacturing, largely in iron and steel, although there were also gains in leather, chemical, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus factories. On the other hand, contractions were reported in lumber, food, pulp and paper and textile manufacturing. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and trade afforded increased employment. Mining, transportation and construction, however, showed seasonal curtailment, that in construction being considerable. The 5,373 employers making returns for Dec. 1, 1940, had a staff of 570,326, compared with 569,771 at the beginning of November. The index, at 142.7, compared favourably with that of 124.5 at the same date in 1939; the 5,221 establishments whose statistics were then compiled had 495,549 persons on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.— Seasonal declines were indicated in each of the Prairie Provinces at the date under review, when the 1,771 co-operating firms reported that they had released 1,218 workers, reducing their staffs to 155,996 at the date under review; this decrease was the smallest ever shown at the beginning of December in the twenty years during which the monthly surveys have been made. Retail trade, coal-mining, logging and local transportation and storage showed improvement, mostly seasonal in character. There were also increases in the personnel of iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and animal food factories, but curtailment was reported in the lumber, textile and clay, glass and stone divisions. Quarrying, metallic ore mining, steam railway operation and construction and maintenance also afforded less employment, the losses in all three branches of construction being considerable. Industrial activity at the beginning of December was at a higher level than at the same date in any other year of the record except 1928 and 1929.

Data for Dec. 1, 1939, were received from 1,707 establishments with 142,173 employees, compared with 147,233 at the first of November, 1939.

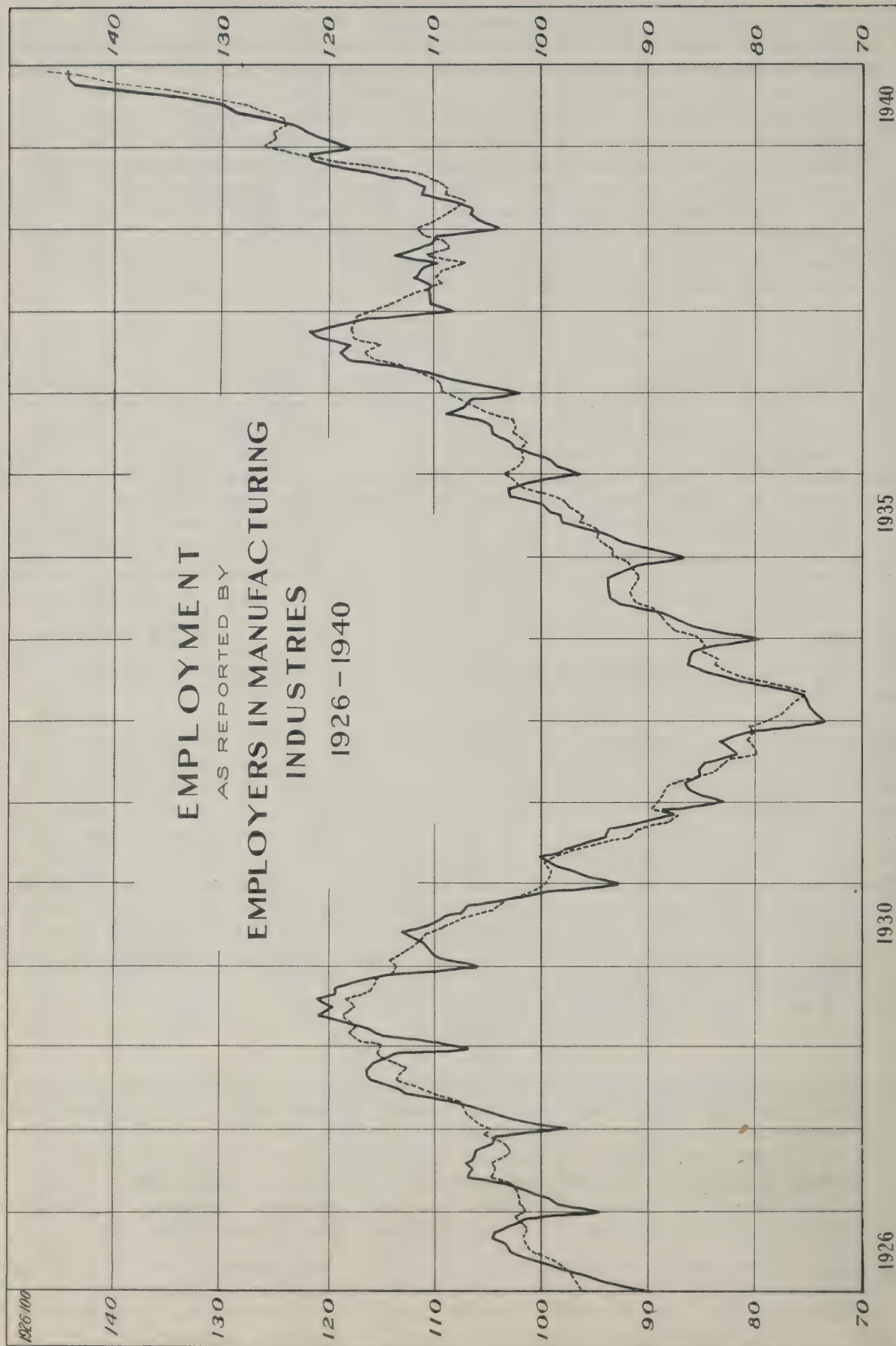
British Columbia. Further contractions were reported in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of twenty years. There were gains in building and retail trade, and, within the manufacturing division, in iron and steel factories. However, the trend in manufacturing as a whole was downward, due to seasonal curtailment in the animal and vegetable food and lumber groups. Transportation was also quieter. A much larger decrease had been noted at Dec. 1, 1939, and the index was then many points below the latest figure, which is higher than that recorded in any other December for which information is available. The 1,300 firms making returns for the date under review had 109,720 employees, as compared with 112,214 in their preceding statement. At Dec. 1, 1939, 1,210 employers had reported a staff of 96,908 persons.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Lessened activity was indicated in Ottawa; in Quebec City there was no general change in the situation, while the trend was upward in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The gains ranged from 0.2 p.c. in Windsor to 2.8 p.c. in Hamilton. Employment in each of these cities was at a high level. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver, it was at its maximum in the record of twenty years; in Ottawa, the index was only exceeded by that for November, 1940, while the figures for Windsor and Winnipeg were the highest since 1929.

Montreal. There was a considerable gain in the employment afforded in Montreal by the 1,804 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 3,985 persons to 197,680 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole reported improvement, mainly in iron and steel factories, but also in lumber, beverage, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal works. Road construction and maintenance and trade likewise afforded more employment, while shipping, building and services were quieter.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937.



An increase had also been noted at the same date of last year, but the index of employment was then 14 points below that of 126.9 at the latest date, when it was at its maximum for this record of twenty years. The 1,726 establishments furnishing returns for Dec. 1, 1939, had reported 175,112 men and women on their paylists.

Quebec. Industrial activity in Quebec City showed no general change, according to the 218 employers whose returns were received, and who had 20,753 employees at Dec. 1. There were further gains in manufacturing, mainly in the chemical, iron and steel and textile groups; trade was also busier, but construction showed a decline. A falling-off had been noted at the beginning of December in 1939, when the index was much lower than the latest figure of 149.0; this was the same as the all-time maximum established in November, 1940. Statements for Dec. 1, 1939, had been received from 211 concerns with 15,392 persons on their payrolls.

Toronto. Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by the 1,843 co-operating firms, who employed 177,350 workers, as compared with 175,858 at the beginning of November. Manufacturing and trade showed noteworthy improvement; within the former, the greatest gains were in iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, while textile factories were slacker. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction was also quieter. A small advance had been registered at Dec. 1 of last year, and the index of employment then was many points lower than that of 136.3 at the latest date. For Dec. 1, 1939, 1,770 establishments had made returns, showing that they employed 151,386 men and women, compared with 150,984 at Nov. 1.

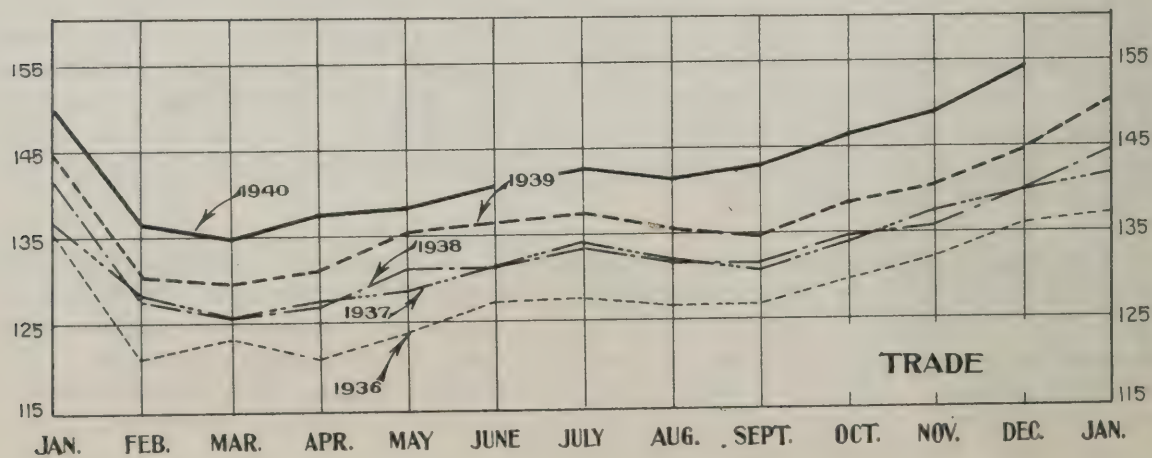
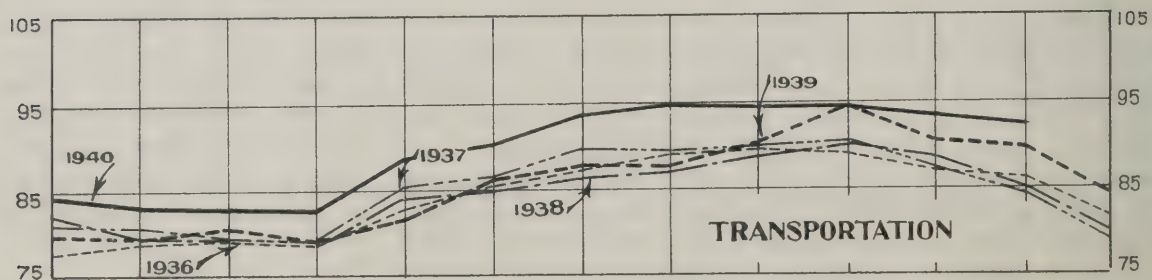
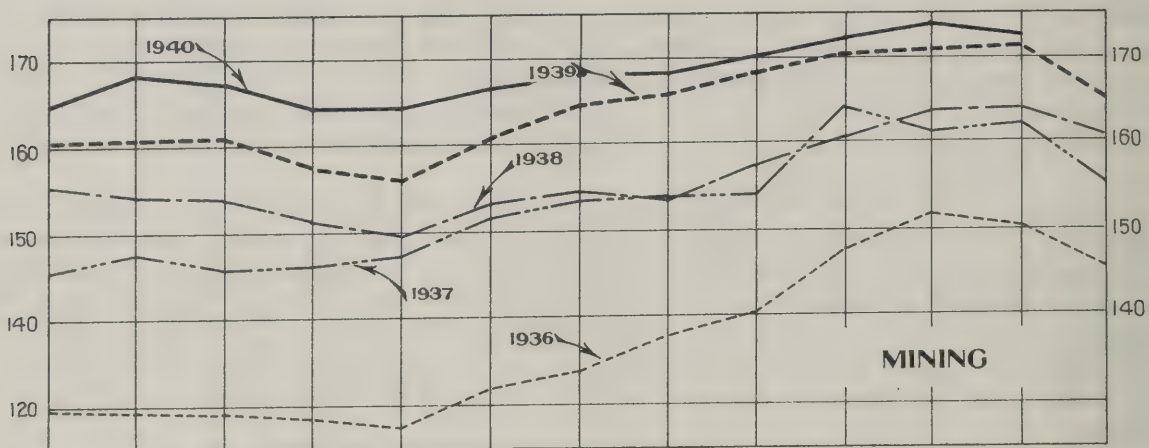
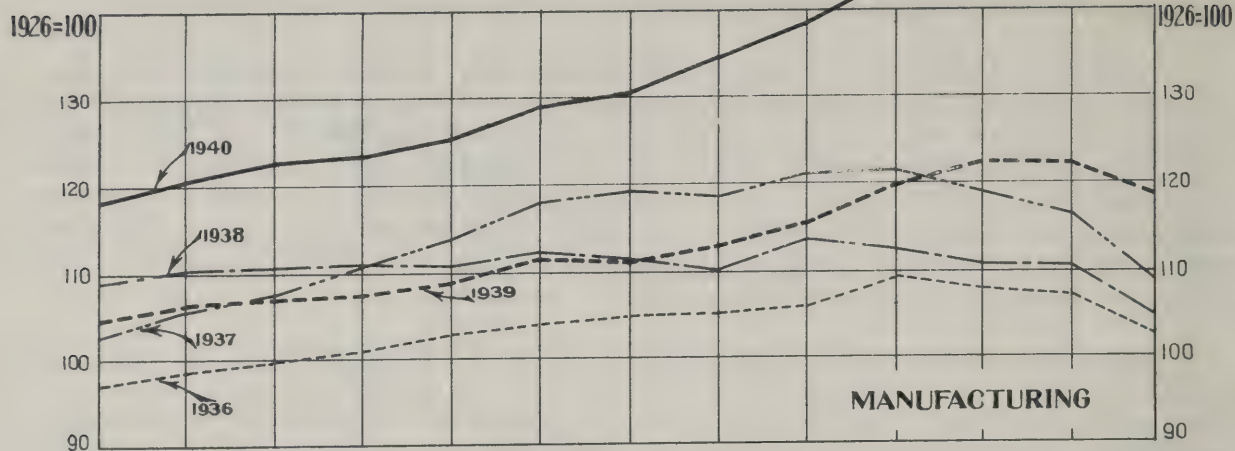
Ottawa. There was a falling-off in industrial activity in Ottawa, where manufacturing and construction showed moderate curtailment; trade, however, was seasonally busier. Within the manufacturing division, increases in iron and steel were more than offset by losses in lumber mills. Two hundred and thirty-nine firms recorded a combined payroll of 17,655 workers, as against 17,923 in their last report. Employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of December, 1939, when a larger decline had been indicated by 228 employers, with 14,817 persons on their paylists.

Hamilton. An important gain was made in Hamilton: an aggregate force of 45,072 employees was reported by the 333 firms furnishing data, an increase of 1,218 over their staffs at Nov. 1. Manufacturing as a whole was much more active, the improvement taking place largely in electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Construction and trade were also brisker, while other industries showed little general change. The index, at 138.1, was decidedly higher than at the same date of a year ago, when expansion had also been reported by the 331 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had aggregated 37,830 men and women.

Windsor. There was a further small increase in Windsor, mainly in iron and steel works, while food factories reduced their staffs, and other divisions, showed little general change. Statements were tabulated from 196 employers with 26,136 workers at the beginning of December, compared with 26,082 in the preceding month. A larger gain had been recorded at Dec. 1, 1939, when information had been received from 194 firms with 20,455 employees. The index then was many points lower than that of 188.8 at the date under review.

Winnipeg. Employment showed another large advance in Winnipeg, according to data received from 540 establishments employing 48,245 persons, or 1,210 more than at Nov. 1. Substantial improvement was recorded in trade, and construction and services were also more active, while there was little general change in manufacturing. The general index, at 110.2, was 9.6 points higher than at the same date of last year, when a smaller gain had been reported by the 531 concerns furnishing data, whose working forces had aggregated 43,916.

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES 1936-1940





Vancouver.— Employment in Vancouver was rather brisker, according to 571 employers of 44,145 workers, as compared with 42,536 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed an advance, mainly in animal food and iron and steel products, and trade also afforded more employment. A moderate loss, on the whole, had been indicated at the beginning of December, 1939, when the 523 co-operating firms had employed 38,089 men and women; the index then was 16 points lower than that of 129.7 at the latest date.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.— A slightly upward movement was reported at Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 6,794 of which employed 744,885 operatives, compared with 744,394 at Nov. 1. Reflecting this small gain, the index, (1926=100) rose from 144.6 at Nov. 1, to 144.7 at Dec. 1, when a new, all-time high was established. As compared with the Dec. 1, 1939, index of 122.2, there was an increase of 18.4 p.c., representing employment for some 116,000 additional workers over the twelve months.

As already stated, an advance in manufacturing at Dec. 1 is contra-seasonal, the trend having been downward in sixteen of the nineteen preceding December for which statistics are available. After correction for seasonal movement, the index therefore showed a gain, rising from 143.3 at Nov. 1 to 146.4 at the beginning of December; like the crude index, the seasonally-adjusted figure was then at its maximum in the period since 1920.

Curtailment, largely seasonal in character, was indicated in the food, lumber, textile, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product industries. On the other hand, improvement was reported in the tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel divisions. The greatest expansion was in iron and steel factories, whose staffs were enlarged by over 9,050 persons, bringing them to the highest figure ever recorded.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at Dec. 1 in recent years: 1940, 144.7; 1939, 122.2; 1938, 110.1; 1937, 116.3; 1936, 107.0; 1935, 101.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 84.4; 1932, 80.3; 1931, 89.6; 1930, 100.6; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 112.9 and 1927, 104.3.

For Dec. 1, 1939, 6,478 establishments had furnished statistics showing that they employed a force of 627,261 men and women, compared with 626,821 in the preceding month. The index, at 122.2, was then decidedly lower than that of 144.7 at Dec. 1, 1940.

Logging.— There were continued advances in logging, according to 455 companies with 89,980 persons in their employ, or 13,369 more than in the preceding month. This increase greatly exceeded the average at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920, but was not so large as that noted at the same date in 1939. The index then, however, was many points lower than the latest figure of 303.6, which was the highest on record for Dec. 1, with the exception of that in 1937. The largest gains at the date under review were in Quebec, but there were also important increases in New Brunswick, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Mining.— Coal-mining was seasonally brisker, but the mining of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores showed a decline; the result was a moderate decrease in employment in the group as a whole. This falling-off slightly exceeded the small reduction which has been the average change in mining at Dec. 1 in the last nineteen

years. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 421 mine operators, whose forces included 81,262 workers, or 531 fewer than at Nov. 1. A minor gain had been registered at Dec. 1 of a year ago, but the index was then slightly lower than that of 172.6 at the latest date.

Communications.— A further curtailment in personnel was noted in communications, from which 109 persons were released by the companies and branches reporting. They had 24,037 employees at the date under review. The index was rather higher than in the early winter of 1939, when there had been a larger reduction in the group as a whole.

Transportation. Transportation was quieter, according to returns from 535 employers of 112,715 workers, compared with 114,002 in the preceding month. Local transportation and storage reported improvement, but employment on steam railways and in shipping and stevedoring was slacker. Curtailment on a rather smaller scale had taken place at the beginning of December, 1939; the index then, however, was nearly three points lower than that of 92.5 at the latest date. The decline at Dec. 1, 1940, was below the average, according to the experience of the years, 1921-1939.

Construction and Maintenance. There were important, seasonal reductions in construction and maintenance, losses being shown in the building, railway and highway divisions. The forces of the 1,409 contractors furnishing data aggregated 128,865 employees, as compared with 146,592 at Nov. 1. Employment in this group as a whole was in greater volume than at Dec. 1, 1939, the contraction then reported having been much larger.

Services. There was a moderate decrease in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry cleaning plants. Returns were compiled from 607 establishments with 32,691 men and women on their payrolls, or 233 fewer than at the beginning of November. A falling off had also been shown at Dec. 1, 1939, when the index was lower than at the beginning of December, 1940.

Trade. Important additions to staffs were recorded in retail trade, while wholesale houses made seasonal reductions in their forces; the general gain in trade was larger than that indicated at Dec. 1, 1939, when employment was not so active. The 2,137 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 149,913 persons in their employ at Dec. 1, 1940, or 5,229 more than in the preceding month.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the curve of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industrial groups.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of males registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at Oct. 14, 1940, was 333,936, a decrease of 9,443, as compared with Sept. 16. The corresponding figure for females was 301,495, an increase of 31,203, which was largely due to the registration of considerable numbers who were seeking work in districts to which they had been evacuated. At Oct. 16, 1939, the wholly unemployed males and females on the registers numbered 800,616 and 421,039, respectively.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

According to a report issued by the Secretary of Labour, the total non-agricultural employment in the United States reached new high levels in November, when nearly 40,000 more workers were employed in such industries than in October. This is a remarkable gain, for invariably since 1929 employment has declined in



November, the average reduction in that month in the preceding eleven years having been 400,000. The current advance, while small, reflects widespread increases in manufacturing, offsetting customary seasonal declines; there was also a contra-seasonal gain in construction.

One of the predominant factors in sustaining the level of employment in November was the contra-seasonal increase of 51,000 workers in manufacturing, in which there is normally a reduction of about 150,000 at this season. Employment in wholesale and retail trade increased seasonally by approximately 60,000, and mines employed about 5,000 additional workers. Employment in construction also showed a small gain, while there were declines in Federal, State and local government services, in transportation and utilities and in the group of finance and miscellaneous services.

The major portion of the gain of approximately 1,100,000 workers in total, non-agricultural employment in November, 1940, over November, 1939, was in manufacturing, in which there were additions of more than half a million workers. Construction was considerably more active, and there was also improvement in the trade, finance and miscellaneous groups, and in transportation and public utilities. Employment in the Federal, State, and local government services was also higher. The only decline over the year interval in the major fields of employment was in mining.

The gain of 0.6 p.c. in manufacturing from October to November, 1940, was contra seasonal; during the past 21 years for which figures have been compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, increases in manufacturing between October and November have occurred in only four years. The improvement in the latter month was widespread, 110 of the 157 industries now surveyed showing increases in the number at work. In the durable goods group, employment rose 2.3 p.c., while in the non-durable goods group there was a decline of one p.c. Most of the increases in the individual industries were larger than seasonal, and most of the declines were below normal.

New York. The number employed in New York State factories showed a contra-seasonal increase of 1.2 p.c. between the middle of October and the middle of November, according to data prepared by the State Department of Labor. The index of employment stood at 100.9, the first time since 1926 that it has been above 100, with the single exception of October, 1929, when it was 100.4. The latest figure is 10.3 p.c. higher than that for November, 1939. The average for the years, 1925-27 is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

Massachusetts. The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts reported a contra seasonal increase of 0.5 p.c. in the number employed in 1,739 representative factories in November, as compared with October. As compared with November, 1939, there was an advance of three p.c.

Illinois. According to data tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,547 establishments, there was an increase of 1.8 p.c. in employment in November, 1940, as compared with October, the gain being contra seasonal. Improvement was indicated in the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries. The general index of employment was 5.4 p.c. higher than in November, 1939.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	-	-	-	110.1	109.1	110.8	-	-	-	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	-	-	-	112.6	119.7	125.3	-	-	-	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	-	-	-	118.4	123.1	119.0	-	-	-	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.2	118.6	-	-	-	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	-	-	-	94.7	99.3	106.0	-	-	-	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	-	-	-	82.9	84.1	86.7	-	-	-	73.5
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	93.4	-	-	-	92.4	93.3	89.3	-	-	-	85.4
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	106.9	-	-	-	96.4	101.7	94.3	-	-	-	92.9
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	107.5	-	-	-	103.8	107.0	101.3	-	-	-	99.3
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	115.3	-	-	-	112.6	112.9	98.6	-	-	-	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	111.0	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	139.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1940.												
	100.0	7.3	.2	4.1	3.0	31.5	41.8	11.4	5.1	2.4	3.9	8.0

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Dec. 1, 1933	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1934	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Dec. 1, 1935	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Dec. 1, 1936	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1940.

14.5      1.5      13.0      1.3      3.3      1.9      3.5      3.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Dec. 1, 1927	103.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	103.8	119.1
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	143.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1940.

100.0      54.6      6.6      5.9      1.8      8.3      9.4      2.4      11.0

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1940	Nov.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Dec.1 1936	Dec.1 1935
MANUFACTURING	54.6	144.7	144.6	122.2	110.1	116.3	107.0	101.4
Animal products - edible	2.4	165.6	172.1	144.0	133.8	136.8	128.4	115.4
Fur and products	.2	118.8	117.6	114.2	96.5	93.4	95.5	101.5
Leather and products	1.8	121.3	121.4	125.7	105.0	102.8	106.0	103.8
Boots and shoes	1.2	116.2	117.8	123.9	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.6
Lumber and products	3.8	97.5	104.1	84.1	72.2	79.9	77.7	69.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	85.7	95.6	69.6	59.5	63.8	67.2	57.2
Furniture	.7	106.3	105.0	91.6	88.4	92.0	90.3	85.4
Other lumber products	.9	131.9	134.0	125.5	99.8	120.3	100.8	96.2
Musical instruments	.2	75.6	78.2	56.2	50.3	52.2	50.2	51.8
Plant products - edible	3.2	139.7	150.5	138.5	121.5	122.3	122.5	114.7
Pulp and paper products	5.4	119.1	121.1	113.1	107.2	111.8	105.5	98.7
Pulp and paper	2.4	110.3	115.4	99.4	93.6	103.8	96.7	87.4
Paper products	.9	149.6	149.7	147.4	136.4	138.8	127.9	118.1
Printing and publishing	2.1	119.9	118.7	118.8	114.6	113.0	109.5	106.9
Rubber products	1.1	119.5	120.1	116.0	105.6	111.6	101.2	98.3
Textile products	9.7	151.4	152.8	135.7	120.0	126.6	120.8	117.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	162.6	162.0	149.8	131.2	143.2	136.2	136.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	121.4	121.0	115.2	97.2	105.5	97.8	97.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	182.1	184.5	160.6	132.0	150.2	150.0	142.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	542.9	529.4	495.1	494.8	535.2	517.2	538.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	139.8	139.2	140.8	122.7	128.7	128.2	127.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	147.5	151.6	124.1	112.7	116.9	109.0	99.4
Other textile products	1.1	148.2	150.3	119.7	104.3	102.0	97.7	94.5
Tobacco	.6	104.9	106.1	100.5	141.5	141.5	119.5	144.1
Beverages	.8	198.8	196.0	173.1	168.9	161.6	157.2	141.0
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	225.8	218.9	179.4	157.3	157.4	145.7	135.5
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	111.5	114.7	94.6	85.0	92.9	82.3	75.8
Electric light and power	1.3	145.6	146.8	139.8	131.7	128.4	117.5	116.2
Electrical apparatus	1.8	178.0	173.5	139.8	130.8	152.9	125.0	124.5
Iron and steel products	15.3	158.5	151.6	111.7	97.2	108.7	92.1	86.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	180.2	179.3	156.0	113.5	139.2	120.9	115.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	182.5	165.8	124.7	116.9	133.3	110.4	93.6
Agricultural implements	.5	87.3	83.6	63.2	61.6	74.4	51.8	52.5
Land vehicles	6.2	138.7	131.6	101.4	91.3	100.0	87.1	83.7
Automobiles and parts	2.2	202.9	200.0	154.9	159.0	159.1	140.5	120.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.9	291.4	287.3	70.9	80.5	79.9	61.0	59.5
Heating appliances	.4	153.8	157.0	139.7	129.8	126.8	121.6	105.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	192.8	185.6	132.4	100.3	123.4	85.6	89.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	170.9	162.7	122.0	106.7	120.0	104.7	94.8
Other iron and steel products	2.6	179.7	172.1	121.4	103.3	112.3	95.3	87.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.6	218.9	211.5	169.2	155.3	158.3	140.4	125.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	177.0	178.7	165.7	152.3	151.4	142.5	137.5
Miscellaneous	.5	162.9	159.6	154.2	139.1	133.2	133.5	125.0
LOGGING	6.6	303.6	258.6	263.6	166.4	355.4	265.7	183.5
MINING	5.9	172.6	174.0	171.3	163.3	162.3	150.3	131.1
Coal	1.9	97.4	95.8	96.0	95.2	98.3	96.2	93.7
Metallic ores	3.3	349.5	351.5	354.4	332.3	316.7	283.7	230.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	144.8	156.6	138.8	131.1	140.2	126.7	104.8
COMMUNICATIONS	1.8	90.0	90.4	85.5	84.0	85.9	81.7	81.0
Telegraphs	.4	102.3	105.5	96.8	93.8	95.6	92.0	91.7
Telephones	1.4	86.6	86.3	82.4	81.3	83.3	79.0	78.1
TRANSPORTATION	8.3	92.5	93.5	89.7	85.0	84.1	86.5	84.0
Street railways and cartage	2.4	141.2	140.0	135.0	124.1	113.5	119.8	115.2
Steam railways	4.6	79.0	79.6	77.0	71.9	75.0	75.1	73.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	89.1	94.8	88.0	93.6	87.5	95.2	93.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.4	105.9	120.5	93.8	112.8	104.2	80.1	95.9
Building	4.0	125.9	137.8	75.2	69.5	75.4	51.5	67.3
Highway	3.7	132.2	157.6	158.1	227.5	182.5	133.5	171.0
Railway	1.7	59.0	66.0	52.1	48.9	59.4	59.4	55.3
SERVICES	2.4	147.8	148.8	132.9	131.7	130.6	122.4	116.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	140.8	140.5	127.6	126.0	126.1	115.7	112.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	161.2	163.4	142.3	141.5	138.7	132.9	122.0
TRADE	11.0	154.4	148.9	144.7	139.7	139.6	136.0	131.1
Retail	8.4	162.6	154.9	151.8	148.0	149.0	145.3	140.0
Wholesale	2.6	132.8	133.4	126.0	119.7	118.5	114.9	110.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	139.1	139.2	122.7	114.0	121.6	110.1	104.6

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1920-1929)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1940	Nov.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Dec.1 1936	Dec.1 1935
<u>Maritime</u> - Manufacturing	35.8	131.2	135.1	117.7	97.7	117.1	107.4	99.4
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	3.9	86.1	98.2	76.7	60.3	77.4	79.3	61.1
Pulp and paper	4.8	172.5	179.6	161.8	142.0	175.0	156.3	150.1
Textile products	4.2	113.3	113.4	97.5	84.5	93.6	85.9	88.8
Iron and steel	12.4	148.0	147.9	129.1	99.3	129.9	113.2	109.9
Other manufactures	10.5	133.1	137.1	123.5	108.3	117.8	111.0	96.7
Logging	8.9	376.8	276.5	360.1	225.7	386.7	390.2	241.0
Mining	17.1	112.5	113.4	113.8	112.8	116.7	111.2	106.7
Communications	2.1	95.9	97.1	98.8	93.1	94.9	90.4	88.1
Transportation	9.1	77.9	78.3	67.5	61.5	62.8	64.2	64.1
Construction	14.7	156.7	178.6	147.3	151.0	154.2	133.5	147.1
Services	1.8	204.6	207.0	169.7	171.0	167.7	154.0	148.2
Trade	10.5	172.7	163.1	151.9	141.6	136.4	137.3	128.9
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	133.2	133.8	123.0	109.8	122.5	115.3	107.5
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	57.1	148.2	147.0	123.5	109.9	115.5	104.8	102.0
Lumber products	2.7	103.1	111.2	93.4	71.6	84.5	79.7	69.5
Pulp and paper	6.4	116.3	119.0	105.9	103.2	105.8	99.0	92.7
Textile products	15.7	168.9	169.0	149.2	132.2	138.7	129.4	124.6
Iron and steel	11.5	148.9	140.4	97.2	81.7	96.3	78.4	77.2
Other manufactures	20.8	155.2	154.1	133.9	120.7	120.7	110.2	110.8
Logging	11.4	551.5	483.5	455.6	262.0	662.8	465.9	281.5
Mining	3.0	283.9	288.1	290.9	256.3	252.8	224.6	163.6
Communications	1.3	82.3	82.0	76.5	76.3	77.2	71.4	72.8
Transportation	7.2	92.1	93.8	87.4	85.7	86.3	88.5	89.0
Construction	10.4	111.2	124.3	104.9	150.0	97.2	70.9	70.6
Services	2.0	128.3	130.8	117.2	115.5	122.0	107.9	99.1
Trade	7.6	158.7	153.7	151.4	150.3	147.7	143.6	137.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	149.7	148.7	130.3	121.7	129.6	112.6	103.8
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	64.3	146.9	145.7	123.6	112.7	119.3	109.3	102.8
Lumber products	3.1	81.7	86.8	69.4	63.0	71.4	66.6	65.9
Pulp and paper	5.6	116.7	118.2	114.4	108.7	110.8	105.7	98.1
Textile products	9.6	135.7	138.2	125.0	110.4	117.6	114.8	112.4
Iron and steel	22.0	178.2	170.3	123.9	109.0	120.5	100.5	91.6
Other manufactures	24.0	152.5	152.5	139.0	129.9	133.7	125.3	118.7
Logging	3.6	217.8	186.3	209.0	119.8	285.9	214.4	172.6
Mining	5.1	291.2	296.4	291.2	265.3	256.3	239.0	197.0
Communications	1.6	85.3	85.4	78.4	77.3	81.8	78.0	76.0
Transportation	5.9	90.1	90.7	86.1	81.4	84.0	83.5	80.0
Construction	6.7	101.7	118.9	85.6	93.5	124.0	84.8	96.1
Services	2.3	173.5	173.5	156.7	156.9	151.7	146.3	143.6
Trade	10.5	159.3	155.1	150.1	144.0	147.3	141.7	138.1
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	142.7	142.5	124.5	114.4	125.8	112.9	107.0
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	30.5	125.4	124.4	113.1	104.3	106.2	104.4	98.2
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.2	115.0	117.5	95.2	83.6	94.0	85.9	77.0
Pulp and paper	2.5	101.0	99.9	105.7	100.7	98.3	96.3	94.0
Textile products	2.6	180.9	186.4	150.2	133.2	128.5	134.4	113.9
Iron and steel	9.3	91.4	89.4	83.1	78.0	78.2	76.6	77.4
Other manufactures	13.9	166.9	165.4	149.9	137.9	142.5	140.7	127.1
Logging	2.5	225.4	104.2	129.9	96.0	131.5	91.6	87.1
Mining	8.1	142.0	141.7	135.1	134.2	136.4	125.0	119.2
Communications	2.4	97.8	98.5	96.3	94.2	93.3	89.3	93.0
Transportation	18.0	102.8	103.8	104.0	94.1	88.5	92.7	89.5
Construction	14.2	93.3	113.7	75.7	82.5	71.4	66.7	102.1
Services	3.1	129.9	129.9	116.6	114.9	108.1	104.3	96.3
Trade	21.2	137.5	131.2	130.1	124.2	120.6	121.4	117.8
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	118.8	119.7	108.9	103.5	100.5	98.6	101.3
<u>British</u> Manufacturing	45.8	144.1	154.7	118.9	108.2	108.5	103.9	93.2
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	14.6	118.3	125.1	100.5	89.3	88.0	92.3	77.6
Pulp and paper	5.4	130.7	131.6	118.7	103.3	123.3	117.3	107.8
Textile products	1.3	161.3	157.3	128.2	125.4	121.7	119.6	115.3
Iron and steel	6.6	179.8	170.7	91.8	89.2	85.4	78.0	73.0
Other manufactures	17.9	165.2	191.7	148.2	136.0	132.2	119.1	110.2
Logging	7.3	109.0	109.5	101.9	108.2	118.7	95.9	86.5
Mining	8.8	112.9	112.5	110.2	114.4	107.9	99.8	90.5
Communications	2.8	112.3	114.9	110.6	109.0	107.1	104.7	98.2
Transportation	10.0	91.5	92.8	96.4	96.5	89.6	97.3	88.9
Construction	8.8	85.6	77.8	75.9	77.3	90.9	80.7	127.9
Services	3.5	131.7	132.9	117.6	112.2	111.0	102.4	97.6
Trade	13.0	156.9	150.1	141.0	136.3	144.4	134.9	125.3
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	123.6	126.3	110.0	105.8	107.5	101.5	99.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.



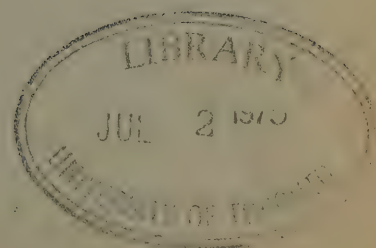
TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1940	Nov.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Dec.1 1936	Dec.1 1935
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	67.7	139.6	136.9	116.5	103.8	108.4	97.1	94.9
Plant products - edible	4.2	146.2	147.1	144.8	133.0	128.3	116.0	115.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.9	116.6	116.2	118.1	113.1	109.9	106.9	104.6
Textiles	15.4	146.6	149.8	127.1	114.7	117.4	106.5	98.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	141.9	137.4	125.6	117.5	114.5	114.2	136.2
Iron and steel	18.3	142.8	133.0	96.6	79.1	91.5	74.5	73.9
Other manufactures	21.3	135.6	133.9	118.1	106.5	111.1	100.5	94.9
Communications	2.0	67.0	67.1	64.4	63.9	65.1	62.6	62.8
Transportation	8.1	104.5	105.0	98.3	96.2	95.5	99.8	99.5
Construction	5.3	65.6	60.2	82.5	103.6	64.0	79.6	39.4
Trade	13.5	153.4	149.5	147.5	143.5	141.5	136.4	132.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	126.9	124.3	112.7	106.2	104.3	98.3	91.9
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	63.5	158.8	156.3	111.6	101.3	99.7	96.9	94.5
Leather products	10.9	90.2	92.2	97.2	88.2	75.9	96.5	99.8
Other manufactures	52.6	188.6	184.1	118.1	107.3	110.5	97.1	92.1
Transportation	6.1	87.4	87.1	91.4	97.1	93.8	99.9	108.1
Construction	11.5	202.3	235.7	113.3	285.5	88.1	70.6	135.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	149.0	149.0	110.6	119.2	99.3	95.2	99.0
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	66.7	143.1	141.4	117.9	107.4	110.2	103.0	97.9
Plant products - edible	5.2	138.2	138.3	130.2	119.0	124.9	116.6	110.3
Printing and publishing	7.8	137.8	136.4	135.9	129.1	132.4	125.1	117.8
Textiles	10.5	114.8	118.7	101.8	91.3	93.9	90.6	88.6
Iron and steel	15.7	181.7	174.9	110.9	96.4	101.9	86.5	77.4
Other manufactures	27.5	141.8	139.2	121.1	111.4	112.3	107.2	103.8
Communications	2.1	71.0	70.3	67.0	67.2	67.8	65.3	64.6
Transportation	4.7	103.3	103.6	98.0	95.4	96.1	94.2	91.5
Construction	2.7	80.2	90.4	73.1	59.5	76.5	59.4	57.4
Trade	19.6	145.5	142.9	138.3	131.8	137.2	134.7	129.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	136.3	135.2	117.7	108.8	111.9	105.7	100.8
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	49.9	128.6	130.9	104.2	96.0	99.7	92.8	88.7
Lumber products	3.8	57.4	82.2	49.2	45.6	47.8	37.7	45.2
Pulp and paper	15.1	110.6	109.8	103.9	97.4	98.1	92.1	85.8
Other manufactures	31.0	167.8	164.2	125.0	113.1	119.5	113.1	106.7
Construction	9.7	112.9	132.7	101.5	112.4	91.4	120.6	162.2
Trade	22.4	164.2	157.9	147.6	144.6	140.8	134.1	127.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	129.2	131.2	109.5	105.6	105.2	104.3	103.6
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	82.6	140.1	137.0	117.9	100.7	117.8	100.0	99.2
Textiles	14.8	104.2	108.6	103.2	87.9	93.1	93.1	91.7
Electrical apparatus	9.6	141.2	137.5	122.4	103.9	134.5	104.9	107.6
Iron and steel	37.3	165.6	155.6	120.7	93.7	125.2	92.8	93.3
Other manufactures	20.9	135.4	135.9	125.5	121.5	122.4	114.6	110.9
Construction	3.8	104.9	90.8	57.8	81.1	47.7	56.9	56.1
Trade	9.1	154.0	147.2	133.8	134.9	142.3	134.4	129.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	136.1	134.4	116.1	102.4	116.2	101.7	100.4
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	88.1	212.7	212.9	163.4	164.0	166.8	140.0	126.2
Iron and steel	71.0	222.5	218.8	164.2	163.2	169.0	138.4	125.5
Other manufactures	17.1	179.8	193.0	160.9	166.8	158.7	145.7	129.0
Construction	2.1	59.7	58.5	43.5	43.2	54.9	28.3	45.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	188.8	188.5	147.9	148.2	153.1	129.4	118.7
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	48.4	116.0	115.9	105.5	96.9	99.3	98.3	95.9
Animal products - edible	6.1	160.6	159.0	142.4	130.7	146.7	138.0	132.6
Printing and publishing	4.9	104.7	103.0	111.9	104.7	101.9	99.4	101.2
Textiles	6.8	181.4	187.9	153.1	135.0	131.7	143.5	119.9
Iron and steel	16.8	88.2	85.3	77.2	71.7	75.7	75.7	76.2
Other manufactures	13.8	132.1	136.0	123.7	114.2	113.2	109.3	108.3
Transportation	8.5	81.0	83.7	78.4	77.5	77.7	82.4	72.0
Construction	5.2	89.5	80.4	38.8	31.8	37.5	31.4	65.2
Trade	30.5	117.0	108.4	113.7	108.3	105.8	106.3	104.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	110.2	107.5	100.6	94.6	95.4	94.7	94.1
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	46.0	157.7	155.6	122.2	114.5	111.0	109.3	101.1
Lumber products	11.6	122.7	124.3	94.8	78.6	74.1	89.7	76.5
Other manufactures	34.4	174.5	170.6	135.0	130.8	127.8	118.3	112.4
Communications	6.0	111.2	112.6	109.7	108.6	106.6	103.3	97.5
Transportation	12.5	93.4	93.0	100.4	109.6	96.3	107.5	98.3
Construction	4.5	51.2	51.7	49.8	55.7	69.3	45.2	59.0
Services	6.4	133.7	134.4	121.6	113.4	114.5	103.3	99.6
Trade	24.6	158.1	152.6	145.9	138.4	145.3	139.4	129.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	129.7	127.9	113.7	110.6	109.5	106.0	100.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.











*Letting*

72-002

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE**  
**JANUARY**  
**EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

72-002

**1941**

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

**Note:-** Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



72-002

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OTTAWA - CANADA.

T H E   J A N U A R Y   E M P L O Y M E N T   S I T U A T I O N .

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Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)  
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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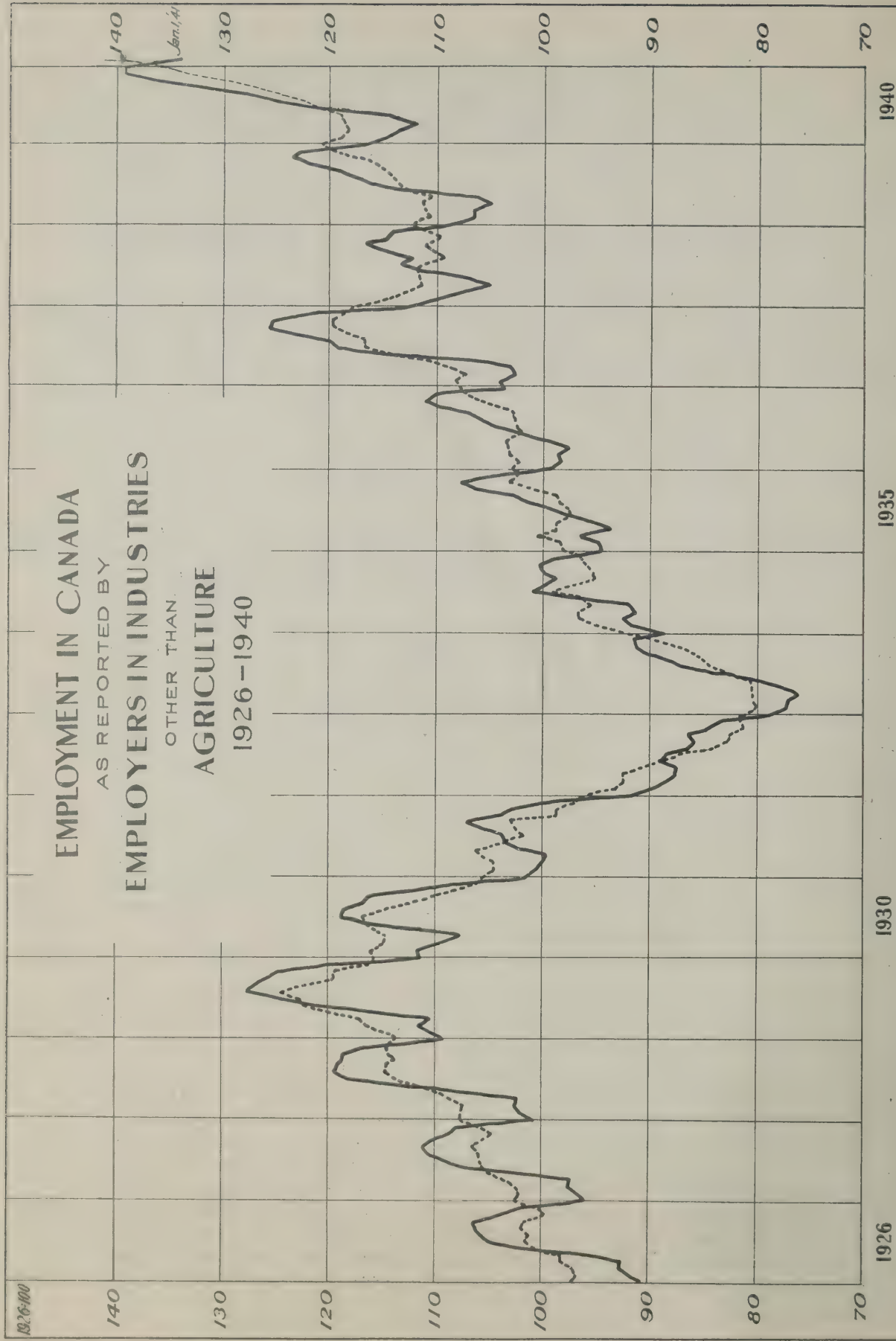
General Summary.

Employment at the first of January in the years since 1920 has invariably shown curtailment, resulting from the completion or suspension of outdoor work in construction and other highly seasonal industries, together with the losses occasioned by establishments closing over the holidays and for inventories and repairs; the decreases from the preceding month have ranged from just under four p.c. to  $13\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. in the twenty years, averaging 6.8 p.c. in this period.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics received information for Jan. 1, 1941, from 12,467 employers whose staffs aggregated 1,316,774, a reduction of 47,827 from the preceding month. This was a decline of 3.5 p.c., which is the smallest percentage contraction at the opening of any year in the period of observation.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index stood at 134.2, as compared with 139.1 at the beginning of December. The latest figure is  $15\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. above the Jan. 1, 1940, index of 116.2, the previous high figure for that date. Since the shrinkage at the beginning of January, 1941, was considerably below normal, the seasonally-corrected index showed an increase, rising from 135.8 at Dec. 1, 1940, to 139.4 at the date under review. The latter figure is the highest seasonally-adjusted index on record.

While there were declines in employment in many industries and areas at Jan. 1, 1941, these were not so widespread as has been customary in other winters. The distribution of the losses among the various industries also differed from that usually indicated. Thus, on the average, the number laid off by factories at the beginning of January in the period, 1921-1940, has constituted just under 55 p.c. of the total reduction reported by the firms furnishing returns, and that in construction, some 30 p.c., the remaining 15 p.c. being in transportation, mining, etc. At the date under review, however, the number of persons released from work in manufacturing was only about 24 p.c., while that in construction approximated 58 p.c. of the total number laid off. The increase in the proportion shown by the latter industry was not so much due to an unusually large falling-off in construction, as to the fact that the declines in certain other industries, particularly manufacturing, were below normal. On the other hand, logging reported a reduction that exceeded the average.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



The curtailment of operations in manufacturing involved a smaller number of workers than in any other January on record; approximately 11,600 men and women were released from employment in these industries, a decrease of 1.6 p.c. from the preceding month. This compared favourably with the average shrinkage of over seven p.c. at Jan. 1 in the years since 1920. The crude index declined from its all-time high of 144.7 at Dec. 1, 1940, to 142.5 at the date under review. It was then higher than in any other month in the period of observation, except in the final quarter of last year. The seasonally-corrected index at Jan. 1, 1941, stood at 152.0, rising from 146.4 in the preceding month. These two adjusted figures are the highest on record.

There were considerable gains at the date under review in iron and steel and tobacco factories; electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and chemical works were also busier. The general trend in the remaining manufacturing industries was downward. The most pronounced reductions were in the food, lumber, textile and pulp and paper divisions.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 9.

Following are the unadjusted, general indexes of employment at Jan. 1 in the years since 1927, based on the 1926 average as 100:- 1941, 134.2; 1940, 116.2; 1939, 108.1; 1938, 113.4; 1937, 103.8; 1936, 99.1; 1935, 94.4; 1934, 88.6; 1933, 78.5; 1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1 and 1928, 100.7.

For Jan. 1, 1940, 11,891 employers furnished returns showing that they had an aggregate staff of 1,135,400 men and women; as compared with 1,198,541 in the preceding month, this was a reduction of 63,141, or 5.3 p.c. The largest losses had then taken place in the non-manufacturing industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT OPERATIONS.

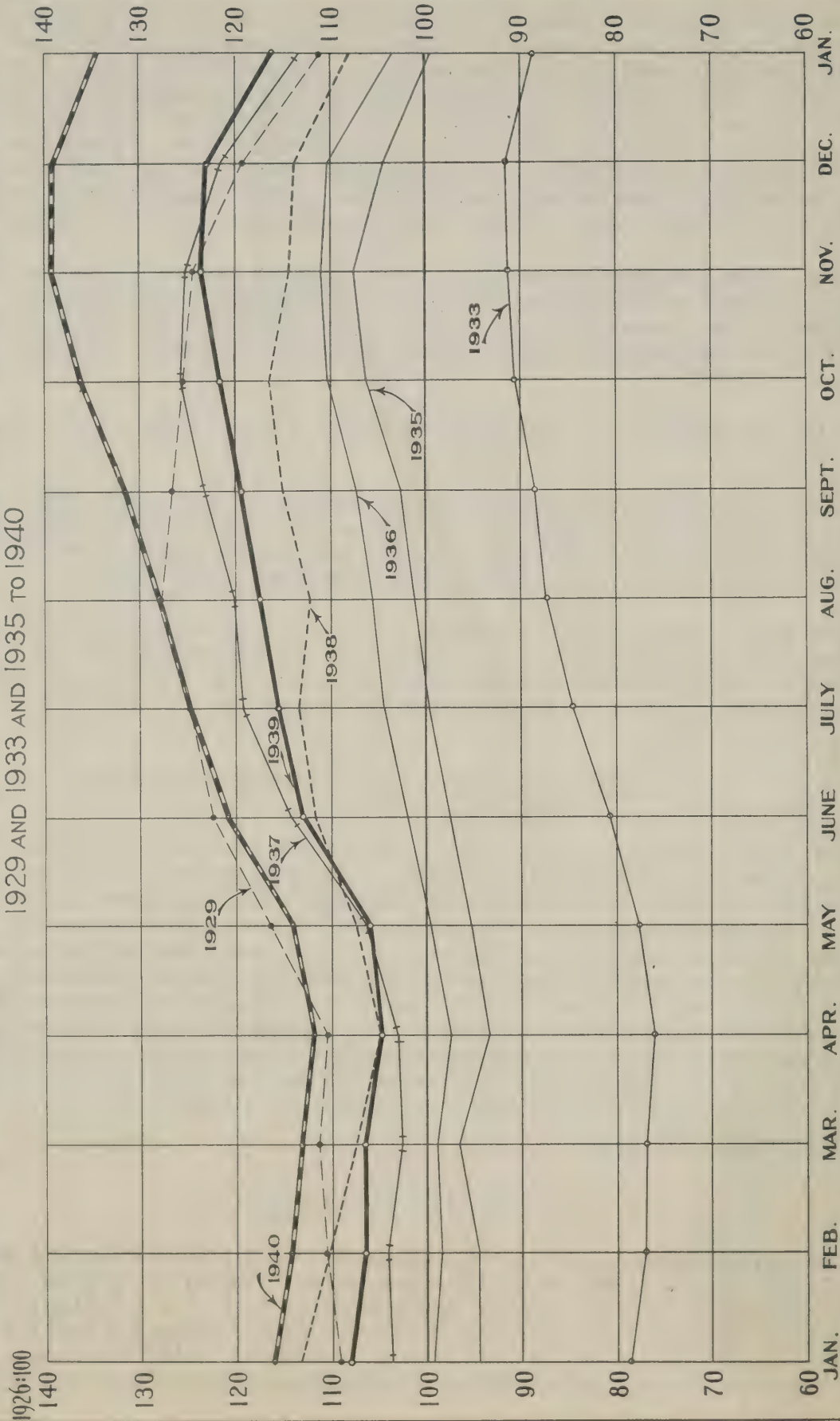
For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. At the beginning of January, 401 firms and branches in these lines of business reported 33,413 employees, compared with 33,469 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of persons included in the Jan. 1 survey of employment, to 1,350,187 in 12,868 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 134.2 in the industries above enumerated, to 133.5; when the employers of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Dec. 1, 1940, the index was lowered from 139.1 to 138.2. At Jan. 1, 1940, the general index had been 116.2, while that including the financial organizations was 116.1.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Seasonally reduced activity was reported in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, where the movement was upward; the losses ranged from 1.1 p.c. in Ontario and 1.2 p.c. in New Brunswick, to 6.7 p.c. in Quebec and 7.8 p.c. in Saskatchewan. Employment in the five economic areas was brisker than at the beginning of January of last winter, and in four of these <sup>areas</sup> was also in greater volume than at Jan. 1 of any other year for which statistics are available. The

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1940



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



exception was the Prairie Provinces, where the index was slightly lower than at Jan. 1, 1929, the maximum for that date; the latest figure was otherwise the highest on record for January.

Maritime Provinces.- Most of the contraction in employment in the Maritime Provinces at Jan. 1, 1941, was in construction, but manufacturing, logging, mining and trade were also slacker. Within the manufacturing division, there were considerable gains in iron and steel plants. Heightened activity was also indicated in transportation, as a result of the re-opening of the winter ports. There were losses in employment in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, while improvement was shown in Prince Edward Island.

Statements were received from 883 establishments in the Maritime area, employing 96,811 persons, compared with 99,231 at the beginning of December. The general recession at Jan. 1, 1941, approximated the average recorded at that date in the period, 1921-1940, although it was rather smaller than the decrease in employment noted at the beginning of January of last year. The index then, however, was some eleven points lower than at the latest date, when it was higher than in any other January of the record.

A total of 830 employers had furnished data for Jan. 1, 1940, showing pay-rolls aggregating 88,031 workers, compared with 91,099 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- The curtailment in Quebec at the beginning of January was slightly above normal in the experience of the years since 1920, although it was not equal to that indicated at Jan. 1, 1940. The index, at 139.6 at the latest date, was practically nineteen points higher than at the opening of 1940, being also higher than in any other January for which statistics are available.

Manufacturing (notably in textile, lumber, leather, pulp and paper and vegetable food plants), logging, transportation and construction reported the most pronounced losses, while the tendency was also downward in mining. On the other hand, seasonal improvement took place in hotels and restaurants and retail trade, and within the manufacturing division, in tobacco, chemical and electrical apparatus factories. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 3,120 co-operating firms aggregated 400,193 workers, as against 429,146 at Dec. 1, 1940.

For Jan. 1, 1940, 2,957 establishments had reported a staff of 345,228 men and women, compared with 372,544 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 120.7.

Ontario.- Manufacturing in Ontario showed seasonal declines, widely distributed among many of the branches of this industry. The greatest reductions were in lumber, textile, food and pulp and paper, while smaller losses took place in rubber, clay, glass and stone, beverage, leather, chemical and other factories. On the other hand, tobacco and iron and steel plants were decidedly busier and non-ferrous metals also afforded more employment. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were contractions in mining, transportation and construction. Logging and retail trade, however, showed further improvement.

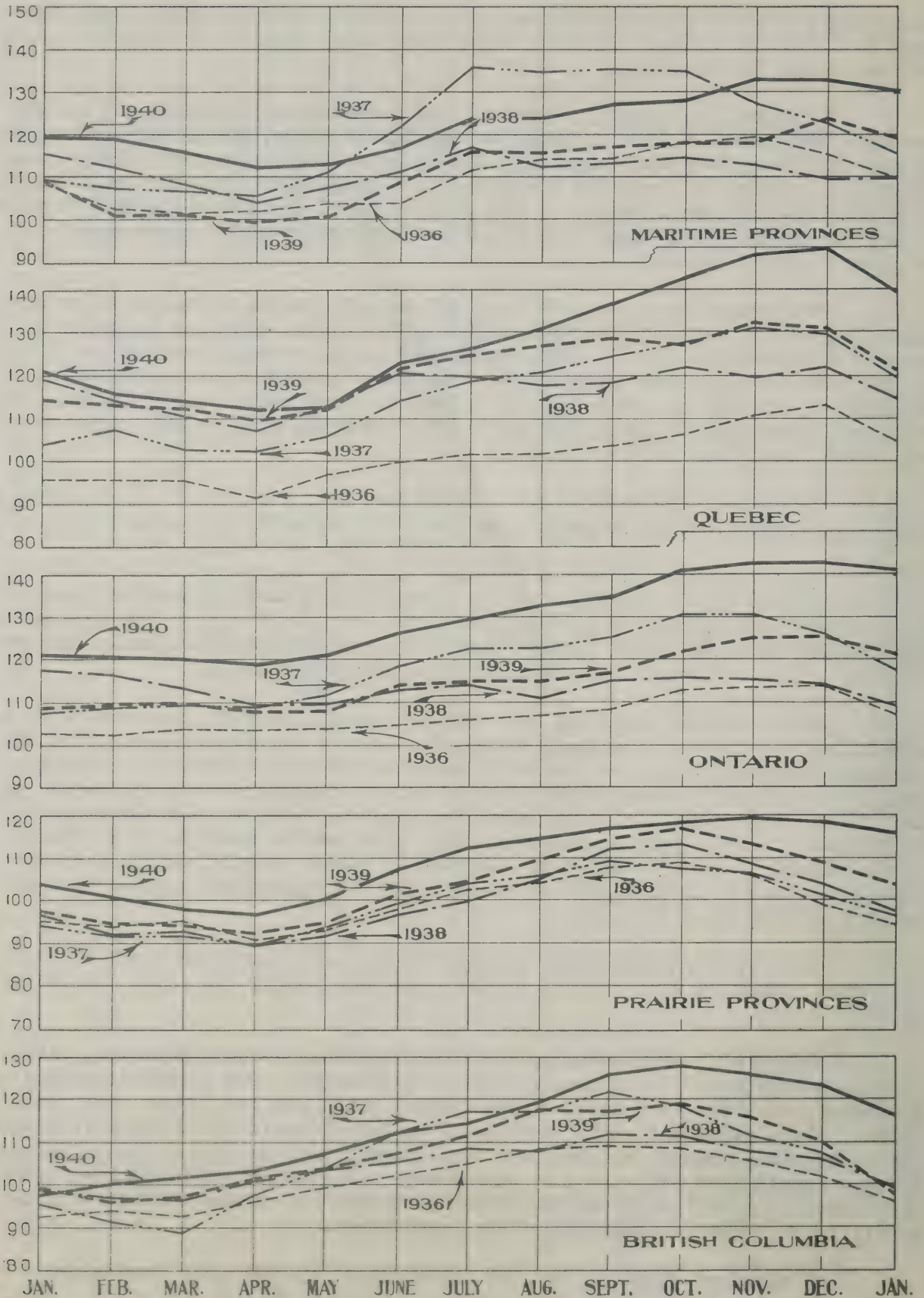
A combined staff of 564,158 was employed by the 5,382 businesses from which returns were received, whose employees had numbered 570,481 at Dec. 1. This decrease of 6,323 persons, or 1.1 p.c., was the smallest recorded at Jan. 1 in any year since

Chart 3

## EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1936-1940

1926=100





1920, the percentage loss being less than half that noted at the same date of last winter; the average loss at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-40, was over six p.c.

The index, at 141.1 at the latest date, was many points above that of 120.9 at the beginning of January in 1940, being at its maximum for January in the period of observation. The firms furnishing data for Jan. 1, 1940, had numbered 5,200, and their employees, 481,260, as compared with 495,743 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.-- Shrinkage on a smaller scale than at the opening of 1940 was noted in the Prairie Provinces at Jan. 1, 1941, when statistics were tabulated from 1,777 employers of 152,570 workers, or 3,438 fewer than at Dec. 1. This shrinkage was decidedly below normal in the experience of the last twenty years. The index at the date under review stood at 116.2, as compared with 103.3 at Jan. 1, 1940.

There were reductions in Saskatchewan and Alberta at the latest date, but improvement was reported in Manitoba.

Manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction showed reductions at the beginning of January, 1941, the largest of these being in construction. In the manufacturing division, the greatest declines were in vegetable foods and textiles, while iron and steel plants were busier. Employment also increased in logging and retail trade.

For Jan. 1, 1940, 1,698 establishments had reported 134,934 employees, a loss of 7,321 as compared with the preceding month.

British Columbia.-- The recession in British Columbia involved many fewer workers than that indicated at the beginning of January of last year, and was smaller than the average loss at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-1940. The 1,303 employers furnishing information reported 103,042 persons on their staffs at the date under review, as against 109,734 at Dec. 1, 1940. Lumber and food factories, logging, mining, construction, transportation and trade recorded curtailment, that in logging being most extensive. Employment generally was in much greater volume than at Jan. 1, 1940, when the 1,206 co-operating firms and branches had employed 85,947 men and women; the index then stood at 97.6, compared with 116.0 at the opening of 1941. The previous high figure for January was that of 100.4 in 1929.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1935.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in four of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Hamilton and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while there were increases in Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and Winnipeg. Employment in these centres was brisker than at Jan. 1 in 1940, or any other year of the record.

Montreal.-- The recession in Montreal involved a rather smaller number of workers than at Jan. 1 in any earlier year for which information has been compiled, with the exception of 1935. Statements were received from 1,809 establishments with 191,216 employees, as compared with 197,640 at Dec. 1, 1940. Curtailment was shown in manufacturing as a whole, the largest losses being in food, textile and leather plants; on the other hand, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and rubber factories were busier. Among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation and construction



were slacker, while employment in retail trade was seasonally active. The index, at 122.8, was considerably higher than at the beginning of January in 1940, when 1,725 firms had reported payrolls aggregating 167,684 persons, compared with 175,114 in the preceding month.

Quebec.-- Services and trade showed moderate gains, but manufacturing and construction released employees. The 218 co-operating employers in Quebec City reduced their staffs from 20,753 at Dec. 1, to 20,094 at the beginning of January. This percentage decline was below the average in the experience of preceding years for which data are available. A smaller loss had been indicated at the same date in 1940; employment then, however, was at a lower level, according to the 210 establishments making returns, which had employed 14,999 men and women.

Toronto.-- Toronto firms showed a contra-seasonal increase in personnel at Jan. 1, 1941; this was the first time in the record that the trend has been upward at the opening of the year. The latest index, at 137.1, was decidedly higher than at Jan. 1, 1940, when it stood at 116.6, being also higher than in any other month for which statistics are available. As compared with Dec. 1, 1940, there were losses in manufacturing at the date under review, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food and printing and publishing groups, while iron and steel works afforded more employment. Construction and transportation were rather quieter, but there was pronounced seasonal improvement in retail stores. Returns were tabulated from 1,847 employers of 178,365 workers at Jan. 1, compared with 177,407 in the preceding month; at the beginning of January of last year, 1,768 firms had reported 150,019 persons on their payrolls.

Ottawa.-- In Ottawa, manufacturing and trade were brisker, while building showed a decline. The result was a small increase in general employment in the city, according to the 241 reporting establishments, whose staffs included 17,838 men and women, as compared with 17,655 in the preceding month. A slight gain had been recorded at the same date of last year, when the index of employment was some 21 points lower. Statements had then been furnished by 228 employers with a personnel of 14,838.

Hamilton.-- Data were received from 335 firms in Hamilton employing 44,762 workers, as against 45,068 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed little general change, while transportation and construction were dull. The general decline was decidedly below normal for Jan. 1 in the experience of other winters for which information is available. The 332 establishments co-operating at the same date last year had reported 37,248 employees, compared with 37,826 at Dec. 1, 1940; the index was nearly 23 points lower than the latest figure of 137.1, which is the highest ever recorded at the opening of the year.

Windsor.-- There was a further gain in employment in Windsor at the beginning of January. The increase was mainly in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel industries; trade was also rather brisker. Construction, however, released some workers, while little general change was shown in other divisions. Returns were compiled from 196 firms with 26,800 persons in their employ, as compared with 26,136 in the preceding month. Activity was at its maximum for the period of observation, being considerably greater than at Jan. 1, 1940. The trend then had also been upward, according to information from 194 business men, whose payrolls had included 20,693 men and women.

Winnipeg.-- Employment in manufacturing and services declined moderately in Winnipeg; transportation, building and trade, however, reported improvement, that in the last-named being particularly marked. In manufacturing, the largest loss



was in vegetable food factories, while iron and steel works added to their forces.

The 545 co-operating establishments reported 51,451 employees, compared with 48,262 in the preceding month. This increase, which was contra-seasonal, resulted in a higher level of employment than at Jan. 1 in any preceding winter for which information is available for this city. The index, at 117.5, was many points above that for Jan. 1, 1940, when data had been tabulated from 530 employers of 42,685 persons.

Vancouver. Reduced activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to returns from 576 firms employing a staff of 43,858, as compared with 44,159 at Dec. 1. The decrease noted at the same date of last year had been larger, and the index then was nearly 18 points lower than that of 128.8 at the beginning of January. There were losses in manufacturing, notably in the lumber and non-ferrous metal divisions, while iron and steel works added to their forces. Building was also brisker than in the preceding month, but trade showed a falling-off. For Jan. 1, 1940, 521 establishments had reported 37,173 men and women on their paylists, compared with 38,081 in the preceding month.

Index Numbers by Cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

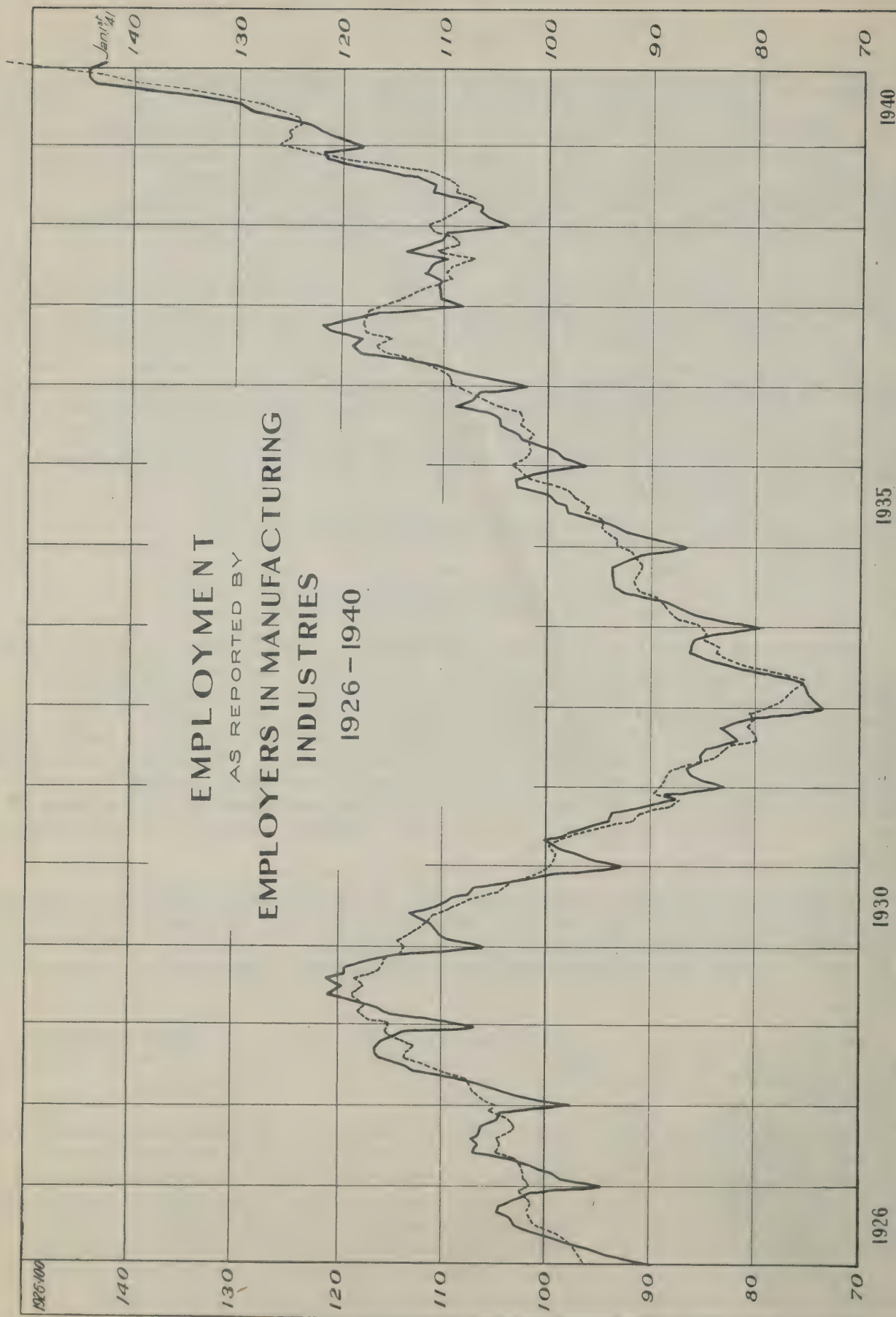
#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. As already stated, the decline in employment in manufacturing at Jan. 1, 1941, was the smallest reported at that date in any of the years since 1920, there being a loss of 1.6 p.c. as compared with Dec. 1, while the average reduction in this comparison since 1920 has been over seven p.c. The shrinkage at the date under review, as in January of other winters, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the preceding years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding Jan. 1. On the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report, (Feb. 1), to about 50 p.c. of the decrease indicated at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for Jan. 1, 1941, numbered 6,814, and their staffs aggregated 733,367, compared with 744,981 at Dec. 1. The index fell from 144.7 in the preceding month, to 142.5 at the date under review. As compared with 118.2 at Jan. 1, 1940, the previous maximum for that date, there was an increase of 20.6 p.c.

The seasonally corrected index rose from 146.4 at Dec. 1, 1940, to 152.0 at Jan. 1. The latter was the highest figure recorded in any month for which statistics are available.

The most extensive reductions at the date under review were in vegetable food, textile and lumber factories, which released 4,137, 4,037 and 3,969 employees, respectively. Large losses also took place in pulp and paper, leather, clay, glass and stone and animal food plants, while there were smaller reductions in musical instrument, rubber, beverage and fur factories and in central electric stations. On the other hand, tobacco, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and chemical works afforded more employment, the gains in iron and steel and tobacco being substantial. In most branches of manufacturing, activity at Jan. 1, 1941, was at an exceptionally high level for the time of year. The expansion in iron and steel, (the twelfth successive increase in as many months), resulted in the greatest volume of



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937.



employment yet recorded; over 210,700 men and women were employed in these industries at Jan. 1, being 16 p.c. of the total number on the staffs of the co-operating employers in all industries at the date under review.

The index numbers of factory employment at the first of January in the years since 1927 are as follows: 1941, 142.5; 1940, 118.2; 1939, 104.3; 1938, 108.6; 1937, 102.4; 1936, 96.8; 1935, 87.4; 1934, 80.0; 1933, 74.4; 1932, 83.9; 1931, 93.7; 1930, 106.5; 1929, 107.3 and 1928, 97.9.

The 6,468 manufacturers making returns for the same date in 1940 had reported a personnel of 606,636, a decline of 20,616 workers, or 3.3 p.c. from the preceding month.

Logging. Bush operations, on the whole, showed a considerable decrease at Jan. 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season, but the general movement this year was more pronounced than usual. Employment was in greater volume than in January of 1940, or 1939, but was quieter than at that date in 1938. The index stood at 276.1, compared with 303.6 in the preceding month, and 237.8 at Jan. 1, 1940. A combined working force of 81,870 was reported by the 466 operating camps, which employed 90,016 men in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in Nova Scotia, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere reductions in staff were indicated, of which those in Quebec were largest.

Mining. There was a seasonal contraction in mining operations at the beginning of January, there being losses in the extraction of metallic ores and of coal and other non metallic minerals. Returns were received from 418 operators having 78,901 employees, compared with 81,262 at Dec. 1. A much larger decrease had been indicated in mining as a whole at Jan. 1, 1940, and employment was then in less volume; the index, at 167.6 at the latest date, was slightly higher than at Jan. 1 of any other year of the record.

Communications. A slight, contra-seasonal increase in personnel was reported in telephonic and telegraphic communications, in which activity was at a rather higher level than at the beginning of January a year ago, or any other year since 1932. The payrolls of the companies furnishing data rose from 24,037 in the preceding month, to 24,099 at Jan. 1, 1941.

Transportation. The curtailment indicated in transportation was on a smaller scale than that noted at the same date in 1940, being also less than average for the beginning of January in the experience of the years since 1920. The index, at 88.7, was higher than at Jan. 1 of 1940, or of any other year since 1931. There were reductions at the date under review in street railway transportation, cartage and storage and in shipping and stevedoring, those in the latter group being pronounced. On the other hand, steam railway operation showed considerable improvement. Information was received from 537 employers, who reported 108,247 workers, as compared with 112,821 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance. As already mentioned, the loss in personnel in construction at the date under review exceeded the average for Jan. 1 in the experience of the last twenty years, although it was decidedly smaller than noted at Jan. 1, 1940. The index of employment in construction, at 83.0, was many points higher than at the same date of last winter, while that in building was the highest for January in any year of the record except 1930.

Statements for Jan. 1, 1941, were tabulated from 1,403 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 101,028, a decrease of 21.6 p.c. as compared with their December figure of 128,861. Highway construction showed very considerable curtailment from the preceding month, and there were also large contractions in building, while smaller losses were reported in railway construction and maintenance.

**Services.** - There was an advance on the whole in the service group at Jan. 1, due to improvement in the business of hotels and restaurants; laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, however, were seasonally slacker. The co-operating firms in this division, numbering 605, reported 33,062 employees, as compared with 32,691 in the preceding month. A moderate gain had also been noted at the beginning of January, 1940, but the index was then lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 149.5. This figure was the highest in the record for the beginning of January.

**Trade.** Trade afforded considerably more employment, the gains, on the whole, being greatly above the average at Jan. 1 in the years since 1920. There were seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but large additions to staffs were reported in retail stores. The 2,138 employers furnishing returns had 156,200 persons on their staffs, compared with 149,932 at Dec. 1. The Jan. 1 index stood at 160.8, as compared with 154.4 in the preceding month, and 149.9 at the same date in 1940. Employment in trade at the opening of the present year was in greater volume than in any other month in the period of observation.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers of employment in some 60 industries.

### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the Labour Exchanges at Nov. 11, 1940, was 603,000, a decrease of five p.c. from the preceding month; the number temporarily stopped was 163,000, while the registers also listed the names of 24,575 persons, normally in casual employment, who were unemployed at the middle of November. Recent press dispatches state that the total unemployed persons at Dec. 9, 1940, was 705,279; this was a decrease of about 86,000 from the November figure.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These reports are based upon the latest official reports received.)

The Department of Labor, Washington, recently announced that approximately 540,000 workers were added in non-agricultural employment in December, this being the largest December increase in the last eleven years. The total non-agricultural employment, which is now more than 37,100,000, is a new high for recent years, and is nearly 1,500,000 greater than in December of last year.

The major factor in the huge December increase in employment was the greater than-seasonal gain of 430,000 workers in wholesale and retail trade. Manufacturing continued to expand under the spur of defence expenditures, adding nearly 120,000 workers in December.

This gain raised the level of factory employment to a position above that of any other month in the last 21 years. Factory employment usually declines from November to December, gains having been shown in only seven earlier Decembers. The



current increase has been surpassed in December in only two other years, 1919 and 1924.

In the finance, service and miscellaneous groups, there was a slight increase, approximately 11,000 workers. Transportation and public utility companies showed a seasonal decrease of approximately 35,000 workers, and 2,000 fewer workers were employed in mining. Construction showed a much smaller-than-seasonal decrease in December, the decline of only 27,000 persons reflecting well-sustained levels in both private and public construction.

The major portion of the gain of more than 1,500,000 in non-agricultural employment over the year interval was in the manufacturing and construction industries. While the increase of more than 640,000 workers in manufacturing was larger than that of approximately 450,000 in construction, the latter increase represents a percentage gain of approximately 40 p.c. compared with a seven p.c. increase in total factory employment.

The only major group to report a decrease over the year was mining (15,000); decreases in the coal-mining and crude petroleum producing industries offset gains in quarries and metal mines.

The contra-seasonal gain of 1.4 p.c. in factory employment between November and December, 1940, was coupled with an increase in weekly payrolls of 5.4 p.c., or nearly \$12,000,000. The December, 1940, employment index for all manufacturing stood at 116.2 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, a gain of 7.8 p.c. since December, 1939, which placed it at the highest point since the series began in January, 1919. The corresponding payroll index was 122.8, an increase of 16.5 p.c. over last year at this time, and the highest since June, 1920. The twelve-month average of employment in 1940 was 107.5, compared with 99.9 in 1939.

For the durable goods group of industries, the index of employment in December, 1940, was 117.5, an increase of 14.3 p.c. over last year; that in the non-durable goods group was 114.9, the gain over a year ago being two p.c.

New York.— Factory employment in New York States advanced by 1.4 p.c. from the middle of November to the middle of December, according to data received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information from 2,292 firms employing a total of 486,666 persons. The index of employment, at 102.5 p.c. of the average for the years, 1925-27, was 11.8 p.c. higher than in December, 1939, while that for payrolls was 19.1 p.c. higher. There were large increases in December, 1940, in the metals group, and improvement was also shown in many other lines.

Massachusetts.— Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,739 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 299,014 persons in December, an increase of 2.7 p.c. as compared with the middle of November. As compared with December, 1939, there was an increase of seven p.c. in employment.

Illinois.— There was a contra-seasonal increase of 3.7 p.c. in the employment afforded by 6,442 establishments in Illinois from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, 1940, according to the Illinois Department of Labor. Improvement was reported in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. As compared with December, 1939, there was an increase of 7.6 p.c. in employment, while payrolls were higher by 12.6 p.c.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	-	-	-	99.6	101.9	107.5	-	-	-	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	-	-	-	103.3	113.8	116.6	-	-	-	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	-	-	-	107.4	116.1	111.0	-	-	-	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	-	-	-	99.3	100.1	106.4	-	-	-	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	-	-	-	86.3	93.8	92.8	-	-	-	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	-	-	-	77.8	78.8	84.4	-	-	-	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	-	-	-	86.3	91.2	86.4	-	-	-	80.4
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	-	-	-	91.3	98.0	91.2	-	-	-	88.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	-	-	-	95.5	102.7	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1941.

100.0    7.4    .2    4.2    3.0    30.4    42.8    11.6    5.4    2.4    3.8    7.8

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1941.

14.5      1.5      13.5      1.4      3.4      2.0      3.9      3.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>All Industries</u>	<u>Manu- facturing</u>	<u>Logging</u>	<u>Mining</u>	<u>Communi- cations</u>	<u>Trans- portation</u>	<u>Con- struction</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1941.

100.0	55.7	6.2	6.0	1.8	8.2	7.7	2.5	11.9
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Jan.1 1940	Jan.1 1939	Jan.1 1938	Jan.1 1937	Jan.1 1936
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	55.7	142.5	144.7	118.2	104.3	108.6	102.4	96.8
Animal products - edible	2.4	162.6	165.6	132.4	129.1	127.6	121.5	110.0
Fur and products	.2	112.9	118.8	106.0	82.8	76.4	82.6	94.5
Leather and products	1.8	116.3	121.3	120.9	100.7	99.4	97.8	96.1
Boots and shoes	1.1	110.4	116.2	119.7	102.5	101.2	96.8	95.8
Lumber and products	3.7	90.0	97.5	77.1	68.2	70.1	70.7	63.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	77.7	85.7	62.4	56.5	54.5	59.8	51.2
Furniture	.7	106.2	106.3	87.9	82.3	82.9	81.8	79.8
Other lumber products	.9	120.2	131.9	116.9	94.2	108.3	96.1	88.0
Musical instruments	.1	63.9	75.6	53.9	48.4	36.5	34.7	51.6
Plant products - edible	3.0	126.3	139.7	116.0	105.4	104.3	101.4	97.6
Pulp and paper products	5.5	116.7	119.1	110.2	102.7	107.4	101.9	96.7
Pulp and paper	2.5	107.2	110.3	97.5	88.4	99.1	92.4	85.3
Paper products	.8	144.9	149.6	137.8	126.4	128.6	120.7	110.5
Printing and publishing	2.2	119.2	119.9	116.9	113.1	111.0	107.8	106.9
Rubber products	1.1	116.9	119.5	109.8	102.4	97.8	95.8	92.0
Textile products	9.7	146.8	151.4	132.0	113.6	116.4	114.6	113.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	162.7	162.6	149.8	127.8	134.5	134.9	135.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	122.5	121.4	116.4	95.4	99.5	98.7	97.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	180.1	182.1	156.5	122.8	136.8	144.6	138.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	543.0	542.9	497.2	496.0	521.1	508.0	540.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	134.0	139.8	131.8	116.5	117.3	118.5	123.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	138.1	147.5	118.1	103.1	105.6	100.4	93.9
Other textile products	1.1	145.7	148.2	120.7	97.8	92.8	89.7	89.6
Tobacco	.9	146.9	104.9	150.8	158.8	157.1	127.0	137.0
Beverages	.8	193.8	198.8	174.3	165.3	164.6	158.0	140.6
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	227.0	225.8	176.5	152.3	151.0	141.7	131.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	106.0	111.5	87.4	75.0	79.4	75.5	67.6
Electric light and power	1.4	142.5	145.6	134.5	127.7	123.8	113.5	111.5
Electrical apparatus	1.9	179.5	178.0	140.2	126.8	146.9	122.3	120.4
Iron and steel products	16.0	160.0	158.5	110.0	90.5	102.8	92.3	84.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	181.2	180.2	151.3	107.2	125.6	121.0	108.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	172.6	182.5	121.7	110.0	125.6	110.3	93.4
Agricultural implements	.6	88.4	87.3	63.2	59.6	75.2	59.3	62.2
Land vehicles	6.6	143.7	138.7	103.3	85.4	97.9	88.4	83.9
Automobiles and parts	2.3	208.3	202.9	155.4	138.4	156.7	149.0	119.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.9	273.2	291.4	53.6	57.1	68.1	58.3	47.7
Heating appliances	.3	143.3	153.8	121.1	100.2	88.9	100.7	86.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	196.9	192.8	129.8	99.1	122.3	88.1	82.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	175.6	170.9	118.3	101.5	115.1	103.8	92.1
Other iron and steel products	2.8	181.7	179.7	117.1	96.8	103.7	94.6	83.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	219.5	218.9	166.5	150.9	152.4	142.6	122.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	174.7	177.0	163.4	150.0	149.1	139.2	134.6
Miscellaneous	.5	161.7	162.9	146.1	129.2	125.5	123.2	116.8
<b>LOGGING</b>	6.2	276.1	303.6	237.8	150.6	323.6	242.1	183.4
<b>MINING</b>	6.0	167.6	172.6	164.7	160.4	155.2	145.6	129.9
Coal	2.0	96.3	97.4	94.0	95.8	97.9	97.1	94.7
Metallic ores	3.3	340.5	349.5	342.4	325.2	303.6	270.5	226.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	131.3	144.8	123.4	121.7	117.3	114.8	99.4
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.8	90.2	90.0	84.3	83.3	85.1	80.7	79.3
Telegraphs	.4	101.6	102.3	95.7	91.7	94.4	89.5	87.9
Telephones	1.4	87.1	86.6	81.2	81.0	82.5	78.3	77.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	8.2	88.7	92.5	84.5	79.9	82.0	81.4	77.9
Street railways and cartage	2.4	136.7	141.2	128.3	120.9	112.6	116.4	111.9
Steam railways	4.9	80.2	79.0	75.8	71.0	75.1	73.1	71.7
Shipping and stevedoring	.9	65.5	89.1	67.1	67.4	74.1	74.5	63.0
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	7.7	83.0	105.9	68.8	96.4	81.9	61.2	74.8
Building	3.6	108.9	125.9	55.7	53.5	56.9	39.6	56.0
Highway	2.5	84.4	132.2	101.8	192.0	131.3	93.4	119.4
Railway	1.6	53.7	59.0	51.1	50.3	60.7	53.2	52.4
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.5	149.5	147.8	133.7	131.7	132.5	124.8	118.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	143.5	140.1	129.0	127.4	130.1	119.8	114.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	159.9	161.2	141.8	139.1	137.9	133.6	122.5
<b>TRADE</b>	11.9	160.8	154.4	149.9	144.8	141.7	136.9	135.9
Retail	9.2	172.1	162.6	160.1	155.8	153.0	148.1	147.9
Wholesale	2.7	131.3	132.8	122.7	118.2	116.2	111.2	107.8
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	134.2	139.1	116.2	108.1	113.4	103.8	99.1

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1940	Jan. 1 1940	Jan. 1 1939	Jan. 1 1938	Jan. 1 1937	Jan. 1 1936
<u>Maritime</u>	- Manufacturing	36.0	128.5	131.2	112.9	90.7	104.2	99.4	95.0
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.8	81.9	86.1	72.9	65.8	66.7	64.0	61.3
	Pulp and paper	4.9	170.4	172.5	159.5	131.4	167.3	154.7	151.8
	Textile products	4.2	110.6	113.3	101.7	77.6	89.0	84.3	87.4
	Iron and steel	13.1	152.5	148.0	123.2	88.9	114.2	106.2	107.2
	Other manufactures	10.0	123.4	133.1	114.4	98.9	100.9	100.6	84.8
	Logging	8.6	355.6	376.8	336.1	256.0	402.3	363.4	242.5
	Mining	17.3	111.1	112.5	111.5	110.4	114.1	109.8	104.0
	Communications	2.1	94.7	95.9	92.2	92.0	91.2	86.9	86.5
	Transportation	11.6	97.2	77.9	106.4	92.4	98.1	96.0	95.9
	Construction	12.2	127.2	156.7	93.9	127.7	95.5	82.1	130.7
	Services	1.9	208.5	204.6	173.1	169.6	167.7	156.3	142.3
	Trade	10.3	164.5	172.7	146.1	136.7	137.6	134.7	124.3
	- All Industries	100.0	130.0	133.2	118.9	109.2	115.8	109.5	108.1
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	59.9	145.0	148.2	121.1	105.4	109.4	101.2	98.1
	Lumber products	2.5	89.3	103.1	85.1	71.5	79.7	70.4	65.9
	Pulp and paper	6.7	113.2	116.3	104.4	98.5	100.8	96.2	89.5
	Textile products	16.4	164.5	168.9	146.8	127.0	130.6	124.8	121.2
	Iron and steel	12.3	148.8	148.9	97.1	75.1	90.7	78.5	74.3
	Other manufactures	22.0	153.0	155.2	131.0	117.1	115.0	105.9	105.6
	Logging	10.5	476.7	551.5	395.2	212.8	564.2	406.9	295.1
	Mining	3.1	270.3	283.9	278.5	251.5	234.9	219.4	164.7
	Communications	1.4	82.2	82.3	75.9	75.0	75.8	69.6	68.6
	Transportation	6.9	82.4	92.1	74.2	70.9	75.1	72.1	68.5
	Construction	7.7	76.9	111.2	69.8	141.0	82.5	52.4	41.6
	Services	2.3	131.8	128.3	119.1	117.4	123.5	112.0	102.9
	Trade	8.2	160.5	158.7	155.5	155.3	152.3	141.1	140.2
	- All Industries	100.0	139.6	149.7	120.7	114.9	119.7	104.0	95.5
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	64.5	145.8	146.9	120.2	106.1	111.2	104.8	97.9
	Lumber products	3.0	76.2	81.7	65.0	57.9	61.9	61.0	59.1
	Pulp and paper	5.5	114.5	116.7	110.4	104.5	106.8	101.0	96.7
	Textile products	9.3	130.7	135.7	120.0	103.2	105.0	106.8	108.3
	Iron and steel	22.5	180.2	178.2	122.5	101.3	113.8	102.4	90.0
	Other manufactures	24.2	151.9	152.5	135.3	123.6	125.6	117.9	110.0
	Logging	3.7	226.3	217.8	218.6	138.2	301.9	223.1	172.1
	Mining	5.0	284.0	291.2	276.8	257.4	241.5	220.1	194.2
	Communications	1.7	86.5	85.3	78.1	76.8	80.6	77.6	75.3
	Transportation	5.5	82.9	90.1	77.2	73.4	77.6	74.8	72.1
	Construction	5.9	88.6	101.7	69.2	72.9	93.5	65.0	81.9
	Services	2.4	173.5	173.5	156.0	154.7	154.4	145.9	144.1
	Trade	11.3	170.0	159.3	161.3	155.2	151.1	146.3	151.2
	- All Industries	100.0	141.1	142.7	120.9	108.8	117.5	107.5	102.7
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	30.7	123.4	125.4	108.9	99.7	100.3	97.9	94.9
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.2	114.3	115.0	93.2	84.3	83.2	81.1	72.4
	Pulp and paper	2.6	100.4	101.0	102.7	97.8	97.3	94.7	90.8
	Textile products	2.6	174.2	180.9	138.4	120.5	115.5	122.4	107.4
	Iron and steel	9.6	92.7	91.4	82.0	77.1	78.6	72.2	76.7
	Other manufactures	13.7	161.0	166.9	142.3	128.3	129.6	130.8	121.4
	Logging	3.6	315.2	225.4	175.4	126.1	184.9	130.0	123.8
	Mining	8.0	137.3	142.0	131.6	136.4	129.5	126.1	123.9
	Communications	2.4	96.2	97.8	93.9	92.6	92.9	87.9	90.4
	Transportation	18.0	100.7	102.8	95.7	88.9	86.0	88.4	86.2
	Construction	10.7	68.7	93.3	58.1	58.0	58.7	55.4	74.2
	Services	3.2	129.9	129.9	116.0	115.0	107.3	104.9	97.0
	Trade	23.4	148.6	137.5	131.6	124.3	121.2	121.3	117.1
	- All Industries	100.0	116.2	118.8	103.3	97.1	96.2	94.2	95.1
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	46.9	138.6	144.1	103.4	101.5	98.9	98.0	85.8
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	14.5	110.2	118.3	88.0	79.5	73.8	86.9	67.0
	Pulp and paper	5.7	129.0	130.7	115.4	101.3	120.2	111.7	106.8
	Textile products	1.3	157.3	161.3	120.6	117.7	117.4	119.7	106.7
	Iron and steel	7.0	180.9	179.8	81.0	84.8	83.0	79.0	67.1
	Other manufactures	18.4	158.8	165.2	122.7	130.4	122.7	109.8	103.6
	Logging	4.5	63.0	109.0	55.0	65.3	71.4	61.1	61.1
	Mining	9.0	108.3	112.9	104.5	111.9	107.7	100.3	86.7
	Communications	3.1	113.4	112.3	110.5	110.0	110.3	104.9	100.1
	Transportation	10.4	89.3	91.5	88.9	91.9	89.8	97.7	85.1
	Construction	8.8	80.5	85.6	65.5	71.3	78.9	74.0	122.2
	Services	3.8	135.0	131.7	120.0	114.4	115.5	111.5	101.4
	Trade	13.5	153.5	156.9	144.0	137.5	138.3	131.6	121.4
	- All Industries	100.0	116.0	123.6	97.6	98.0	97.8	95.4	92.4
<u>B.C.</u>	All Industries	100.0	116.0	123.6	97.6	98.0	97.8	95.4	92.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.



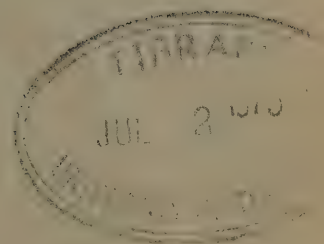
TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Jan.1 1940	Jan.1 1939	Jan.1 1938	Jan.1 1937	Jan.1 1936
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	68.6	136.7	139.6	113.9	97.8	101.4	93.3	91.0
Plant products - edible	4.1	136.1	146.2	131.4	115.9	113.4	102.8	103.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.1	116.4	116.6	115.5	110.1	106.9	104.1	102.9
Textiles	14.9	138.1	146.6	122.9	107.5	105.4	100.4	92.8
Tobacco and beverages	4.7	137.9	141.9	123.5	115.2	111.9	111.3	133.8
Iron and steel	19.1	144.5	142.8	96.8	72.9	86.9	74.3	70.6
Other manufactures	21.7	133.7	135.6	116.1	102.2	105.1	96.4	92.3
Communications	2.1	68.3	67.0	65.0	63.6	64.4	61.6	60.7
Transportation	7.1	89.3	104.5	81.3	74.5	84.1	80.0	72.2
Construction	4.7	55.9	65.6	64.3	98.0	63.3	50.5	35.5
Trade	14.0	154.6	153.4	151.2	148.8	145.2	132.8	133.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	122.8	126.9	108.0	100.4	99.0	90.4	86.4
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	63.7	154.2	158.8	112.2	101.6	100.8	94.4	90.8
Leather products	11.2	89.2	90.2	98.5	94.3	83.6	98.3	88.9
Other manufactures	52.5	182.3	188.6	118.3	105.0	108.5	92.6	91.7
Transportation	6.3	86.8	87.4	79.8	93.7	80.4	73.8	86.0
Construction	9.2	157.3	202.3	71.2	275.3	90.4	70.2	111.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	144.3	149.0	107.8	119.7	100.0	92.0	93.5
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	65.2	140.7	143.1	113.5	102.5	104.0	98.8	94.1
Plant products - edible	4.9	129.3	138.2	116.9	108.8	110.2	105.4	101.5
Printing and publishing	7.6	135.3	137.8	130.4	125.4	126.1	121.2	114.2
Textiles	9.9	108.5	114.8	95.7	82.3	85.1	84.6	84.4
Iron and steel	15.9	185.4	181.7	110.6	95.4	100.1	88.3	78.2
Other manufactures	26.9	139.6	141.8	117.7	107.4	107.2	102.4	98.9
Communications	2.2	72.9	71.0	67.1	66.9	67.5	65.5	64.7
Transportation	4.7	102.5	103.3	95.1	93.0	95.3	93.3	88.6
Construction	2.5	74.8	80.2	57.0	51.2	67.5	52.5	49.1
Trade	21.3	159.1	145.5	152.5	144.4	141.8	139.2	146.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	137.1	136.3	116.6	107.3	108.4	103.4	100.6
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	50.2	130.7	128.6	102.5	90.0	93.3	91.1	85.3
Lumber products	3.7	55.8	57.4	47.0	44.6	44.4	38.0	35.6
Pulp and paper	14.4	106.0	110.6	102.0	92.3	94.6	92.4	90.3
Other manufactures	32.1	176.1	167.8	123.6	104.6	109.9	109.3	99.4
Construction	8.7	102.0	112.9	96.3	106.1	106.9	104.7	160.8
Trade	3.2	171.8	164.2	154.7	159.0	150.7	142.2	138.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	130.5	129.2	109.6	104.3	104.9	102.8	103.2
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	83.0	139.8	140.1	116.2	96.3	110.5	98.3	94.5
Textiles	15.4	107.5	104.2	99.7	87.3	87.9	88.6	86.5
Electrical apparatus	9.8	142.0	141.2	123.2	101.2	127.6	106.9	100.6
Iron and steel	37.5	165.8	165.6	123.0	90.8	116.2	94.7	91.6
Other manufactures	20.3	130.8	135.4	118.2	110.7	115.5	108.5	103.2
Construction	3.4	94.8	104.9	57.4	64.1	42.9	52.7	55.3
Trade	9.2	154.9	154.0	136.0	138.0	140.9	128.2	128.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	137.1	138.1	114.3	97.9	109.8	99.0	95.7
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	88.2	218.3	212.7	165.7	166.6	160.7	150.3	124.0
Iron and steel	72.1	231.6	222.5	165.8	167.9	165.4	153.0	124.9
Other manufactures	16.1	173.8	179.8	165.4	162.4	143.2	140.4	120.9
Construction	2.0	57.1	59.7	41.6	38.2	46.4	26.1	29.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	193.6	188.8	149.7	150.2	147.8	137.1	116.4
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	44.9	114.8	116.0	101.2	91.4	94.2	94.4	92.7
Animal products - edible	5.9	167.5	160.6	138.1	124.2	135.8	133.1	124.5
Printing and publishing	4.5	103.2	104.7	106.5	99.7	100.3	97.7	96.8
Textiles	6.3	177.0	181.4	140.5	123.6	119.6	125.7	116.5
Iron and steel	16.2	90.8	88.2	77.5	71.4	73.9	75.2	75.8
Other manufactures	12.0	122.2	132.1	114.5	101.3	105.1	103.1	102.4
Transportation	8.2	82.7	81.0	78.3	76.3	77.4	82.5	70.6
Construction	5.3	96.8	89.5	26.1	29.9	29.4	30.4	60.1
Trade	34.7	142.2	117.0	114.0	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	117.5	110.2	97.8	90.6	92.0	92.4	91.9
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	45.4	154.2	157.7	116.0	108.3	107.7	107.2	95.4
Lumber products	11.2	117.3	122.7	87.7	71.9	72.9	88.5	69.9
Other manufactures	34.2	171.9	174.5	129.3	124.9	123.5	115.7	107.1
Communications	6.1	113.6	111.2	109.2	109.7	110.4	105.3	99.5
Transportation	12.6	93.2	93.4	95.7	107.6	99.8	112.9	97.7
Construction	5.0	57.3	51.2	48.7	43.2	68.0	37.7	57.9
Services	6.5	134.6	133.7	123.7	117.8	118.1	113.4	101.6
Trade	24.4	155.9	158.1	147.8	133.7	141.4	135.1	124.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	128.8	129.7	111.0	106.8	108.4	105.3	97.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.











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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72.002

**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE**  
**FEBRUARY**  
**EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

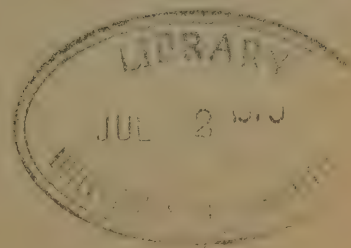
**1941**

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



OTTAWA  
March 6, 1941



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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE    FEBRUARY    EMPLOYMENT    SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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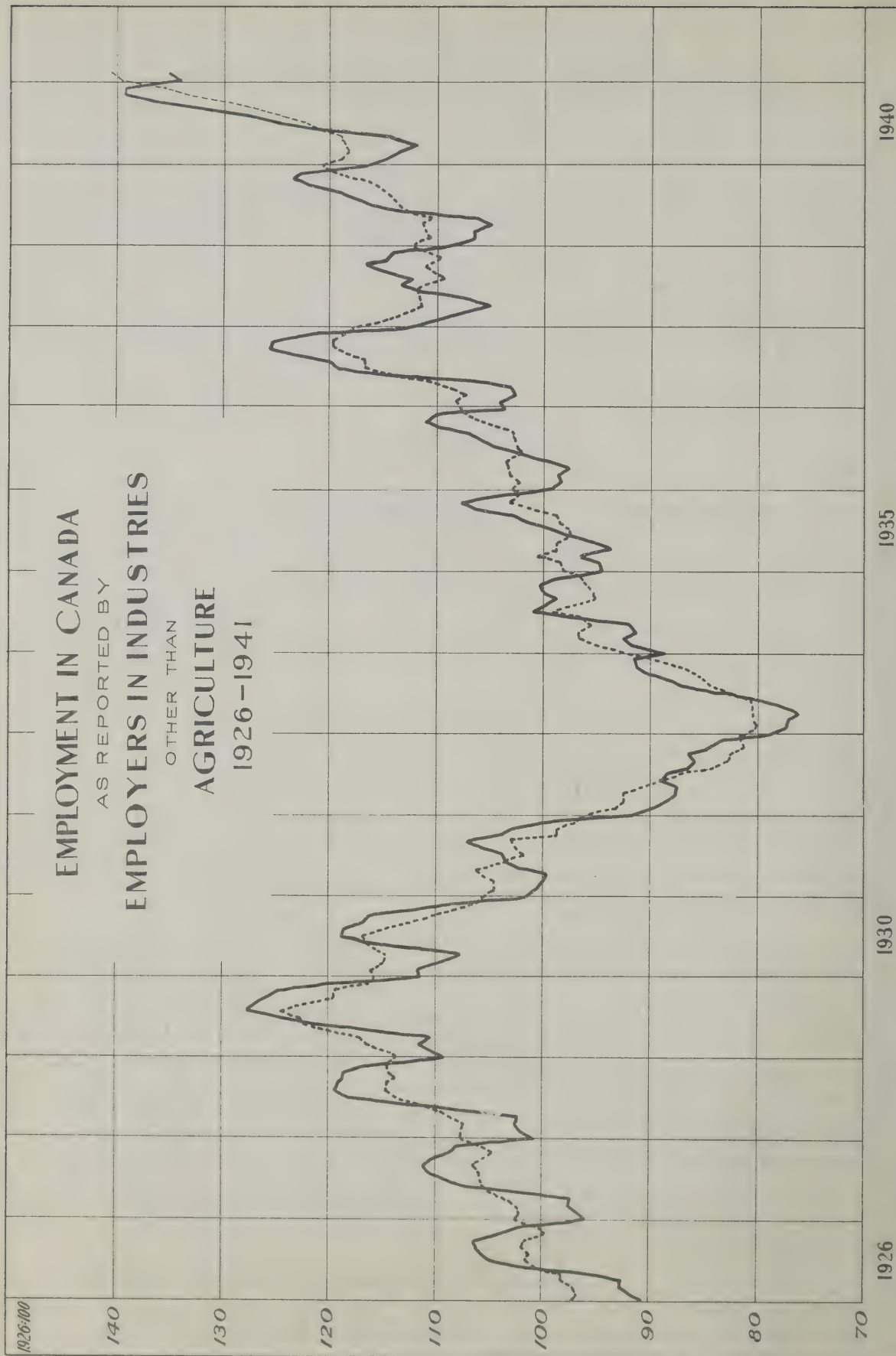
GENERAL SUMMARY.

Industrial employment at the beginning of February showed an upward movement, which compared favourably with the decline reported at Feb. 1 in each of the last three years; over a longer period of observation, however, activity at that date has shown little change, on the average, from Jan. 1. Accordingly, the increase in the unadjusted index of employment at the date under review was accompanied by an advance in the seasonally corrected index; the latter has risen uninterruptedly since March, 1940, establishing in the last nine months, successive new all-time highs.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns for Feb. 1, 1941, from 12,467 employers, whose staffs included 1,326,092 men and women, compared with 1,316,869 at Jan. 1. This increase of 9,223 persons, or 0.7 p.c., raised the crude index (1926=100) from 134.2 in the preceding month, to 135.2 at Feb. 1, as compared with 114.4 at that date in 1940, the previous high figure for February in the years since 1920. The seasonally-corrected figure advanced from 139.4 at Jan. 1, to 140.5 at the beginning of February; as already indicated, this was the highest adjusted index for any month of the record of more than twenty years.

An analysis of the returns by industry shows that at Feb. 1, 1941, there was marked seasonal improvement in manufacturing, in which the co-operating establishments reported an increase of 25,204 workers, or 3.4 p.c., as compared with Jan. 1. This gain was decidedly larger than that shown at the same date in any recent year, considerably exceeding the normal increase between January and February in the experience of other winters of the record. The improvement is particularly noteworthy in that it provided work for many more operatives than had been laid off in the seasonal recession at Jan. 1; this is the first time in the years since 1920 that such a situation has been indicated, the average increase at Feb. 1 in the twenty preceding years amounting to rather less than 49 p.c. of the average decline at Jan. 1. In the last decade, indeed, the discrepancy in this comparison has been even greater, only about two-fifths of the average number laid off at the opening of the year having been reinstated by the beginning of February.

The increase in employment in manufacturing raised the index to 147.4, the highest on record; the previous maximum figure was that of 144.7 at Dec. 1, 1940. The seasonally-adjusted figure, at 153.0, was also higher than in any other month for which statistics are available.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



The most pronounced expansion at the beginning of February was in iron and steel, the co-operating plants reporting 13,861 more employees than in the preceding month. Textile, chemical, lumber, leather, tobacco and many other lines also showed decided gains. On the other hand, there were seasonal losses in food and beverage factories.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, transportation and railway construction and maintenance reported heightened activity, while the movement was unfavourable in the other groups. There were particularly large losses in trade, following the exceptionally great activity over the holiday season; nearly 13,500 persons were released, the decline of 8.6 p.c. rather exceeding the average contraction at mid-winter in the years since 1920. Logging, communications, building and highway construction and maintenance and services also reported reductions in personnel; with the exception of those in logging, these declines were unusually small for the time of year.

A fuller analysis of the situation as reported in the different industrial divisions is given following the text dealing with conditions in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities.

For Feb. 1, 1940, 11,857 establishments had furnished employment returns, showing an aggregate working force of 1,117,761 persons; the latest index was 118.2 p.c. higher than that of 114.4 at Feb. 1, 1940.

Based upon the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index numbers of employment at the beginning of February in recent years are as follows: 1941, 135.2; 1940, 114.4; 1939, 106.5; 1938, 110.4; 1937, 104.1; 1936, 98.4; 1935, 94.6; 1934, 91.4; 1933, 77.0; 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0 and 1927, 96.6.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT INSTITUTIONS.

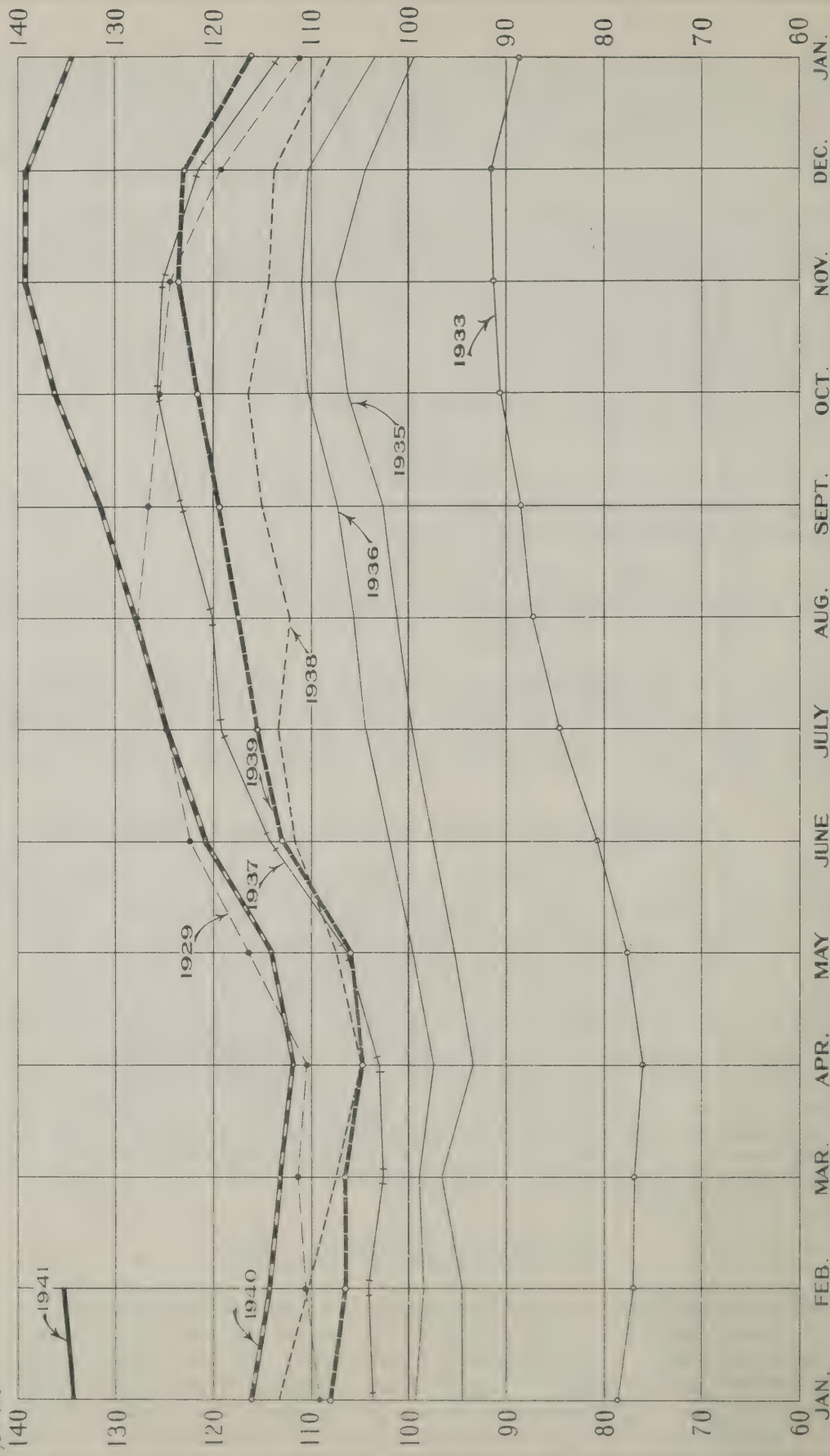
For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies, stock exchange firms and insurance companies. At the beginning of February, 893 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 58,421 persons, compared with 58,232 in the preceding month; the index was 112.8. The addition of the figures for financial institutions to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Feb. 1 survey of employment to 1,384,513 in 13,360 establishments, and lowers the general index of 135.2 for the eight industries just mentioned, to 134.0; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Jan. 1, the index was lowered from 134.2 to 133.1. The comparable figure for Feb. 1, 1940, was 114.4; this coincided with the general index for the eight leading industries enumerated above.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Contractions were recorded in Quebec and the three Prairie Provinces; the change in Quebec was very slight, while the losses in the Prairie area rather exceeded the average at Feb. 1 in the years since 1920. On the other hand, the trend in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia was decidedly favourable, the increases being above the average; those in the Maritime area, indeed, were contra-seasonal. Activity in all provinces was greater than at Feb. 1 of last year; in four of the five economic areas the situation was also more favourable than in any other

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1941



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



winter for which data are available, the exception being the Prairie area, where the latest index was slightly lower than that for Feb. 1, 1929, but was otherwise the highest on record.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend in the Maritime Provinces as a whole has usually been downward at the beginning of February in the years since 1920, the average loss in employment being nearly two p.c. At Feb. 1 of the present winter, however, activity showed a substantial increase, 3,854 persons having been taken on since their last report by the 886 reporting employers, whose staffs aggregated 100,665. There were gains in each of the provinces in this area, those in Nova Scotia being largest.

Building and highway construction and trade in the Maritime Provinces as a whole reported curtailment. Coal-mining, logging, manufacturing, transportation and railway construction and maintenance, on the other hand, were brisker; the greatest improvement was in the last two, and was seasonal in character. In manufacturing, the iron and steel and lumber divisions showed the most pronounced gains.

A moderate loss had been indicated in the Maritime Provinces at Feb. 1 of last year, when 824 firms had reported 87,706 employees, or 331 fewer than at Jan. 1, 1940. The index was then many points lower than that of 135.2 at the date under review; this figure, which is the highest ever recorded for February, has, indeed, rarely been exceeded in any month in the years since 1920.

Quebec.- Employment showed little general change in Quebec at the beginning of February, the working forces of the 3,114 co-operating establishments aggregating 399,645, as against 400,233 at Jan. 1, 1941. This decrease of 0.1 p.c. was the smallest reported at Feb. 1 in any of the nine years of the record in which the trend at that date has been downward; the average <sup>change</sup> at mid-winter has, however, been a very slight increase, so that the loss at the latest date, like that indicated at Feb. 1 in each of the last three years, is contra-seasonal. In spite of this falling-off, employment at the date under review was at a higher level than in any other February for which information is available; the latest index was 139.4, compared with 116.0 at Feb. 1, 1940, the previous maximum for that date.

There was considerable improvement in manufacturing at the beginning of February, 1941, notably in textile and iron and steel plants, but leather, lumber, non-ferrous metal, pulp and paper, tobacco and chemical factories also showed gains; on the other hand, food and rubber works were moderately slacker. Logging, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade also reported reduced activity, mainly seasonal in character. The declines in bush work were particularly marked.

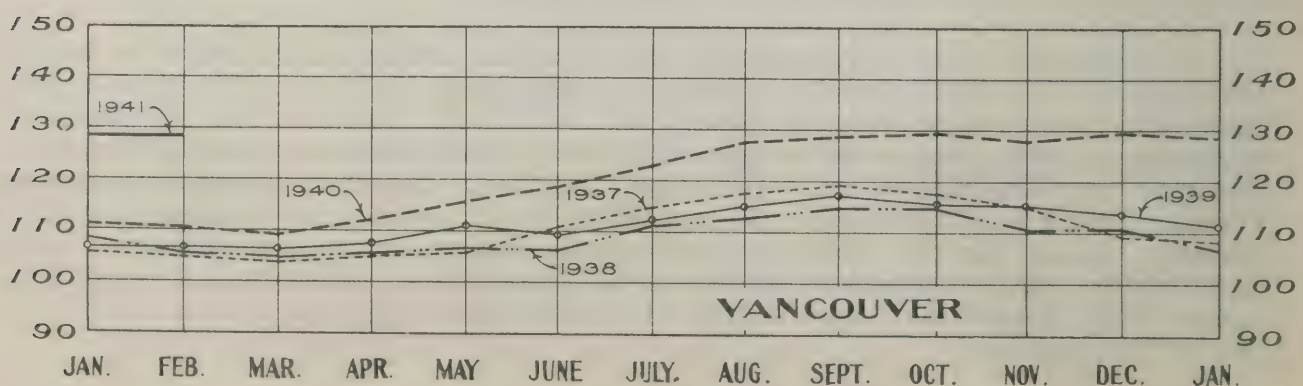
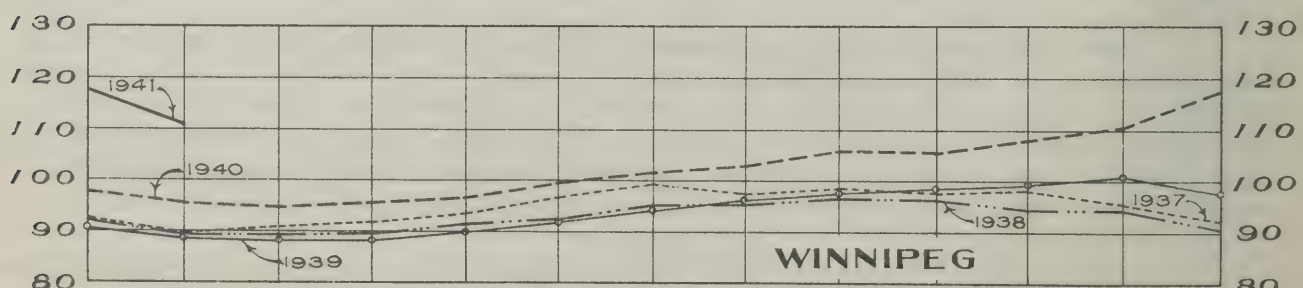
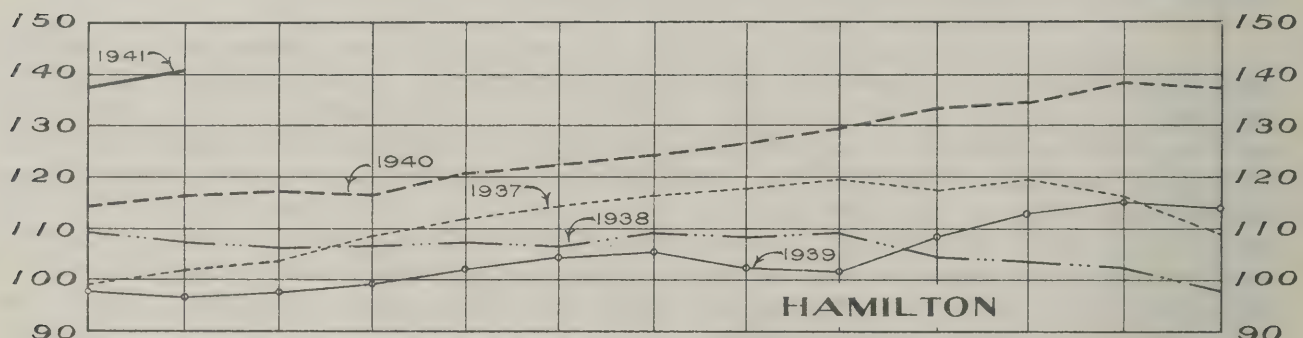
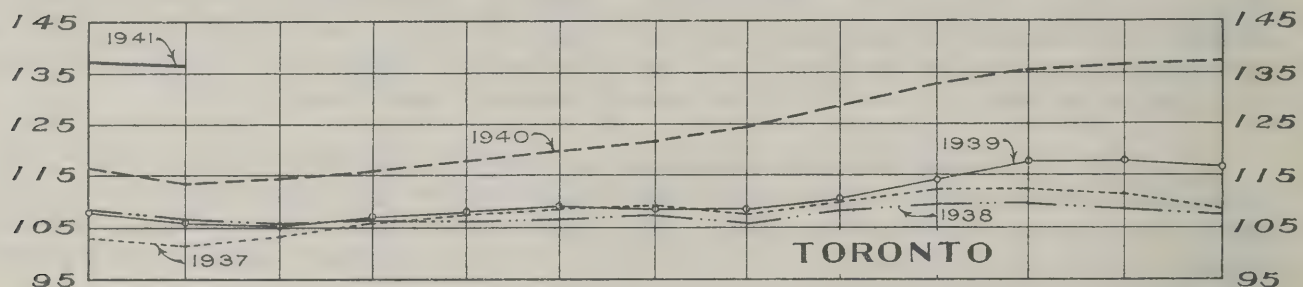
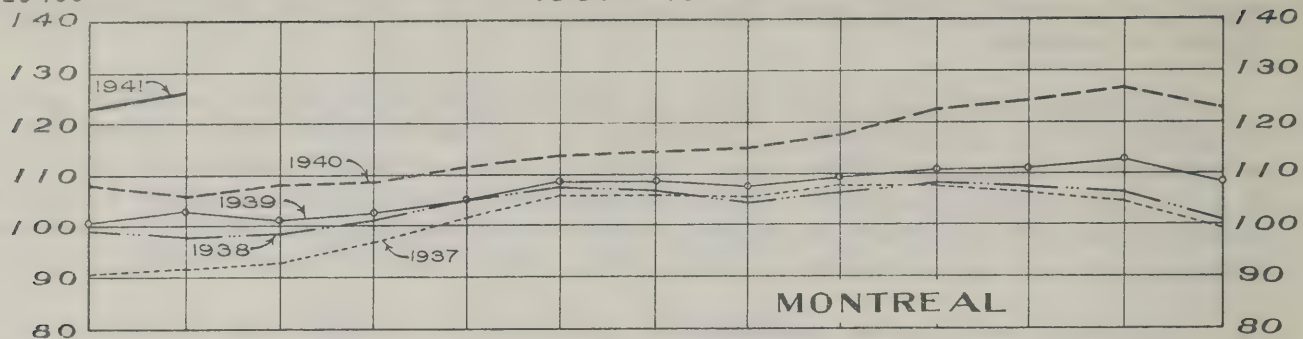
For Feb. 1, 1940, the 2,939 firms making returns had employed 331,926 men and women, or 13,416 fewer than in the preceding month.

Ontario.- There was important expansion in industrial activity in Ontario, particularly in manufacturing; within this division, the greatest increases were in iron and steel, which absorbed over 7,600 additional workers, and in chemical products, in which there was a gain of 3,000. Improvement was also recorded in tobacco, textile, rubber, pulp and paper, leather, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal manufacturing. On the other hand, food and beverage factories were slacker. Among the non-manufacturing groups, mining and services reported heightened activity, while there were losses in transportation, construction and retail trade, those in the last-named being especially large, following the abnormal activity over the holiday season.

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES

1926=100

1937-1941





Data were received from 5,375 establishments in Ontario, employing 573,711 persons at the date under review, as compared with 564,258 at the beginning of January. This advance of 9,453 workers, or 1.7 p.c., was seasonal, approximating the average gain from January to February in the experience of the years since 1920. The movement had, however, been downward at the beginning of February last year, when the 5,189 employers furnishing information had reported an aggregate payroll of 478,409; the index then stood at 120.2, as compared with 143.4 at the latest date. The latter figure indicates a higher level of industrial activity than in any other month of the record.

Prairie Provinces.-- Employment in this area has almost invariably declined at Feb. 1 in the twenty-one winters for which data are available. The tendency in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was unfavourable at the date under review, when the 1,780 firms co-operating in the Prairie Provinces reduced their forces by 5,233 persons, to 147,292. Manufacturing, on the whole, showed an advance, there being improvement in iron and steel, textile and lumber plants; logging was also more active. On the other hand, mining, transportation, construction and trade released employees, the losses in the last-named being most marked.

The general contraction in industrial activity at Feb. 1, 1941, rather exceeded the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, being also larger than that noted at midwinter of 1940. Standing at 112.2 at the date under review, the index was higher than at Feb. 1 in any other year since 1920, except 1929; the figure for February of last winter was 100.8. Statistics had then been tabulated from 1,701 establishments, whose working forces were reduced from 134,940 in the preceding month to 131,632 at Feb. 1.

British Columbia.-- There was a considerable increase in employment in British Columbia at the date under review. Retail trade, transportation and highway construction and maintenance reported reduced activity, but mining, logging, building and manufacturing were more active; the gains in the last-named took place mainly in lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories. The working forces of the 1,302 reporting employers aggregated 104,779, an increase of 1,737 employees, or 1.7 p.c., as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. The general advance in staffs exceeded the moderate gain that has been the average change from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1 in the period since 1920, while the latest index, at 118.0, was higher than in any other February for which statistics are on record.

For Feb. 1, 1940, 1,204 firms had furnished information showing that they employed 88,088 men and women, compared with 85,961 at Jan. 1; although that increase was larger than that at the date under review, the index was then eighteen points lower, standing at 100.0.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was upward in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor; in Quebec and Vancouver practically no general change was indicated, while firms in Toronto and Winnipeg showed losses in employment. Industrial activity in each of these centres was at a decidedly higher level than at the same date of last winter, or of any other year of the record.

Montreal.-- Manufactures showed pronounced recovery, on the whole, notably in the textile and iron and steel groups, while leather and many other factories were also busier. Construction afforded more employment. On the other hand, transportation



and trade reported reduced employment, the losses being seasonal. Data were received from 1,816 employers with 196,285 workers, or 5,069 more than at Jan. 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the experience of the nineteen years in which statistics for the larger cities have been segregated, but the latest increase was exceptionally large for the time of year. The index stood at 126.0, compared with 105.7 at the beginning of February in 1940, when contra-seasonal curtailment had been indicated; the 1,729 co-operating establishments had then employed 164,259 men and women.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 218 firms in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their personnel from 20,102 at Jan. 1, to 20,081 at Feb. 1, the index falling slightly from 144.3 at the former to 144.1 at the latter date. There was improvement in manufacturing; local transportation and construction were also rather busier, while trade and services were seasonally slack. The general index was many points higher than at the corresponding date of last year, when a larger decrease had been indicated in the 209 returns received; these had shown an aggregate staff of 14,893.

Toronto.- There were pronounced seasonal losses in retail trade in Toronto, and construction was quieter; on the other hand, increases were reported in transportation, services and manufacturing, those in the <sup>last</sup> named taking place mainly in iron and steel and other heavy industries, and in textile and printing and publishing works. On the whole, there was a decline of 778 in the employees of the 1,846 co-operating firms, who had 177,587 workers. This reduction was decidedly less-than-average for midwinter in other years of the record, being also smaller than that indicated at the beginning of February, 1940, when the index of employment was many points below the figure of 136.5 at the date under review. The 1,768 employers from whom statistics were received at Feb. 1 of a year ago, had a working force of 146,499.

Ottawa.- There was a seasonal contraction in retail trade in Ottawa, but manufacturing and construction and maintenance were brisker, the increases in the former being mainly in iron and steel and pulp and paper. Two hundred and forty-one establishments reported 18,132 workers, or 294 more than at Jan. 1. The index of employment, at 132.7, was decidedly higher than at the beginning of February, 1940, when a slight falling-off had been indicated by the 227 co-operating firms, who then had 14,775 employees.

Hamilton.- The situation in Hamilton showed improvement, bringing employment to the highest level yet reached in these surveys. The gain took place chiefly in manufacturing and more particularly, in iron and steel, while trading establishments released employees, following the active season over the holidays. Statistics were tabulated from 336 employers with a staff of 45,880 men and women, compared with 44,766 in the preceding month. The index, at 140.6, was many points above that of 116.6 at Feb. 1 of a year ago; an increase had also been reported by 332 firms then furnishing information, whose payrolls had included 38,024 persons.

Windsor.- Automobile and other iron and steel factories in Windsor were decidedly busier; trade and construction were rather quieter, while other industries showed little general change. The 197 reporting establishments employed 27,896 workers, as against 26,810 at Jan. 1. The volume of employment was greater than in any other month for which information is available. A force of 20,549 had been indicated by the 194 employers making returns for Feb. 1, 1940, when the index stood at 148.6, compared with 201.2 at the latest date.



Winnipeg.- As has almost invariably been the case at Feb. 1, employment in Winnipeg declined at the date under review, the loss taking place mainly in trade. Manufacturing, however, was more active, iron and steel, textile and other factories reporting improvement, of which that in the first-named was most pronounced. Returns were compiled from 546 concerns with a personnel of 48,217, compared with 51,451 in the preceding month. Industrial activity was greater than at Feb. 1 of last year, although smaller losses in personnel had then been recorded by the 532 co-operating establishments; these had employed 41,831 persons.

Vancouver.- The situation in Vancouver showed little general change. Manufacturing was brisker, the gains in employment in lumber, non-ferrous metals and iron and steel being largest; construction was also rather brisker, while transportation, communications and trade were not so active. The 577 firms furnishing statistics had a staff of 43,873, as against 43,858 at Jan. 1. The index, at 128.8, was many points higher than at the same date in 1940, when 523 employers had 36,955 men and women on their payrolls.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows for recent months the course of employment in certain centres, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

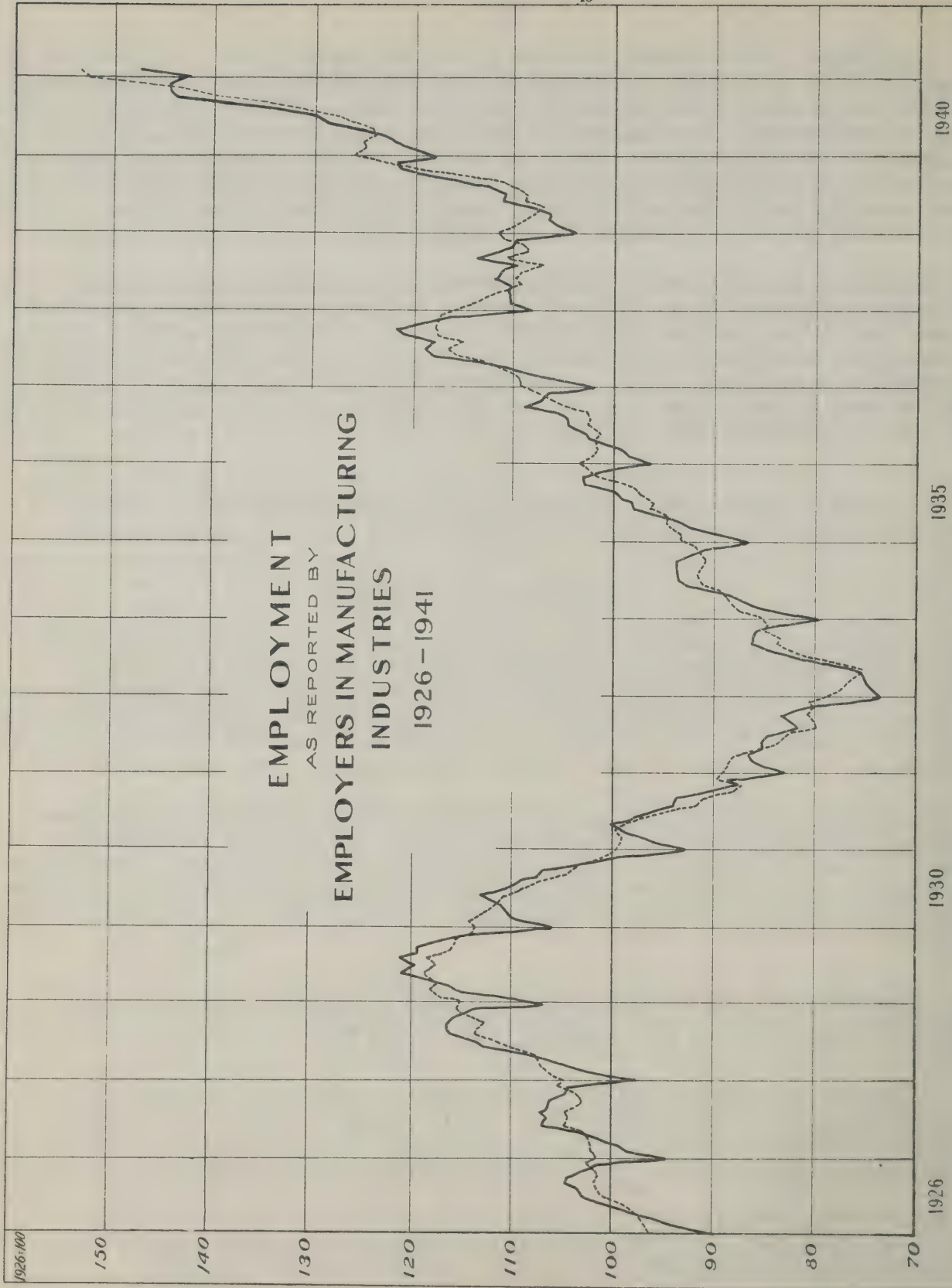
Manufacturing.- Seasonal improvement on an exceptionally large scale was noted in employment in factories at the beginning of February, when 6,830 co-operating manufacturers reported a staff of 759,030, compared with 733,826 at Jan. 1. This was an increase of 25,204 persons, which raised the crude index from 142.5 in the preceding month, to 147.4 at Feb. 1; it was then higher than in any other month of the record. The figure for the beginning of February a year ago was 120.5.

As already mentioned, the gain at the date under review follows year-end losses that were below normal. The number added to the payrolls considerably exceeded the number laid off at Jan. 1, a situation which is unique in the experience of the years since 1920; on the average, the increase in industrial activity at Feb. 1 has brought about the re-employment of some 49 p.c. of the number released at Jan. 1.

As a result of the greater-than-normal expansion, the seasonally-adjusted index advanced, rising from 152.0 at Jan. 1, 1941, to 153.0 at Feb. 1. These two figures are higher than in any other month for which data are available.

The most pronounced improvement over Jan. 1, 1941, took place in iron and steel plants, in which 13,861 additional employees were reported by the firms furnishing statistics; this gain of 6.5 p.c. raised the iron and steel index to the highest position yet reached. There were also substantial increases in textile and chemical factories, which reported additions of 3,294 and 3,186 persons, respectively. The leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and many other divisions of manufacturing also afforded decidedly more employment. On the other hand, food, beverage and petroleum plants showed curtailment.

The Feb. 1, 1941, crude index of employment in manufacturing, as already stated, stood at 147.4, compared with 142.5 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in recent years the figure has been as follows:- 1940, 120.5; 1939, 106.0; 1938, 110.3; 1937, 105.3; 1936, 98.5; 1935, 90.1; 1934, 84.2; 1933, 75.0;



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937.



1932, 85.9; 1931, 96.1; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 102.3 and 1927, 98.2; the 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these indexes.

The 6,466 manufacturers whose statistics were tabulated for Feb. 1 of last year had reported 618,409 employees, as compared with 606,733 at the opening of 1940. The recovery then indicated had therefore been on a much smaller scale than that at the latest date, when the index was over 22 p.c. higher than at the beginning of February, 1940.

Logging.- An important decline was recorded at Feb. 1 in logging; this approximated that noted at the same date in 1940. Over a period of years, however, there has been little change, on the average, between January and February. The 475 co-operating firms employed a staff of 78,808 men at Feb. 1, 1941, as compared with 81,870 at the beginning of January. Losses were indicated in Quebec, while the movement was favourable in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia; elsewhere the changes were rather slight. Bush work was brisker than at midwinter of 1940, or any other year of the record, except 1938.

Mining.- There was an increase in these industries at the beginning of February, due to heightened activity in the extraction of metallic ores; however, losses were reported in the coal and other non-metallic mineral divisions. The number employed in mining at Feb. 1 slightly exceeded that at the same date in any other year of the record, the index standing at 169.1, as compared with 168.4 at Feb. 1, 1940, the previous maximum. Statements for Feb. 1, 1941, were received from 416 operators with 79,305 employees, or 754 more than at the beginning of January of the present year. This gain was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of the period since 1920, but it was on a smaller scale than that indicated at Feb. 1 of last winter.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies included 23,944 persons, compared with 24,099 in the preceding month. The number employed in communications was larger than at the same date in 1940, when there had been a greater loss from January.

Transportation.- Reduced activity was indicated in street railway operation and cartage and storage, but shipping and longshore work and railway operation showed improvement. The 537 co-operating employers in the transportation group as a whole had 109,015 workers, as compared with 108,247 in the preceding month; the advance was contra-seasonal. The index stood at 89.4 at Feb. 1, 1941, the highest for midwinter in the decade; the figure for the beginning of February of last year was 83.3.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction afforded less employment, while that in railway construction and maintenance increased, chiefly as a result of track-clearing operations. On the whole, there was a decline of 614 in the number employed by the 1,380 contractors whose data were tabulated, and who had 100,401 persons on their Feb. 1 payrolls; this reduction was with one exception the smallest on record for February in nineteen years in which curtailment has been noted at midwinter. A much greater falling-off had been indicated at the same date in 1940, and employment in the construction group was then quieter, the index standing at 58.1, as compared with 82.5 at the latest date.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants seasonally declined, but there was a minor gain in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments; 606 employers in the services division reported 32,876 employees, or 186 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index, at 148.6, was much higher than at Feb. 1 of last year, when losses on a larger scale had been shown in these industries.

Trade.— Following the unusually great activity reported in trade at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked contraction in the number employed by retailers at Feb. 1, while wholesale houses showed a small falling-off. On the whole, 13,486 persons were let out from the forces of the 2,137 co-operating trading establishments, bringing them to 142,713 at the date under review. This decrease, of 8.6 p.c., approximated that reported at the beginning of February in 1940, but, like the gain from which it is a reaction, it rather exceeded the average loss at midwinter in the last twenty years. The index, at 147.0 at the latest date, was at its maximum for February in the years since 1920.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labor Gazette, the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges was 665,471 at Nov. 11, 1940, as compared with 695,864 at Oct. 14, and 1,282,277 at Nov. 13, 1939. Temporarily stopped workers numbered 171,210, compared with 178,472 in the preceding month; there was, however, an increase over the November, 1939, figure of 138,741. There were also 26,132 unemployed casual workers at Nov. 14, compared with 30,144 at Oct. 14, and 56,568 at Nov. 13, 1939.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These reports are based upon the latest official reports received.)

According to a statement issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington, employment in January, 1941, was at the highest level on record for January. The report shows that 36,343,000 workers were employed in the non-agricultural industries; this was over 1,100,000 above the figure for January, 1929, and 1,868,000 greater than in January, 1940.

The largest portion of the gain during the year was in the manufacturing industries, in which 780,000 more workers were employed than in January, 1940. Employment on construction projects also was considerably above last year's level, more than 600,000 additional workers being employed. The only major group showing decreased employment in this comparison was mining, in which the loss of 8,000 workers was due to reductions in coal-mining and crude petroleum.

As compared with December, 1940, there was a decline of 956,000 in January, most of which was in retail trade, in which employment was reduced by 650,000 in January following the seasonal increase due to Christmas business. Despite this decline, employment in retail establishments remained substantially above the level of a year ago.

Continued expansion in many lines of manufacturing activity, particularly in the industries producing materials for national defence, resulted in a less-than-seasonal decline in factory employment in January. The current decrease of 0.9 p.c., or 74,000 workers, was less than half the usual December to January decline of 2.1 p.c., or nearly 200,000 workers. Factory employment and payrolls last month stood above all preceding January levels on record.



The January, 1941, index of employment for all manufacturing industries combined was 115.2, (average 1923-25=100), a gain of 9.7 p.c., as compared with a year ago. The corresponding payroll index stood at 119.8 or 20 p.c. above the level of January, 1940.

There was a gain of 0.3 p.c. in employment in the durable goods group over the month interval, and a very large expansion (17.9 p.c.) over the year interval. The January, 1941, index was 118.0.

Non-durable goods employment fell 1.9 p.c. from December, 1940, to January, 1941, but showed a gain of 2.6 p.c. between January, 1940, and January, 1941. The index for January was 112.6.

New York.- A report issued by the New York Department of Labor shows that there was no general change in employment in manufacturing in January as compared with December; on the average in the last 26 years, there has been a decline of 1.7 p.c. in this comparison. As compared with January, 1940, there was an increase of fourteen p.c. in the number employed in factories. There were increases in the metals and machinery industries and in pulp and paper, while the trend in other industries was downward.

Massachusetts.- According to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, there was a less-than-seasonal decline of 0.7 p.c. in employment in manufacturing, in January, 1941, as compared with December, 1940, but as compared with January, 1940, there was an increase of 7.7 p.c. In the latter comparison, there was an increase of 16.7 p.c. in the amounts paid as earnings to the persons employed by the representative establishments furnishing returns.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	-	-	-	95.3	98.3	96.4	-	-	-	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	-	-	-	101.6	104.9	103.2	-	-	-	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	-	-	-	105.9	117.0	113.1	-	-	-	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	-	-	-	108.2	117.1	109.8	-	-	-	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	-	-	-	98.8	101.7	101.0	-	-	-	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	-	-	-	85.9	92.7	91.3	-	-	-	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	-	-	-	75.7	78.9	80.4	-	-	-	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	-	-	-	88.5	95.3	84.7	-	-	-	84.1
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	100.1	-	-	-	89.5	100.2	89.2	-	-	-	89.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	102.2	-	-	-	95.2	102.4	93.7	-	-	-	94.1
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	86.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	123.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	115.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1941.

100.0    7.6    .2    4.3    3.1    30.1    43.3    11.1    5.1    2.2    3.8    7.9

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Feb. 1, 1935	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Feb. 1, 1936	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Feb. 1, 1937	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1941.

14.8      1.5      13.4      1.4      3.5      2.1      3.6      3.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1941.

100.0	57.2	5.9	6.0	1.8	8.2	7.6	2.5	10.8
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Note:-The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1941	Jan.1 1941	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1938	Feb.1 1937	Feb.1 1936
MANUFACTURING	57.2	147.4	142.5	120.5	106.0	110.3	105.3	98.5
Animal products - edible	2.4	159.7	162.6	132.5	122.2	122.5	118.5	108.5
Fur and products	.2	112.2	112.9	102.4	77.9	76.1	79.4	81.3
Leather and products	1.9	122.5	116.3	125.8	107.1	103.9	108.6	104.5
Boots and shoes	1.2	119.3	110.4	125.0	110.5	108.4	111.2	108.1
Lumber and products	3.8	92.8	90.0	80.0	69.8	72.0	71.3	65.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	81.6	77.7	66.3	58.8	58.0	60.0	55.3
Furniture	.7	105.2	106.2	89.2	84.3	85.7	85.3	78.7
Other lumber products	.9	122.1	120.2	117.6	93.5	105.2	95.5	88.9
Musical instruments	.1	72.2	63.9	54.6	47.4	40.3	44.6	41.9
Plant products - edible	2.9	122.7	126.3	116.0	105.1	104.7	101.2	96.4
Pulp and paper products	5.5	117.5	116.7	111.4	103.7	107.0	102.5	96.2
Pulp and paper	2.4	107.5	107.2	98.5	87.0	97.5	92.7	83.9
Paper products	.9	149.2	144.9	138.9	130.5	129.2	123.0	112.8
Printing and publishing	2.2	119.6	119.2	118.6	115.7	111.8	108.5	106.8
Rubber products	1.2	121.6	116.9	108.6	102.1	100.0	97.5	94.0
Textile products	9.9	150.5	146.8	136.5	117.5	122.8	120.8	115.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	163.5	162.7	153.2	128.0	137.5	138.7	134.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	123.7	122.5	118.8	93.7	99.9	101.2	95.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	177.0	180.1	163.1	129.2	143.8	144.8	143.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	552.6	543.0	502.9	501.6	533.7	537.4	529.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	136.8	134.0	135.9	117.4	123.1	121.7	120.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	145.0	138.1	124.6	111.4	116.2	108.8	100.8
Other textile products	1.1	150.1	145.7	122.7	103.9	98.1	101.0	92.3
Tobacco	1.0	168.8	164.9	164.0	160.2	153.3	129.5	135.7
Beverages	.8	186.7	193.8	166.7	159.4	156.1	153.9	133.3
Chemicals and allied products	2.3	252.7	227.0	178.9	155.0	153.8	140.9	133.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	106.5	106.0	84.7	70.9	79.8	73.8	64.4
Electric light and power	1.3	141.9	142.5	132.2	125.3	117.5	112.2	110.7
Electrical apparatus	1.9	182.2	179.5	139.4	125.7	142.9	125.0	115.4
Iron and steel products	17.0	170.4	160.0	113.7	94.3	104.6	97.2	89.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	189.6	181.2	153.5	118.3	130.2	124.6	113.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	183.8	172.6	124.8	112.8	128.8	114.9	95.5
Agricultural implements	.6	90.6	88.4	68.4	62.9	76.9	62.2	65.5
Land vehicles	7.0	154.2	143.7	107.6	90.0	99.5	94.9	90.3
Automobiles and parts	2.5	224.1	208.3	155.4	150.0	160.2	157.1	138.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.0	304.7	273.2	57.5	53.1	76.0	58.2	59.0
Heating appliances	.4	148.5	143.3	123.4	106.4	98.8	106.3	95.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	204.3	196.9	132.2	99.4	120.6	93.1	83.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	190.4	175.6	118.1	102.1	117.7	104.8	92.7
Other iron and steel products	3.0	190.7	181.7	121.4	97.2	101.4	97.4	85.6
Non-ferrous metal products	2.6	228.1	219.5	165.2	151.3	154.8	143.4	123.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	172.9	174.7	158.4	147.3	149.7	139.3	130.3
Miscellaneous	.5	166.3	161.7	148.6	131.7	131.7	126.0	116.7
LOGGING	5.9	265.8	276.1	227.2	143.0	290.7	244.4	173.1
MINING	6.0	169.1	167.6	168.4	160.5	154.3	147.6	129.4
Coal	2.0	96.2	96.3	94.7	93.5	95.2	95.3	94.6
Metallic ores	3.4	349.6	340.5	354.5	333.3	307.7	283.9	228.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	124.0	131.3	123.7	116.8	114.8	111.2	93.9
COMMUNICATIONS	1.8	89.6	90.2	82.7	81.2	82.9	79.8	77.2
Telegraphs	.4	99.9	101.6	93.3	89.8	91.5	88.8	84.9
Telephones	1.4	86.8	87.1	79.8	78.8	80.6	77.5	75.2
TRANSPORTATION	8.2	89.4	88.7	83.3	79.4	79.6	80.7	78.2
Street railways and cartage	2.4	135.7	136.7	126.2	119.6	110.6	115.7	113.5
Steam railways	4.9	81.2	80.2	76.2	71.6	74.3	73.1	71.6
Shipping and stevedoring	.9	66.4	65.5	60.8	63.5	64.4	70.7	63.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.6	82.5	83.0	58.1	89.4	71.6	57.2	74.4
Building	3.5	108.3	108.9	48.4	44.2	49.1	33.8	53.6
Highway	2.3	77.6	84.4	72.0	172.9	106.7	83.4	109.0
Railway	1.8	59.4	53.7	55.0	57.2	61.5	56.5	63.4
SERVICES	2.5	148.6	149.5	131.8	129.5	128.4	119.1	116.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	141.8	143.5	127.8	125.2	124.5	110.4	112.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	160.5	159.9	138.7	136.8	134.3	131.3	120.3
TRADE	10.8	147.0	160.8	136.4	131.0	127.9	128.4	121.6
Retail	8.1	153.1	172.1	141.9	136.3	133.4	136.2	128.0
Wholesale	2.7	130.9	131.3	121.9	118.3	115.6	110.5	106.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	135.2	134.2	114.4	106.5	110.4	104.1	98.4

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1941	Jan.1 1941	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1938	Feb.1 1937	Feb.1 1936
<u>Maritime</u> - Manufacturing	35.3	131.3	128.5	115.6	90.4	101.2	100.4	95.6
<u>Provinces</u> - Lumber products	3.9	88.6	81.9	79.5	67.5	64.7	74.1	62.4
Pulp and paper	4.4	160.5	170.4	155.4	128.9	158.3	151.8	143.0
Textile products	4.0	109.8	110.6	103.7	75.6	89.4	85.7	86.6
Iron and steel	13.3	159.8	152.5	132.5	94.2	115.2	111.0	112.7
Other manufactures	9.7	124.9	123.4	110.4	93.1	93.5	93.6	83.9
Logging	8.7	372.5	355.6	364.5	216.4	346.5	343.8	215.9
Mining	16.8	112.0	111.1	111.9	109.4	113.6	109.1	104.6
Communications	2.0	94.4	94.7	91.3	86.5	89.7	83.9	82.0
Transportation	14.1	122.5	97.2	103.8	94.3	103.3	99.0	97.4
Construction	12.2	132.4	127.2	87.1	77.8	89.7	69.8	93.1
Services	1.8	207.9	208.5	173.6	167.6	166.1	155.0	147.0
Trade	9.1	150.8	164.5	132.3	123.3	127.5	127.2	112.0
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	135.2	130.0	118.4	100.5	112.3	107.5	102.2
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	61.8	149.6	145.0	123.0	107.0	111.4	104.8	98.8
Lumber products	2.6	94.7	89.3	86.4	71.3	80.7	71.4	66.1
Pulp and paper	6.8	113.8	113.2	105.1	99.5	99.6	95.4	88.4
Textile products	16.9	169.7	164.5	151.1	130.5	136.4	131.2	122.7
Iron and steel	13.4	160.4	148.8	101.8	80.1	94.3	84.7	80.1
Other manufactures	22.1	154.7	153.0	130.3	116.2	114.9	108.4	103.6
Logging	9.1	412.1	476.7	347.6	186.8	497.9	433.3	262.4
Mining	3.1	271.8	270.3	287.1	253.1	232.6	227.1	158.2
Communications	1.5	82.8	82.2	75.7	74.0	74.3	70.8	68.9
Transportation	6.7	79.2	82.4	72.1	68.9	68.9	69.9	69.5
Construction	7.6	75.7	76.9	45.7	136.0	66.3	53.6	48.2
Services	2.2	128.8	131.8	114.6	113.3	115.4	105.4	98.2
Trade	8.0	156.2	160.5	144.7	141.1	135.7	136.6	128.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	139.4	139.6	116.0	113.0	114.5	106.7	95.2
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	66.1	151.8	145.8	122.9	108.9	113.6	108.4	100.6
Lumber products	2.9	76.2	76.2	65.1	59.8	63.8	63.3	60.4
Pulp and paper	5.5	116.4	114.5	112.7	106.4	108.4	102.6	97.5
Textile products	9.4	133.3	130.7	124.2	107.5	113.3	113.3	110.6
Iron and steel	23.5	190.7	180.2	125.4	105.0	115.3	106.6	95.4
Other manufactures	24.8	158.7	151.9	137.7	125.4	126.4	120.2	111.6
Logging	3.7	227.0	226.3	199.1	138.1	271.9	217.1	172.2
Mining	5.0	291.7	284.0	286.6	262.6	245.2	232.1	195.7
Communications	1.6	85.8	86.5	77.4	76.1	80.1	77.0	73.8
Transportation	5.4	82.2	82.9	76.7	74.4	74.8	74.0	72.2
Construction	5.7	87.9	88.6	65.7	73.5	87.3	61.9	81.9
Services	2.4	175.5	173.5	155.5	153.4	153.5	142.5	143.0
Trade	10.1	154.6	170.0	141.9	137.3	134.4	134.6	125.7
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	143.4	141.1	120.2	109.2	116.2	108.4	102.4
<u>Prairie</u> - Manufacturing	32.5	126.2	123.4	109.8	100.6	100.9	100.2	94.5
<u>Provinces</u> - Lumber products	2.5	127.7	114.3	99.7	90.1	94.8	83.4	74.7
Pulp and paper	2.6	99.5	100.4	103.0	102.5	99.1	97.4	90.1
Textile products	2.8	179.6	174.2	150.5	130.7	115.2	124.7	110.1
Iron and steel	10.6	98.5	92.7	84.8	78.1	80.2	78.9	78.3
Other manufactures	14.0	158.5	161.0	137.9	125.0	126.4	127.4	117.7
Logging	3.9	330.4	315.2	202.2	162.3	199.9	159.4	135.3
Mining	8.1	134.8	137.3	131.8	131.9	121.2	122.2	123.0
Communications	2.5	96.4	96.2	87.8	86.9	86.8	85.1	84.4
Transportation	18.2	98.3	100.7	94.3	87.6	85.4	87.8	85.9
Construction	10.8	66.9	68.7	54.0	50.6	47.0	46.2	73.0
Services	3.3	129.0	129.9	115.5	113.5	104.5	99.6	95.7
Trade	20.7	126.6	148.6	121.0	113.9	111.0	112.3	112.0
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	112.2	116.2	100.8	93.9	91.7	91.4	93.7
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	46.7	140.4	138.6	106.2	98.1	99.1	95.7	87.7
Lumber products	14.5	111.7	110.2	94.9	81.5	78.7	81.0	74.3
Pulp and paper	5.7	133.3	129.0	117.7	94.9	115.9	117.6	107.0
Textile products	1.4	163.0	157.3	129.7	127.9	124.6	127.3	114.8
Iron and steel	7.7	201.3	180.9	81.7	87.3	86.2	79.1	68.4
Other manufactures	17.4	153.6	158.8	121.1	119.0	117.9	107.9	99.8
Logging	6.2	89.2	63.0	80.0	70.3	71.2	43.4	65.8
Mining	9.0	110.5	108.3	107.9	112.2	109.4	98.0	85.6
Communications	2.9	109.2	113.4	107.6	107.3	105.3	103.0	97.4
Transportation	10.1	83.2	89.3	90.0	91.7	88.4	98.5	84.3
Construction	8.7	80.7	80.5	61.2	68.1	75.3	66.5	128.5
Services	3.7	131.7	135.0	118.2	112.9	108.4	100.0	102.8
Trade	12.7	146.0	153.5	138.8	133.5	131.4	129.5	121.2
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	118.0	116.0	100.0	96.2	96.4	91.3	94.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.



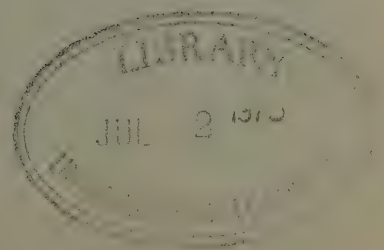
TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1941	Jan.1 1941	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1938	Feb.1 1937	Feb.1 1936
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	69.5	142.3	136.7	116.2	100.6	104.4	97.7	92.8
Plant products - edible	3.8	131.8	136.1	124.0	115.1	110.1	100.5	98.9
Pulp and paper chiefly printing	4.0	116.6	116.4	115.7	113.4	106.5	103.7	103.2
Textiles	15.4	146.1	138.1	129.8	113.2	114.4	108.1	98.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	137.6	137.9	122.5	109.1	110.9	109.0	122.6
Iron and steel	20.4	156.4	144.5	101.8	78.3	90.6	82.0	77.8
Other manufactures	21.4	136.6	133.7	116.3	103.2	106.4	99.6	91.8
Communications	2.1	69.8	68.3	65.2	63.5	64.3	62.9	61.4
Transportation	6.5	84.3	89.3	76.1	78.6	71.0	74.7	76.7
Construction	5.0	60.7	55.9	44.8	113.7	59.5	45.9	40.9
Trade	13.5	152.6	154.6	140.2	135.1	128.3	128.6	123.5
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	126.0	122.8	105.7	102.6	97.5	91.8	87.6
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	65.4	158.2	154.2	115.3	101.4	104.0	97.9	92.4
Leather products	12.2	97.7	89.2	102.2	97.4	97.6	102.2	95.9
Other manufactures	53.2	184.4	182.3	121.3	103.1	106.8	96.0	90.8
Transportation	6.2	85.8	86.8	88.5	93.6	81.2	81.7	101.1
Construction	9.4	160.3	157.3	55.7	275.7	82.2	58.4	89.6
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	144.1	144.3	107.1	117.0	97.9	91.7	92.0
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	67.1	144.2	140.7	115.4	105.1	105.6	100.9	94.7
Plant products - edible	4.9	129.1	129.3	122.6	110.9	112.9	108.8	106.3
Printing and publishing	7.8	139.1	135.3	134.3	129.3	127.7	123.0	117.1
Textiles	10.1	110.9	108.5	100.4	88.9	92.2	91.1	85.7
Iron and steel	16.9	195.4	185.4	111.4	96.0	100.0	90.2	79.9
Other manufactures	27.4	141.5	139.6	117.3	108.7	106.6	102.3	97.2
Communications	2.2	73.1	72.9	66.4	66.6	67.5	65.4	64.5
Transportation	4.8	104.3	102.5	95.0	92.0	94.8	92.7	88.6
Construction	2.4	69.6	74.8	52.6	47.3	59.4	47.8	49.8
Trade	19.3	143.7	159.1	132.6	127.2	124.9	124.6	119.2
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	136.5	137.1	113.9	105.7	106.1	101.9	96.4
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	50.1	132.7	130.7	102.2	92.2	94.5	90.1	87.9
Lumber products	3.7	56.3	55.8	49.7	45.3	45.2	35.6	39.6
Pulp and paper	15.0	112.9	106.0	102.2	95.8	96.1	90.3	90.1
Other manufactures	31.4	174.9	176.1	121.9	106.2	111.0	109.5	103.7
Construction	11.5	137.5	102.0	107.8	107.3	97.5	89.2	133.3
Trade	21.0	157.8	171.8	145.6	137.1	131.7	128.9	124.7
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	132.7	130.5	109.2	103.1	101.4	98.8	99.5
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	84.2	145.4	139.8	120.1	97.4	110.1	102.0	96.4
Textiles	15.0	107.7	107.5	100.3	85.2	88.8	91.8	86.9
Electrical apparatus	10.3	146.8	142.0	122.0	98.2	125.5	110.5	100.7
Iron and steel	38.8	173.7	165.8	130.1	95.7	115.0	98.6	93.8
Other manufactures	20.1	137.5	130.8	123.0	110.9	115.9	112.6	107.1
Construction	3.3	94.4	94.8	50.1	45.3	39.1	49.3	50.7
Trade	8.3	142.2	154.9	131.4	124.8	130.6	125.1	120.2
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	140.6	137.1	116.6	96.9	107.9	101.7	96.8
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	89.3	229.5	218.3	165.4	155.7	169.7	160.0	129.5
Iron and steel	73.9	246.9	231.6	166.5	154.1	176.3	165.6	130.9
Other manufactures	15.4	171.5	173.8	161.5	161.2	145.1	139.2	124.6
Construction	1.6	46.6	57.1	38.8	33.0	47.8	30.0	28.2
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	201.2	193.6	148.6	140.5	154.3	145.2	120.0
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	49.4	118.3	114.8	104.0	94.8	96.2	96.9	93.0
Animal products - edible	6.1	161.5	167.5	130.9	118.8	130.5	130.7	123.4
Printing and publishing	4.9	104.4	103.2	109.9	107.7	103.5	102.6	94.5
Textiles	7.0	184.6	177.0	155.6	135.2	127.9	130.5	115.2
Iron and steel	18.6	97.9	90.8	79.9	72.6	77.2	77.7	78.1
Other manufactures	12.8	122.1	122.2	116.8	107.1	104.7	105.9	101.1
Transportation	8.7	82.3	82.7	77.7	76.5	76.7	78.3	71.8
Construction	6.5	112.1	96.8	24.9	29.4	23.4	21.5	64.8
Trade	27.9	107.0	142.2	104.7	95.7	95.9	96.5	102.3
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	110.1	117.5	95.8	89.1	89.3	89.4	91.2
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	46.8	159.1	154.2	118.8	112.6	110.2	106.5	98.2
Lumber products	11.3	118.9	117.3	95.1	80.3	77.7	80.2	73.6
Other manufactures	35.5	178.5	171.9	129.9	127.3	125.0	118.4	109.3
Communications	5.9	108.6	113.6	106.8	106.0	105.5	104.6	97.3
Transportation	12.4	92.0	93.2	96.8	105.3	98.2	118.0	98.0
Construction	5.3	60.6	57.3	41.6	41.1	52.2	35.1	54.1
Services	6.4	133.0	134.6	122.4	117.2	111.8	102.9	99.9
Trade	23.2	148.3	155.9	143.7	135.0	134.8	133.7	125.5
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	128.8	128.8	110.3	106.7	105.3	104.7	97.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.











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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE**  
**MARCH**  
**EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**  
**1941**

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

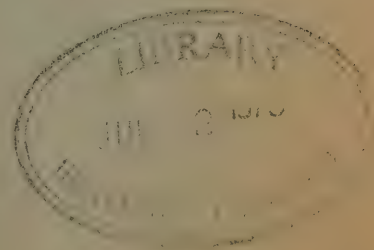
Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



OTTAWA  
April 2, 1941

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)  
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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General Summary.

Chiefly as a result of further important expansion in manufacturing, the trend of employment at March 1 was again favourable. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,470 employers whose staffs increased from 1,326,388 at the beginning of February to 1,328,207 at March 1. This gain of 1,819 persons, though not large, was interesting because employment at that date in other years of the record has frequently been downward.

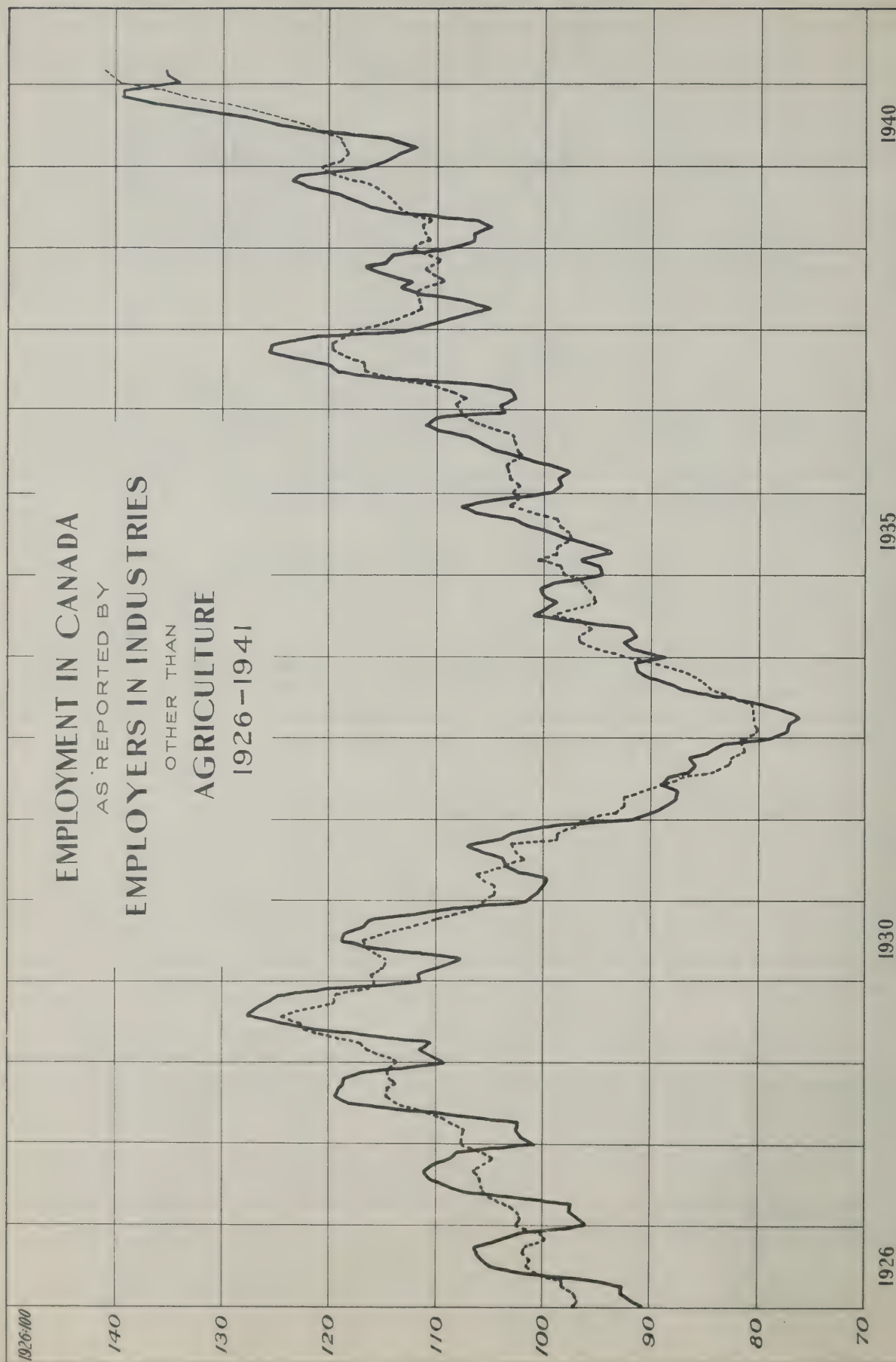
The crude index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose slightly from 135.2 at February 1 to 135.3 at the beginning of March. Since the improvement was contra-seasonal, the seasonally-corrected index also increased, and by a rather larger fraction, rising from 140.5 at the former, to 141.0 at the latter date. In the last twelve months, seasonally-adjusted indexes have shown uninterrupted gains, resulting since August 1, 1940, in the establishment of successive new all time highs. The unadjusted index for March 1, 1941, was exceeded only by those recorded in the final quarter of last year.

As already stated, the increase in the general index was mainly due to a marked gain in manufacturing. This was seasonal in character, but was decidedly larger than in almost any other March of the record. Activity in this division reached a new high; some 17,600 persons were added to the reported staffs, bringing them to 776,708 at March 1. The greatest expansion was in iron and steel, in which nearly 11,400 additional workers were employed. The index in these industries was the highest on record. The textile, chemical, lumber, leather, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants also indicated important improvement, and there were smaller gains in other branches.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, trade, building and logging showed seasonal curtailment, the losses in the last-named being extensive. On the other hand, transportation, services and railway and highway construction and maintenance afforded increased employment. The activity on the railroads and highways was mainly due to snow clearing work.

For March 1, 1940, statistics had been received from 11,899 employers with a combined working force of 1,109,443 persons; the index was then lower by nearly 22 points than that of 135.3 at the latest date.

The unadjusted index numbers of employment at March 1 in the years since 1927 are as follows: 1941, 135.3; 1940, 113.5; 1939, 106.5; 1938, 107.8; 1937, 102.8; 1936, 98.9; 1935, 96.4; 1934, 92.7; 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4 and 1928, 102.6. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industrial divisions appears following the text dealing with employment in the provinces and the leading cities.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Statistics of employment are now being collected from banks, investment dealers and insurance companies. At the beginning of March, 891 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 58,508 persons, compared with 58,418 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the March 1 survey of employment to 1,386,715 in 13,361 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 135.3 in the industries above enumerated, to 134.2; when the employees of the cooperating financial institutions were added to the general figures for February 1, the index was lowered from 135.2 to 134.0. The comparable figure for March 1, 1940, was 113.5, the general index having then been unchanged by the addition of the figures for the finance group.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend at the beginning of March was upward in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Ontario, while activity declined moderately in New Brunswick, Quebec and the four Western Provinces, the losses being mainly of a seasonal character. Firms in Quebec reported the most pronounced curtailment, as a result of large, seasonal reductions in the personnel of logging camps. Employment generally in all five economic areas was in greater volume than at March 1 of 1940, or any other year of the record.

Maritime Provinces - The Maritime Provinces as a whole showed little change in industrial activity, the 885 cooperating employers reporting 100,627 employees, as compared with 100,691 at February 1. There was considerable curtailment in New Brunswick, as seasonal operations drew to a close in many logging camps. In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, however, marked improvement of a general character was recorded. In the Maritimes as a unit, manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction, on the whole, afforded more employment, while the situation in other industries, except logging, did not greatly alter.

A larger reduction had been indicated at March 1, 1940, when reports had been tabulated from 826 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 86,025 persons, compared with 87,776 in the preceding month. The index was then 116.0, or many points below that of 135.1 at the date under review; the latter was the highest for March in the years for which statistics are available.

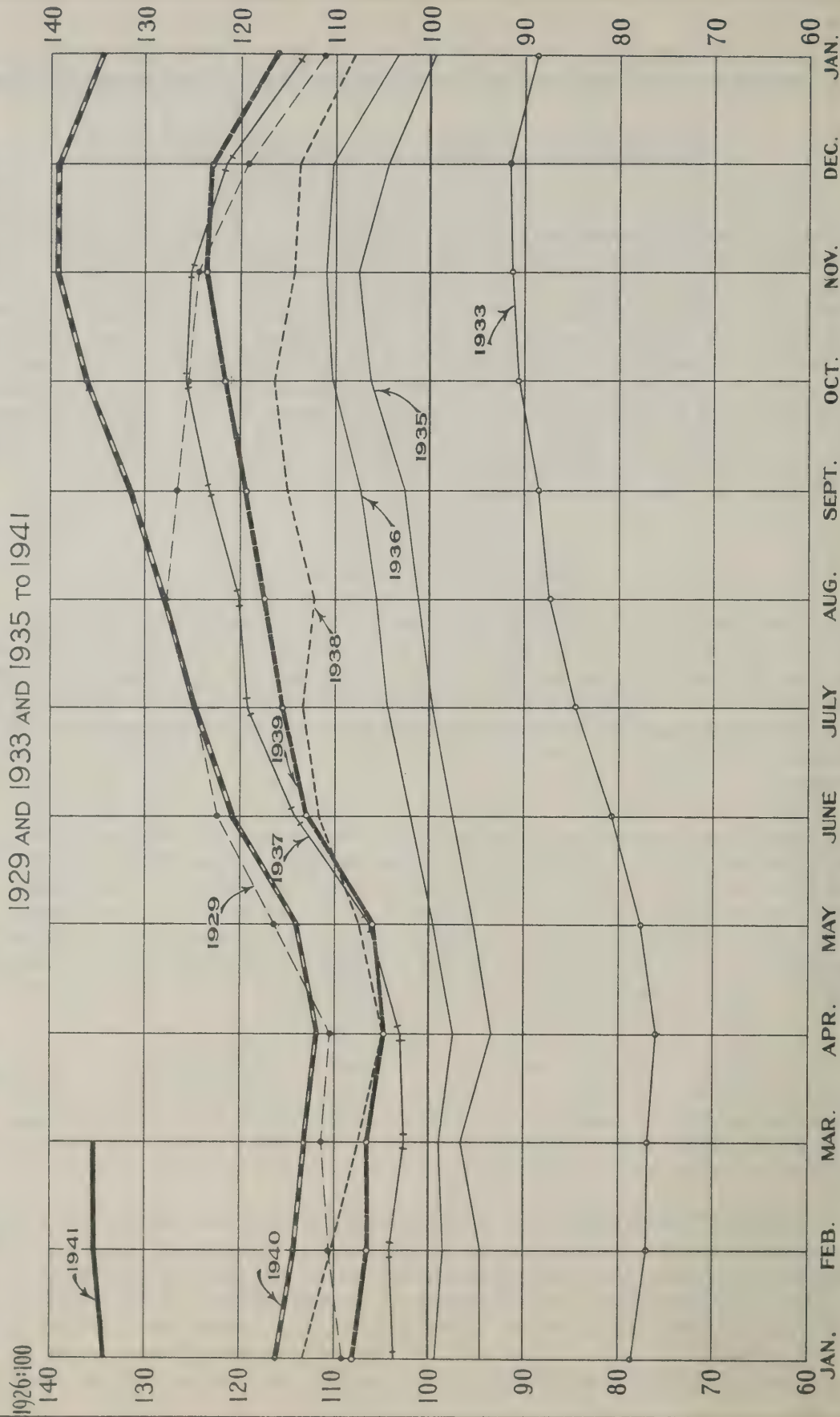
Quebec - Employment in Quebec showed a decrease which was slightly smaller than that recorded at the beginning of March, 1940, although it rather exceeded the decline which has been the average change between February 1 and March 1 in the last twenty years. There was marked improvement in manufacturing at the date under review, notably in textile, iron and steel, chemical, lumber and leather plants; on the other hand, retail trade and construction and maintenance showed some curtailment, and there were considerable reductions in logging as the active season drew to a close.

Statements were tabulated from 3,123 establishments, whose employees numbers 394,914, as against 399,645 at the beginning of February. The index, at

Chart 2

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1941



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



137.7, was decidedly higher than at March 1 in any other year of the record. Information for the beginning of March last winter had been furnished by 2,967 employers, with 327,022 persons on their staffs, compared with 331,993 in the preceding month. The index had then stood at 114.3.

Ontario - The trend continued upward in Ontario, where the 5,386 cooperating firms added 8,863 workers to their forces, bringing them to 582,611 at March 1. This advance is in accordance with the favourable movement which frequently, though not invariably, has characterized employment at the beginning of March in the years since 1920. The index, at 145.7 at the date under review, was many points higher than at March 1, 1940, when it stood at 120.0; 5,197 returns had then been tabulated, showing a personnel of 478,003 men and women.

There was substantial improvement in employment in factories at the date under review, the co-operating manufacturers having taken on an additional 9,800 workers since February 1. The increase was mainly in iron and steel plants, but leather, rubber, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing works were also decidedly busier. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging and retail trade showed declines, while an upward movement was noted in transportation, construction and services.

Prairie Provinces - Employment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was quieter; the loss was seasonal, there having been a recession in these provinces as a unit at March 1 in sixteen of the twenty preceding years for which statistics are available. The latest index, at 111.3, was higher than that of 98.5 at March 1, 1941, when a decrease from the preceding month had also been shown. Data were tabulated from 1,775 establishments with 146,294 employees at the date under review, compared with 147,525 in their last report. The index stood at 111.3; this was considerably above the March 1, 1940, figure of 98.5. It was also higher than in any other March of the record, except that in 1929.

The manufacturing industries reported a moderate increase from the preceding month; declines in the food divisions were more than offset by gains in lumber, textile and iron and steel factories. Logging also recorded moderate improvement, while construction and maintenance, services, trade and mining released employees.

The 1,701 firms making returns for March 1 of last year had reported 128,711 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 131,630 at the first of February, 1940.

British Columbia - The production of lumber and metal goods afforded more employment, while there was a seasonal reduction in the animal food group. Logging showed improvement, but the tendency in most other non-manufacturing groups was moderately downward, the largest losses being in construction. The working forces of the 1,299 cooperating employers aggregated 103,761 persons at the beginning of March, as compared with 104,779 in the preceding month. The decrease was contra-seasonal, according to the experience at March 1 in the period since 1920.

An advance had been noted at the same date last winter, when the 1,208 establishments furnishing statistics had employed 89,682 workers. The index, at 101.8, was then many points below the latest figure of 116.8; to date, this is the maximum for March.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in six of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver showing improvement, while curtailment was reported in Ottawa and Winnipeg. Industrial activity in each of these cities was at a **much higher level** than at March 1 of 1940, or any other year of the record.

Montreal - The movement continued upward in Montreal where there were gains in manufacturing, chiefly in textiles and iron and steel; on the other hand, construction and maintenance were rather quieter. Statements were tabulated from 1,820 firms employing 200,906 workers, as compared with 196,285 in the preceding month. For March 1 of last year, 1,756 employers had reported 168,360 men and women on their staffs; the index then had been lower, standing at 108.1, as compared with 129.0 at the latest date.

Quebec - Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the chemical and iron and steel groups, while transportation, construction and trade were not so busy in Quebec City. The working forces of the 218 co-operating establishments totalled 20,309 persons, compared with 20,081 at February 1, 1941. The index was much higher than at the same date in 1940, when a similar advance had been indicated by the 210 firms furnishing data, whose employees had numbered 15,081.

Toronto - Activity increased substantially in manufacturing in Toronto, the largest gains being in iron and steel; food, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactures were also busier, as was transportation. Trade, however, showed a small falling-off. Returns were received from 1,848 employers, with 181,452 men and women on their payrolls at the beginning of March, as compared with 177,760 at February 1. The index, standing at 139.3, was over 24 points higher than at March 1, 1940, when a gain had also been reported by the 1,779 establishments making returns, whose staffs aggregated 147,506.

Ottawa - Employment in Ottawa showed a slackening. Manufacturing and transportation were busier; construction and trade released some employees, while there was little general change in other industries. The 241 cooperating firms reported a total payroll of 17,958 persons at the date under review, as compared with 18,134 at February 1. The index, at 131.4, was much higher than at the beginning of March, 1940, although smaller losses had then been indicated by the 228 employers whose data were tabulated, and who employed 14,771 men and women.

Hamilton - Further expansion was noted in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing. The greatest gains were in the iron and steel and electrical apparatus industries. Trade was also rather busier, but construction was not so active. An aggregate staff of 46,266 was indicated by the 336 concerns furnishing statistics, who employed 45,880 in their last report. A gain had also been recorded at the beginning of March of last year, but the level of employment then was decidedly lower, the index standing at 117.1, as compared with 141.7 at the latest date. For March 1, 1940, 334 employers had made returns, showing 38,163 persons on their paylists.

Windsor - The trend was again upward in Windsor, there being a large advance in iron and steel, while other divisions showed little general change. Data were received from 197 establishments, with 29,322 workers, or 1,426 more than at February 1. Employment was at the maximum for the period during which statistics have been segregated for Windsor. The 196 firms whose reports were received for March 1, 1940, had a staff of 20,633; a minor gain from the preceding month had then been recorded.



Winnipeg - Slightly lowered activity was indicated in Winnipeg, where 548 concerns reported 48,181 persons in their employ, as against 48,267 at the beginning of February. There was a falling-off in communications, construction, services and trade, while manufacturing showed improvement, mainly in food, textiles and iron and steel plants. Employment was in larger volume than at March 1 of last year, when the 529 cooperating employers had reduced their personnel by 614 men and women, to 41,217. The latest index, at 109.9, was higher than in any other March for which data are available.

Vancouver - Manufacturing recorded some improvement in Vancouver, but transportation and construction afforded less employment. On the whole, there was an increase of 125 persons in the payrolls of the 578 establishments furnishing information, whose employees numbered 43,998. A contraction had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when the 527 cooperating firms had reported 36,518 workers; the index was then over twenty points lower than that of 129.2 at the latest date.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing - The trend in this group was again favourable, resulting in the greatest volume of employment in manufacturing in the period of more than twenty years for which statistics are available. Statements for March 1, 1941, were furnished by 6,846 manufacturers having 776,708 employees, compared with 759,117 at the beginning of February. This increase of 17,591 persons, or 2.3 p.c., was decidedly larger than usual for the time of year, substantially exceeding that reported at March 1 of last winter.

The crude index in manufacturing rose from its previous maximum of 147.4 at February 1, 1941, to 150.8 at the date under review, when it was 23 p.c. higher than at March 1, 1940. Since the latest advance exceeded the average increase at March 1 in the experience of other years, the index, after correction for seasonal influence, also continued to gain, standing at 154.0 as compared with 153.0 at February 1, 1941.

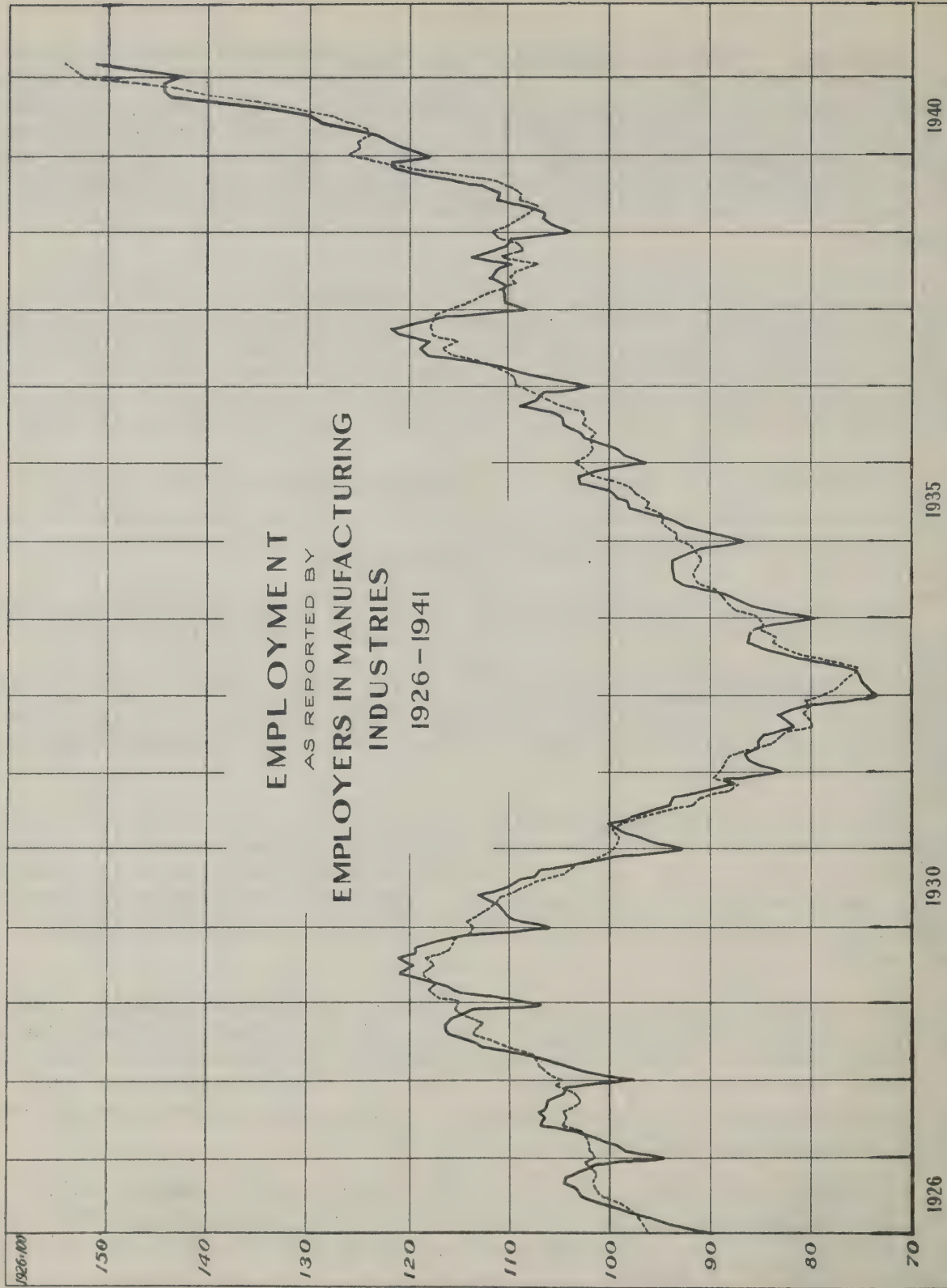
The greatest expansion at March 1, 1941, took place in iron and steel plants, which reported the absorption of some 11,400 additional employees; the increase, though seasonal, largely exceeded the average at that date in earlier years of the record. Practically all branches of iron and steel shared in the upward movement, which was particularly pronounced in plants producing vehicles for land, sea and air use, and in those turning out fire arms.

Important improvement was also noted in the leather, lumber, textile, chemical, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, rubber and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. On the other hand, animal food and tobacco factories released a considerable number of employees.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers of employment at March 1 in the years since 1926, based on the 1926 average as 100: 1941, 150.8; 1940, 122.6; 1939, 107.0; 1938, 110.5; 1937, 107.6; 1936, 99.5; 1935, 92.7; 1934, 86.5; 1933, 75.8; 1932, 87.0; 1931, 97.6; 1930, 110.9; 1929, 115.7; 1928, 104.7 and 1927, 99.8.

A review of the data for March 1, 1940, shows that returns had then been received from 6,518 manufacturers, whose staffs had aggregated 629,589, compared

Chart 3



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937.



with 618,445 in the preceding month. This was an increase of 1.8 p.c.

Logging - As is customary in the late winter, there were marked contractions in employment in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were nearing completion; 480 firms had 62,258 persons in their employ, or 16,550 fewer than in their last report. The decline was larger than that recorded at March 1, 1940, and also exceeded the average loss at that date in the years since 1920. The index, at 210.0, was many points above the March 1, 1940, figure of 179.1; it was also higher than in March of other years since 1920 except 1938.

Mining - Statements were compiled from 413 operators with a personnel of 79,081, as against 79,305 at February 1. Coal and metallic ore mines released workers, while quarrying and the extraction of other non-metallic minerals showed slight improvement. A small decrease, on the whole, had been registered in this group at the same date in 1940, but employment was then in practically the same volume, the index, at 167.1, being only slightly below that of 168.7 at March 1, 1941.

Communications - Little general change was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of March of last year. Returns were received from 86 companies and branches having 23,964 employees at the date under review, compared with 23,944 in the preceding month.

Transportation - Employment in transportation showed an upward movement at the beginning of March; this was contrary to the general trend in the experience of the earlier years of the record. Improvement was noted at the date under review in steam railway operation and in shipping and stevedoring, while there was a small loss in local transportation and storage. The labour forces of the 539 cooperating branches and employers were enlarged from 109,293 men and women at February 1, to 110,607 at March 1, 1941, when the index, at 90.5, was higher than at the same date of 1940. Curtailment had then been noted in the transportation group.

Construction and Maintenance - This industry was slightly more active on the whole, 100,904 persons being employed at March 1 by the 1,359 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, whose February 1 employees had aggregated 100,321. Highway and railway construction and maintenance afforded more employment, largely due to snow clearing operations, while building work was slacker. The construction index, standing at 83.0 at the latest date, was many points higher than at the beginning of March in 1940, when a decrease had been indicated by the cooperating employers.

Services - A moderate gain was noted in the service group, in which 608 establishments reported a combined staff of 33,232, compared with 32,876 in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning shops were brisker. Improvement had also been recorded at March 1, 1940, but the index was then much lower.

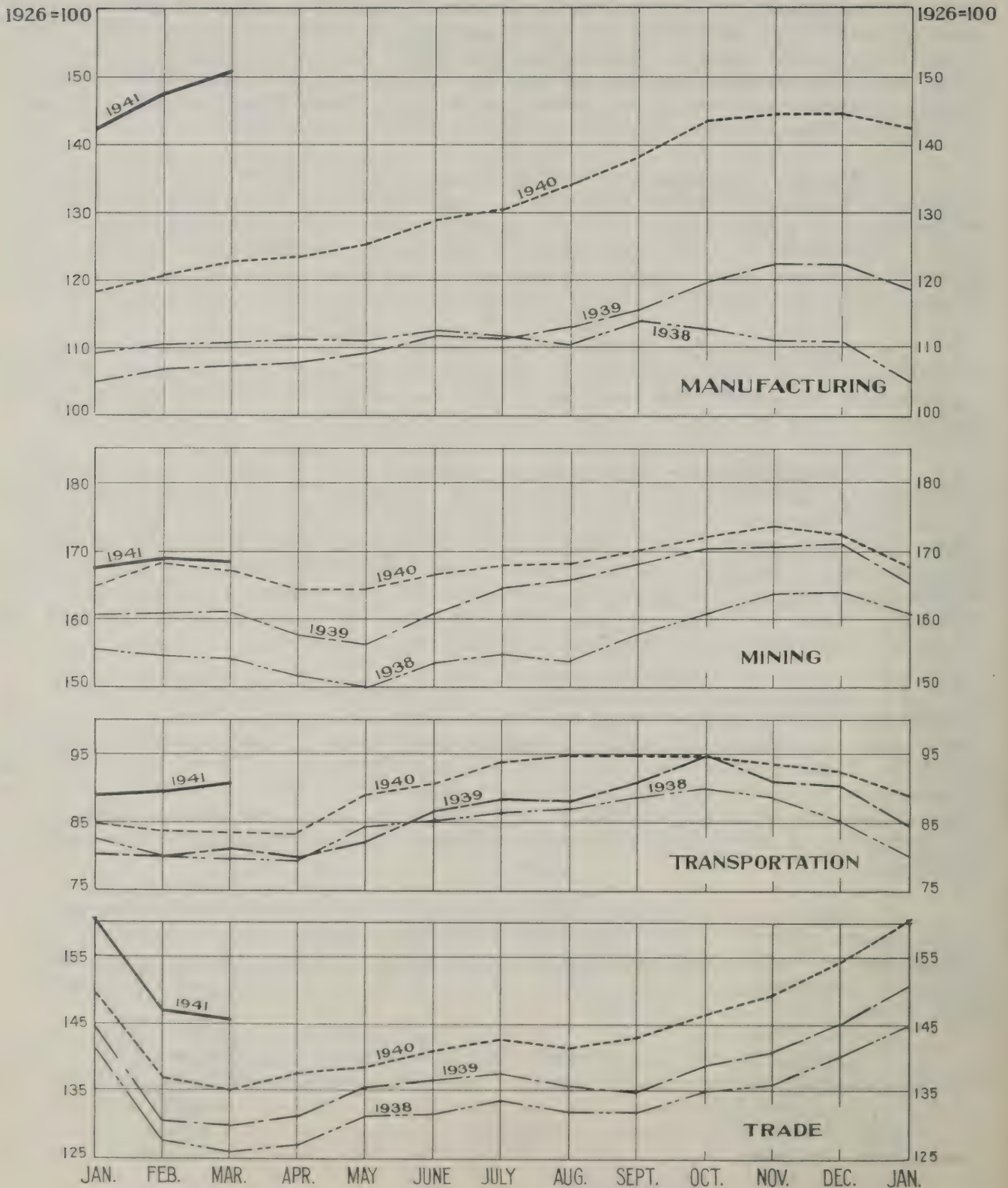
Trade - Retail trade showed reduced activity, and there was also a falling off in wholesale houses. On the whole, there was a decrease of 1,271 in the personnel of the 2,139 firms furnishing data, who had 141,453 workers, compared with 142,724 at February 1. A rather larger contraction had been noted at the same date of last year, when the index stood at 134.9, as compared with 145.7 at the latest date; this is the highest March figure on record.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment since 1937 in several of the leading industrial groups, the curves being plotted from the figures given in Table 3.

Chart 4

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938-1941





### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, the number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at December 9 was 265,011, a reduction of 43,120 as compared with November 11. Those registered as on short time, or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment, numbered 84,850, a decrease of 11,727 as compared with November 11. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 20,435, a reduction of 3,113 as compared with the preceding month.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at December 9 were 276,889 wholly unemployed, 56,398 temporarily stopped, and 1,096 unemployed casual workers. As compared with November 11, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 18,221, those temporarily stopped a decrease of 9,739, and unemployed casual workers an increase of 69. At December 16, there were 35,508 women registered as applicants for work in districts to which they had been evacuated, a decrease of 3,686 as compared with November 18.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances on the registers at December 9, 1940, was 586,081, as compared with 669,428 at November 11 and 1,187,910 at December 11, 1939.

Recent press reports state that the number registered as unemployed in January, 1941, was 695,606, a decrease of 9,673 from the total recorded in December. The decline is contra-seasonal, unemployment usually increasing sharply between December and January.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These reports are based upon the latest official reports received.)

According to a report issued by the United States Secretary of Labor, industrial employment in February reached the highest level on record for that month. An increase of approximately 265,000 workers from January to February raised the estimate of total non-agricultural employment to 33,584,000, which is 2,213,000 greater than in February of last year and 1,350,000 above the previous February peak of 35,226,000 recorded in 1929. This is the fourth consecutive month in which employment was in greater volume than in the corresponding month in any previous year.

Each of the major groups reported gains in employment, the largest of these was in manufacturing. The increase of more than 175,000 factory workers was slightly larger than usual for February, and brought the employment level to an all time record. Steadily expanding activity in defence industries accounted for this greater-than-seasonal gain.

Employment on construction projects showed a contra-seasonal increase, due to Federal construction works. Wholesale and retail trade establishments also showed a gain that was contra-seasonal. Transportation and public utilities, finance and miscellaneous services and the Federal, State and local government service also reported larger working forces.

All groups of industries recorded greater employment than in February, 1940, but the gains in manufacturing and construction accounted for the major portion of

the general increase over the year. Construction, trade and government service also showed important advances.

The increase of 1.9 p.c. in the number of factory wage-earners in February as compared with January was somewhat larger than seasonal. On the 1927-25 average as 100, the index of employment was 117.7, a gain of 12.1 p.c. from February, 1940, while the corresponding payroll index was 126.4, an increase of 27.3 p.c. since a year ago. Both employment and payrolls were at the highest levels on record.

Employment in the durable goods group of manufacturing industries was 2.1 p.c. greater than in January, and 21.3 p.c. greater than in February of last year; the corresponding payroll increases were 5.1 and 41.7 p.c., respectively. The gains in the non-durable goods groups over the month and year were much less pronounced, 1.3 p.c. and 3.8 p.c., respectively, for employment, and 4.3 p.c. and 11.5 p.c. for payrolls. The February, 1941, employment and payroll indexes for the durable goods group (120.3 and 133.3 respectively) were considerably above all previously-recorded peaks, while the index of employment in the non-durable goods group, at 114.7, was about equal to the previous maximum reached last fall; the index of payrolls, at 112.6, was at the highest level since September, 1929.

New York - According to the State Department of Labor, employment in factories in New York State increased by 2.3 p.c. in February as compared with January; this gain exceeded the average in February in the experience of past years. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, was 106.3, the highest point reached since March, 1924. The latest figure was 16.7 p.c. higher than in February, 1940.

Massachusetts - Reports from 1,730 representative manufacturing establishments tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries showed an unusually large, seasonal increase of 4.3 p.c. in employment in February over the preceding month; the staffs reported aggregated 310,030. The number of wage-earners employed in Massachusetts factories in February, 1941, was 12.4 p.c. greater than in February, 1940.

Illinois - The Illinois Department of Labor received returns from 6,418 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments, which showed an increase of 0.3 p.c. in the employment they afforded in February, 1941, as compared with January. There was improvement in manufacturing, but most of the other industries included in the survey were quieter than in the preceding month.



TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	-	-	-	96.2	100.1	95.2	-	-	-	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	-	-	-	100.9	106.3	101.8	-	-	-	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	-	-	-	104.7	118.4	112.3	-	-	-	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	-	-	-	106.6	115.6	105.3	-	-	-	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.5	-	-	-	99.7	101.6	98.6	-	-	-	93.8
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	93.1	-	-	-	86.5	91.8	88.2	-	-	-	78.7
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	76.8	-	-	-	74.1	79.8	80.0	-	-	-	67.7
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	103.2	-	-	-	89.1	97.8	83.8	-	-	-	85.6
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	98.6	-	-	-	91.3	103.5	87.2	-	-	-	91.9
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	101.7	-	-	-	95.1	103.8	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1941.

100.0    7.6    .2    4.4    3.0    29.7    43.9    11.0    5.1    2.2    3.7    7.8

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1941	Feb. 1 1941	Mar.1 1940	Mar. 1 1939	Mar.1 1938	Mar.1 1937	Mar.1 1936
MANUFACTURING	58.5	150.8	147.4	122.6	107.0	110.5	107.6	99.5
Animal products - edible	2.2	148.5	159.7	131.3	119.6	119.6	117.8	107.2
Fur and products	.2	110.6	112.2	107.2	87.7	82.0	81.2	81.3
Leather and products	2.0	126.9	122.5	126.8	111.7	108.4	114.2	111.7
Boots and shoes	1.3	123.2	119.3	124.9	114.8	113.5	118.2	116.3
Lumber and products	3.9	94.9	92.8	80.5	72.7	74.5	71.6	65.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	83.7	81.6	67.4	61.1	61.7	59.3	55.3
Furniture	.7	106.6	105.2	90.0	84.1	84.1	86.0	77.6
Other lumber products	1.0	124.8	122.1	117.0	100.7	107.4	98.7	89.7
Musical instruments	.2	79.8	72.2	54.0	39.8	42.5	44.4	42.0
Plant products - edible	2.8	122.6	122.7	115.8	104.2	103.1	100.4	96.7
Pulp and paper products	5.5	117.9	117.5	111.3	104.9	103.8	103.9	96.3
Pulp and paper	2.4	106.9	107.5	98.5	90.2	92.2	95.1	84.8
Paper products	.9	152.0	149.2	141.9	130.9	129.6	127.4	114.5
Printing and publishing	2.2	120.3	119.6	117.3	114.9	110.1	107.3	105.3
Rubber products	1.2	125.4	121.6	108.1	103.6	98.5	101.1	95.5
Textile products	10.1	153.3	150.5	142.7	119.8	124.6	124.5	116.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	164.3	163.5	156.7	127.9	136.6	139.3	132.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	122.6	123.7	121.3	93.9	100.2	100.5	93.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	179.7	177.0	169.8	128.5	137.6	147.5	139.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	562.9	552.6	507.4	494.7	530.4	545.5	519.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	135.8	136.8	138.1	118.7	124.4	124.1	123.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.5	151.4	145.0	134.6	116.3	120.3	115.7	105.9
Other textile products	1.2	154.8	150.1	131.9	108.0	101.3	107.1	94.8
Tobacco	1.0	155.6	168.8	172.2	163.8	150.1	123.7	138.8
Beverages	.8	183.9	186.7	165.9	159.9	153.8	150.2	129.9
Chemicals and allied products	2.4	265.1	252.7	180.7	153.6	158.3	145.5	132.5
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	108.1	106.5	83.0	71.7	76.1	76.7	67.5
Electric light and power	1.3	137.5	141.9	130.7	123.9	116.0	112.3	111.5
Electrical apparatus	1.9	188.5	182.2	139.4	123.9	142.0	127.9	115.9
Iron and steel products	17.9	178.7	170.4	116.7	94.6	105.3	101.4	90.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	193.9	189.6	150.4	114.2	126.6	128.1	110.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	188.9	183.8	126.9	114.2	127.5	117.1	98.0
Agricultural implements	.6	97.5	90.6	71.4	62.6	81.1	67.5	65.5
Land vehicles	7.4	162.9	154.2	110.2	90.3	100.3	98.5	91.3
Automobiles and parts	2.6	239.2	224.1	156.5	151.3	161.2	161.8	135.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.1	339.3	304.7	103.5	62.2	77.9	63.8	63.5
Heating appliances	.4	140.8	148.5	130.9	118.7	110.1	116.6	99.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	212.2	204.3	132.5	97.1	118.5	102.8	81.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	200.7	190.4	121.5	98.5	116.1	111.9	98.6
Other iron and steel products	3.2	198.6	190.7	122.5	98.0	102.9	100.6	85.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	244.1	228.1	171.0	152.6	153.4	143.8	127.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	173.8	172.9	158.7	146.3	149.6	139.3	130.2
Miscellaneous	.5	178.4	166.3	152.2	134.2	133.0	124.2	117.7
LOGGING	4.7	210.0	265.8	179.1	108.8	212.7	193.3	147.0
MINING	6.0	168.7	169.1	167.1	160.9	153.9	145.8	129.1
Coal	2.0	95.1	96.2	94.1	93.4	94.3	93.8	92.1
Metallic ores	3.4	349.2	349.6	350.2	334.6	307.4	280.6	234.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	125.8	124.0	125.4	117.7	116.6	111.2	89.8
COMMUNICATIONS	1.8	89.7	89.6	82.2	80.8	82.2	80.8	77.7
Telegraphs	.4	99.9	99.9	91.7	88.6	90.8	90.3	85.6
Telephones	1.4	86.9	86.8	79.6	78.7	79.9	78.3	75.6
TRANSPORTATION	8.3	90.5	89.4	83.0	80.3	79.0	79.6	78.9
Street railways and cartage	2.4	135.0	135.7	125.4	119.8	110.4	115.6	113.6
Steam railways	4.9	82.4	81.2	75.6	72.6	73.8	72.5	72.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	68.6	66.4	62.1	64.6	62.8	65.7	63.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.6	83.0	82.5	55.4	94.3	71.4	52.8	78.2
Building	3.4	104.7	108.3	44.4	43.3	44.9	32.7	52.1
Highway	2.3	79.4	77.6	67.3	177.3	108.8	67.9	112.6
Railway	1.9	62.9	59.4	55.9	68.9	63.2	59.3	72.9
SERVICES	2.5	150.2	148.6	132.6	128.5	127.1	118.9	117.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	143.2	141.8	128.6	124.8	122.5	110.6	113.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	162.6	160.5	139.7	134.9	134.3	130.5	120.9
TRADE	10.6	145.7	147.0	134.9	128.9	126.0	126.1	123.1
Retail	8.0	151.6	153.1	139.5	133.5	130.7	132.6	130.4
Wholesale	2.6	130.2	130.9	123.0	117.5	115.5	111.2	106.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	135.3	135.2	113.5	106.5	107.8	102.8	98.9

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1941	Feb.1 1941	Mar.1 1940	Mar.1 1939	Mar.1 1938	Mar.1 1937	Mar.1 1936
<b>Maritime - Manufacturing</b>		36.4	135.1	131.3	118.9	90.4	100.8	102.9	95.3
<b>Provinces</b>									
Lumber products		3.9	88.8	88.6	85.2	67.7	65.9	74.9	64.5
Pulp and paper		4.4	158.9	160.5	150.1	145.8	158.1	156.9	144.5
Textile products		4.2	113.1	109.8	110.4	75.4	85.3	85.9	87.5
Iron and steel		14.0	168.6	159.8	134.1	92.0	116.3	116.3	111.0
Other manufactures		9.0	127.6	124.9	115.8	88.9	92.4	94.2	82.6
Logging		6.4	273.3	372.5	246.0	153.5	247.7	275.2	145.9
Mining		17.0	113.4	112.0	111.1	110.1	112.6	108.3	104.4
Communications		2.0	91.1	94.4	83.2	85.6	86.0	82.9	81.3
Transportation		14.4	125.3	122.5	108.0	95.5	102.6	102.4	99.0
Construction		13.0	140.6	132.4	84.8	95.5	89.0	73.1	103.6
Services		1.8	210.8	207.9	176.5	165.5	164.3	156.3	148.9
Trade		9.0	150.2	150.8	133.0	124.5	122.3	120.4	112.7
<b>Maritimes-All Industries</b>		100.0	135.1	135.2	116.0	101.2	108.3	106.6	101.7
<b>Quebec</b>									
Manufacturing		64.6	154.4	149.6	126.4	108.5	112.5	107.8	101.4
Lumber products		2.8	100.7	94.7	79.9	76.4	81.0	74.1	68.4
Pulp and paper		6.9	114.0	113.8	105.7	99.0	96.8	96.9	88.7
Textile products		17.6	173.7	169.7	159.4	133.6	139.6	135.8	124.8
Iron and steel		14.3	169.0	160.4	108.4	80.8	93.7	89.0	82.8
Other manufactures		23.0	159.4	154.7	131.4	117.2	117.0	110.1	107.4
Logging		6.1	273.9	412.1	244.3	126.9	308.4	312.2	207.4
Mining		3.1	273.6	271.8	286.6	260.7	233.9	222.6	153.6
Communications		1.5	83.1	82.8	75.7	73.8	74.5	74.2	70.3
Transportation		6.8	79.2	79.2	72.1	74.7	69.3	68.1	69.2
Construction		7.6	74.7	75.7	41.7	137.1	72.1	40.5	49.7
Services		2.3	130.7	128.8	115.3	112.6	112.9	103.4	97.5
Trade		8.0	155.1	156.2	145.4	138.4	133.9	134.3	127.3
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>		100.0	137.7	139.4	114.3	112.8	110.1	102.5	95.1
<b>Ontario</b>									
Manufacturing		66.8	155.7	151.8	124.4	109.6	112.9	110.9	101.3
Lumber products		2.9	77.1	76.2	67.4	60.4	63.8	65.4	61.3
Pulp and paper		5.5	117.1	116.4	112.6	106.9	104.5	103.4	97.4
Textile products		9.3	134.7	133.3	128.3	109.6	112.9	116.3	111.9
Iron and steel		24.4	200.8	190.7	127.7	106.0	115.3	111.5	95.9
Other manufactures		24.7	160.5	158.7	137.6	125.4	125.8	121.5	112.5
Logging		3.2	197.5	227.0	160.4	101.1	231.8	192.5	159.1
Mining		4.9	291.6	291.7	284.1	262.6	245.4	230.1	201.1
Communications		1.6	86.8	85.8	77.9	76.1	79.4	78.0	74.0
Transportation		5.4	84.8	82.2	76.3	71.6	73.1	73.2	72.7
Construction		5.8	90.3	87.9	65.7	81.9	79.0	58.6	91.3
Services		2.4	178.0	175.5	156.4	151.9	152.3	141.6	145.0
Trade		9.9	153.6	154.6	140.9	134.8	132.8	132.7	127.3
<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>		100.0	145.7	143.4	120.0	109.1	113.7	108.9	103.8
<b>Prairie</b>									
<b>Provinces</b>									
Manufacturing		32.7	126.5	126.2	108.8	100.3	102.2	100.7	95.0
Lumber products		2.6	133.4	127.7	96.1	105.1	100.8	83.9	75.3
Pulp and paper		2.7	100.6	99.5	99.3	98.8	94.1	93.8	90.9
Textile products		2.9	186.3	179.6	155.7	128.2	130.4	135.5	115.2
Iron and steel		10.9	100.5	98.5	84.2	76.6	84.3	80.7	78.1
Other manufactures		13.6	154.1	158.5	136.4	124.3	122.4	125.5	118.2
Logging		4.0	339.7	330.4	220.2	172.4	190.0	157.1	147.6
Mining		7.8	128.9	134.8	129.9	131.2	120.9	118.8	116.0
Communications		2.5	94.0	96.4	87.5	86.2	85.4	84.4	84.0
Transportation		18.6	98.6	98.3	92.4	87.7	85.8	87.1	86.9
Construction		10.7	65.7	66.9	48.0	53.4	49.6	48.6	74.4
Services		3.3	127.0	129.0	116.5	111.5	104.4	102.0	101.4
Trade		20.4	124.1	126.6	117.9	112.9	109.3	110.1	117.6
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>		100.0	111.3	112.2	98.5	94.3	92.2	91.3	95.1
<b>British Columbia</b>									
Manufacturing		46.0	137.0	140.4	109.9	101.1	100.5	93.7	86.1
Lumber products		14.7	112.5	111.7	97.5	84.5	83.9	76.0	70.5
Pulp and paper		5.8	133.1	133.3	120.2	104.1	113.2	120.8	107.2
Textile products		1.4	165.4	163.0	137.2	131.2	128.9	126.2	114.7
Iron and steel		8.3	196.3	201.3	85.3	85.0	89.0	80.0	68.4
Other manufactures		15.8	142.4	153.6	126.4	121.4	115.8	105.4	99.4
Logging		6.9	97.8	89.2	93.3	69.0	69.2	36.5	61.5
Mining		9.1	110.6	110.5	107.9	109.7	108.4	98.2	87.1
Communications		3.0	111.0	109.2	107.1	106.1	105.7	101.8	98.8
Transportation		10.2	87.6	88.2	88.7	91.3	86.1	91.7	86.3
Construction		8.3	76.5	80.7	61.4	69.4	74.8	68.8	122.4
Services		3.8	134.7	131.7	118.3	115.0	108.3	101.2	98.5
Trade		12.7	145.4	146.0	133.1	128.1	129.6	128.3	118.5
<b>B.C. - All Industries</b>		100.0	116.8	118.0	101.8	96.7	96.2	89.2	92.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100.)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1
		1941	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	70.5	147.8	142.3	119.6	102.5	106.5	101.1	95.9
Plant products - edible	3.9	136.4	131.8	123.7	114.0	112.5	97.6	100.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.9	118.5	116.6	115.6	113.2	107.0	105.7	102.3
Textiles	15.9	154.4	146.1	141.3	118.2	120.4	113.3	101.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.4	136.9	137.6	121.4	111.8	114.1	107.7	131.1
Iron and steel	21.0	164.8	156.4	106.1	79.6	91.5	87.0	80.6
Other manufactures	21.4	139.8	136.6	115.8	104.5	106.8	102.8	94.8
Communications	2.0	69.7	69.8	65.9	63.2	64.1	64.1	62.1
Transportation	6.4	84.1	84.3	76.8	81.2	72.5	72.4	75.2
Construction	4.6	57.2	60.7	46.8	89.6	56.9	36.8	34.1
Trade	13.1	152.1	152.6	141.3	133.4	126.7	126.7	121.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	129.0	126.0	108.1	101.4	98.5	92.6	87.5
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	67.9	166.1	158.2	119.3	103.3	106.4	99.8	98.1
Leather products	12.4	100.0	97.7	100.4	101.0	102.9	105.1	109.0
Other manufactures	55.5	194.7	184.4	127.5	104.4	107.9	97.4	93.1
Transportation	5.7	79.4	85.8	81.9	102.5	84.8	79.9	87.9
Construction	8.4	144.6	160.3	50.9	269.0	77.4	56.7	87.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	145.8	144.1	108.7	117.9	99.7	92.7	93.3
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	67.8	148.6	144.2	116.8	105.3	106.0	102.9	95.8
Plant products - edible	4.9	132.8	129.1	121.8	113.2	109.6	108.0	103.5
Printing and publishing	7.6	138.9	139.1	132.0	126.5	125.5	122.0	115.7
Textiles	10.3	114.1	110.9	104.6	91.5	92.7	95.3	89.3
Iron and steel	17.7	208.9	195.4	116.1	96.8	100.7	93.5	81.6
Other manufactures	27.3	144.0	141.5	117.5	107.9	108.3	104.1	98.1
Communications	2.1	73.6	73.1	66.9	66.7	67.0	65.8	64.2
Transportation	4.7	105.6	104.3	94.7	91.5	92.8	92.2	90.9
Construction	2.3	68.7	69.6	47.3	46.7	54.4	46.3	54.2
Trade	18.9	143.2	143.7	132.6	125.2	123.3	125.4	121.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	139.3	136.5	114.6	105.3	105.6	103.2	97.8
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	51.3	134.6	132.7	104.1	91.0	93.1	90.2	89.0
Lumber products	3.7	56.2	56.3	50.0	38.1	43.8	37.0	41.9
Pulp and paper	15.3	113.9	112.9	103.1	96.6	95.1	91.0	87.7
Other manufactures	32.3	178.2	174.9	125.1	105.8	109.3	108.6	107.0
Construction	9.8	115.6	137.5	108.9	136.4	91.3	97.8	149.4
Trade	20.9	155.6	157.8	138.8	137.3	130.2	128.8	117.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	131.4	132.7	108.9	105.3	99.7	99.8	101.4
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	84.6	147.2	145.4	120.6	97.9	107.4	104.9	96.8
Textiles	14.5	104.6	107.7	101.7	85.4	87.0	90.5	88.9
Electrical apparatus	10.7	153.7	146.8	121.9	97.9	121.3	114.2	102.6
Iron and steel	39.6	178.9	173.7	129.5	94.6	110.6	103.0	93.3
Other manufactures	19.8	136.5	137.5	124.4	114.5	115.7	116.8	106.5
Construction	3.0	84.9	94.4	51.5	53.8	43.6	47.6	46.0
Trade	8.3	143.4	142.2	130.5	122.1	132.0	127.1	123.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	141.7	140.6	117.1	97.4	106.1	103.7	97.1
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	89.8	242.7	229.5	166.1	154.1	168.9	162.3	126.5
Iron and steel	74.9	263.5	246.9	167.2	152.6	174.8	168.4	126.6
Other manufactures	14.9	173.7	171.5	162.4	159.3	146.8	140.0	126.1
Construction	1.5	46.0	46.6	35.1	30.0	46.6	31.1	29.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	211.5	201.2	149.2	139.1	153.1	146.8	117.7
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	50.1	119.9	118.3	103.5	93.2	97.0	97.9	93.7
Animal products - edible	5.9	155.9	161.5	131.8	114.9	124.8	129.5	119.1
Printing and publishing	4.9	103.8	104.4	102.9	101.0	95.0	95.5	95.4
Textiles	7.2	190.8	184.6	161.6	136.1	133.6	140.5	122.5
Iron and steel	19.0	99.9	97.9	80.6	70.1	80.8	79.2	77.4
Other manufactures	13.1	125.1	122.1	114.4	109.2	104.9	106.9	103.8
Transportation	8.7	81.7	82.3	77.0	76.7	77.1	79.2	72.7
Construction	6.2	106.4	112.1	23.9	32.9	30.5	37.1	72.3
Trade	27.9	106.7	107.0	100.8	95.9	94.4	95.2	109.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	109.9	110.1	94.4	88.5	89.6	90.8	94.1
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	47.3	161.3	159.1	119.7	113.3	113.0	108.8	95.1
Lumber products	11.3	118.4	118.9	94.9	80.5	83.3	83.1	64.3
Other manufactures	36.0	181.9	178.5	131.3	128.2	126.5	120.5	109.2
Communications	6.0	111.1	108.6	106.2	105.9	105.5	103.4	98.6
Transportation	12.1	90.0	92.0	95.6	103.9	91.6	105.2	100.9
Construction	5.1	58.3	60.6	41.5	44.0	47.4	41.8	54.2
Services	6.5	134.3	133.0	121.9	119.5	111.7	104.2	99.3
Trade	23.0	147.6	148.3	137.1	130.6	133.0	132.9	123.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	129.2	128.8	109.0	106.4	104.2	103.8	96.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.









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Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**APRIL, 1941**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in March.

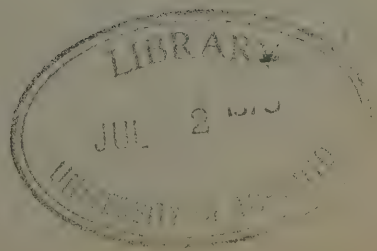
(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

+ + +

**Note:-** Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



OTTAWA  
June 25, 1941



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# THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

APRIL, 1941

Presented by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

STATISTICS DIVISION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Published by the Government of Canada

At the Beginning of

APRIL, 1941

Hon. J. A. MacKINNON  
Minister of Trade and Commerce



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge

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The prolonged delay in the publication of the bulletin on employment for April 1st is due to the inauguration of statistics of payrolls to complement the monthly surveys of employment. The need for such data, long recognized in the Dominion, has been intensified by war-time conditions. Accordingly, the Bureau was instructed in March to undertake the collection of statistics on earnings, not only to provide a general measurement of the intensity of the industrial war effort, but also because of the great value that such material possesses in connection with the prevention and the settlement of industrial disputes.

Despite the numerous demands for information now being made upon employers from many directions, the additional data have, on the whole, been cheerfully furnished by industrialists throughout the Dominion, particularly in the many cases where there exists a clear understanding of the value of current statistics of earnings, and the many practical uses to which they may be put. Following receipt of the instructions to undertake this work, the Bureau, where possible, gave employers notice of the impending change in the material required, in the hope of reducing the delays that were bound to occur in the initial preparation of current statistics of earnings. Nevertheless, the completion of the new questionnaires took more time than had been expected. This was especially so among the companies whose activities are widely dispersed; indeed, some employers had not succeeded in organizing the necessary routine when the tabulation, whose results are given in this bulletin, was made.

The compilation of the material in the Bureau has also taken longer than was anticipated, partly because of uncertainty regarding the material that could be expected, and partly because of the lack of any statistics by which the accuracy of the returns furnished could be judged, until the tabulation was well advanced and averages were calculated against which debatable cases could be measured. When this stage was reached, it was found necessary to query and to revise many reports, causing further delay. It is improbable that future bulletins on employment and earnings can be issued so early as when the inquiries were limited to the statistics of employment; nevertheless, when the time lost has eventually been made up, the current reports should be published within a reasonably short time of the date on which they were formerly issued. It is hoped that the value of the information on earnings, both as a barometric and also in connection with labour problems, will amply compensate for the delay in the date of publication of the returns.

Great care was taken in preparing the data for tabulation; as already indicated, the experience gained in only a few weeks made necessary the revision of many reports which at first sight had seemed to be in order. Frequently, explanations and confirmations had to be obtained from employers. In spite of all possible precautions to ensure accuracy, the figures of earnings published in this bulletin must be regarded as subject to revision.

The inclusion of the statistics of earnings has undoubtedly resulted in some changes in the employment data furnished as compared with preceding months. The questionnaire formerly used asked for a statement of employees as at a single date; the present form requires a statement of the number employed in the pay periods which fall nearest to the last day of the month, to correspond with the payrolls reported. The figures of employment prepared on the new basis are in most cases higher than those previously tabulated; it is not possible to measure the considerable effect of this difference in timing upon the comparability of the latest indexes with those for earlier months.

Although the Bureau has always asked establishments to include employees of all classes in their reports, the use of the new questionnaire revealed the fact that in many cases this request had not been complied with; the result was that discrepancies in the coverage of the returns became apparent. These differences were in the main due to the inclusion of part-time workers, salesmen, etc., to a greater extent than was formerly the case. Wherever possible, adjustment was made to correct inconsistencies due to this cause, but it was obviously impossible to detect all such instances, particularly where the numbers involved in individual establishments were relatively small, although in the aggregate, they might conceivably be of some importance.

Following the first tabulation of the data the many thousands of individual reports were carefully scrutinized a second time, and comparison was made with data for previous years and also with returns for May 1, 1941, to determine so far as possible, to what extent the coverage was altered by the use of the new questionnaire. This lengthy and laborious process was followed by adjustment where necessary. Continued efforts will be made to eliminate discrepancies arising from such differences in coverage, but in the meantime, this has probably been another factor contributing to the unusually large increase in employment noted in the present report.

Those especially interested in the figures for the cities will find a difference in the coverage of employment for April 1st as compared with previous months. The large railways formerly furnished statistics of employment for certain classes of workers for the leading cities, but their accounting methods prohibit in most cases the segregation of corresponding figures of payrolls. Since the two sets of data are to be tabulated at one operation, there is no alternative but to eliminate these classes from the city tabulations. Where necessary, the indexes for March 1st have been adjusted, but so far, it has not been possible to make corrections for earlier months. Neither the provincial nor the Dominion figures are affected.

For various reasons, statistics of earnings have not been tabulated in the present report for all the firms whose figures of employment are included in the index. However, the data on earnings are fully representative in respect of coverage, being available for over 94 p.c. of the total number of employees included in the present report, in the eight leading industries whose data are used in constructing the general indexes of employment. The information on earnings is as accurate as possible in the light of present experience, but nevertheless must be regarded as subject to revision.



## GENERAL SUMMARY

### Employment

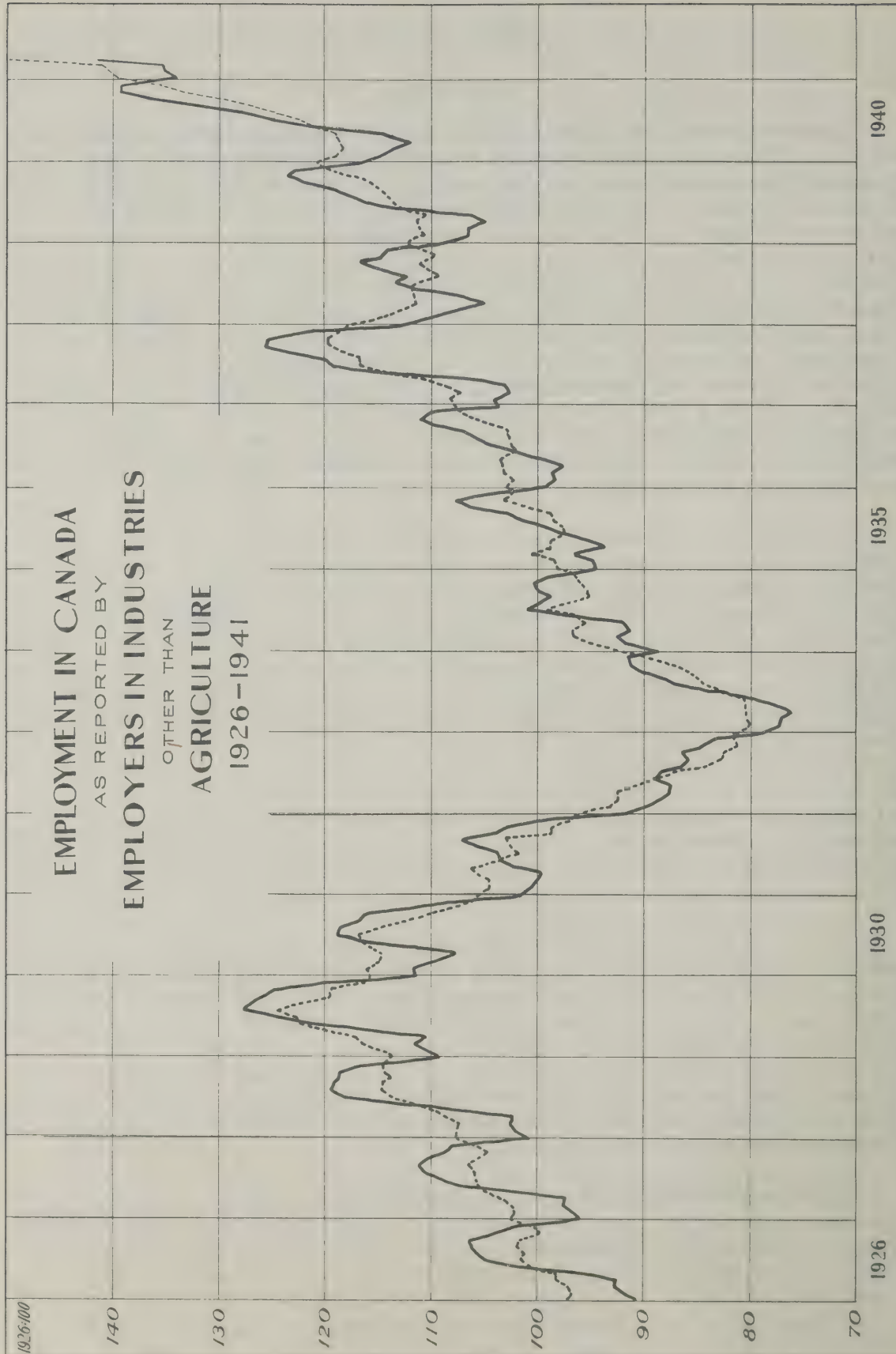
There was further important expansion in industrial employment at April 1, according to information tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,600 establishments whose staffs aggregated 1,405,425, compared with 1,344,138 in the preceding month. This increase of 61,287 workers, or 4.6 p.c., has rarely been exceeded in any month in the more than twenty years during which the monthly surveys of employment have been made. As already pointed out, it is probable that the change in the basis of reporting is partly, though not wholly responsible for this unusually large increase in the number of employees reported by the co-operating establishments at April 1. Great pains were taken to make adjustment where the need was evident, but it must be reiterated that it was not possible to determine and correct all such instances. The increase raised the crude index from 135.3 at March 1 to a new all-time high of 141.3 at April 1. The corresponding figure for the same date in 1940 had been 119.9; this was the previous maximum for the beginning of April. The average for the calendar year 1926 is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers.

In most of the twenty preceding years during which the employment data have been collected, employment at April 1 has shown a downward movement. This has been due in the main to the completion of the winter's logging operations in many camps in the Eastern and Central Provinces, without sufficiently great expansion in those industries whose active seasons commence in the spring and early summer, to offset the curtailment in bush work. There was a considerable falling off in the number of persons employed in logging at the first of April, but the decrease was below-average in the experience of other years of the record, while intensification of the war effort resulted in the absorption of many additional workers in manufacturing and other industries. It is probable that the new method of reporting has had a particularly marked influence on the figures shown for the logging industry. The present returns cover those employed in the pay period falling nearest to the end of the month, rather than the number working on the day of the inquiry, as was formerly the case; especially in a time of falling employment, would the new basis tend to produce a much higher total than the former method.

As a result of the abnormally large contra-seasonal increase, the seasonally adjusted index showed its greatest advance on record, rising from 141.0 to 149.7 at April 1, 1941. It is not improbable that this pronounced increase will be followed by a smaller-than-average gain in the report for the first of May. In other words, it seems likely that in some cases the change in the basis on which the reports are made will affect the timing of the seasonal changes as indicated in other years of the record, so that the figures for April 1, shown in the present bulletin, may reflect part of the expansion which in previous years would have been indicated in the data for May 1.

There was an outstandingly large increase in manufacturing at the date under review, when 39,382 persons were taken on by the co-operating establishments. This gain of five p.c. was decidedly greater than that recorded at April 1 in any other year of the record, having, in fact, rarely been exceeded in any month for which data are available. The upward movement continued the series of advances which have been in evidence almost without interruption since the summer of 1939, and resulted in the establishment of new, all-time high index numbers of employment,

Chart 1



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment, they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



both crude and seasonally adjusted. Practically all industries contributed to the gain; in iron and steel there were particularly important advances, associated with the production of war requirements. Marked expansion was also reported in chemical, textile, pulp and paper, food, lumber, leather, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and clay, glass and stone products. In many cases these gains were seasonal in character, although they were unusually large for the time of year.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade also shared in the upward movement. Many of the additions reported were seasonal, although here too, they were above the average. The exception to the generally favourable movement was logging, in which, as already stated, there was a considerable seasonal falling-off. It has also previously been stated that, partly as a result of the new basis of reporting, this decline was smaller than normal, although it exceeded the loss indicated at April 1 in many other years of the record.

### EARNINGS.

The statistics of employment and payrolls include the number and the earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners in all categories, but do not include owners of businesses and their earnings. The questionnaire used asks firms to abstract from their records, the sums paid their employees, grouped according to the duration of their pay period, whether this be a month, half a month, a fortnight, or a week. The sums reported for these varying periods of time are then reduced in the Bureau by the appropriate fractions, to the sums which would be earned in one week in the month.

It is recognized that the preparation of data on a monthly basis would be valuable, but the variation in the length of the months, and the overlapping of pay periods between months, make it impossible, in a quickly prepared current survey, to tabulate information on a monthly basis. Accordingly, the average earnings paid for services rendered in the last week in the month will be the basis of the current information on earnings. In the United States, where such data are widely used, the statistics tabulated are those for the week including the fifteenth of the month.

It is probable that any revision made in the Canadian figures of earnings in the next few months will tend to lower the general per capita average. This is mainly because some of the larger employers of labour in the highway construction and logging groups were unable to furnish material on payrolls for March. The preparation of data for logging is greatly complicated by the methods of payment used, and by the scanty communication facilities frequently existing between the camps and the co-operating offices. In both the logging and the highway groups the reported earnings are usually below the general average; in the former, this is partly due to the fact that board and lodging are in many cases provided by the employers, while the current surveys necessarily cover only money payments. In both industries, a large proportion of more or less unskilled labour is involved. Consequently, the general and provincial averages will be lowered as information on earnings is obtained for a greater proportion of the reported employees in these industries. On the other hand little information has yet been furnished for the employees of banks, the inclusion of whose earnings will probably tend to raise the general average.

In addition to the revisions in the general data on earnings that are likely to result from the foregoing revisions, it must also be pointed out that

# EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of Establishments furnishing data on the Earnings of their Employees, together with the Number of Employees and the Aggregate and Average, per capita Earnings reported for one week in March, 1941.

(The earnings figures are preliminary, and are subject to revision)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Establishments Reporting	Number of Employees Reported	Aggregate Weekly Earnings Reported	Average Weekly Earnings
			\$	\$
(a) <u>Provinces</u>				
Maritime Provinces	794	95,314	2,237,118	23.35
Prince Edward Island	46	1,001	33,006	19.63
Nova Scotia	389	56,822	1,370,906	24.13
New Brunswick	359	37,311	833,206	22.33
Quebec	2,768	370,653	9,095,476	24.54
Ontario	4,993	592,975	16,111,357	27.17
Prairie Provinces	1,634	149,737	3,914,749	26.14
Manitoba	691	70,975	1,886,487	26.58
Saskatchewan	363	27,906	706,341	25.31
Alberta	580	50,856	1,321,921	25.99
British Columbia	1,204	112,730	3,121,394	27.69
CANADA	11,393	1,321,909	34,480,094	26.08
(b) <u>Cities</u>				
Montreal	1,587	174,579	4,335,340	24.83
Quebec City	187	18,847	421,826	22.38
Toronto	1,710	176,217	4,690,850	26.62
Ottawa	209	17,325	415,992	24.01
Hamilton	318	48,551	1,343,733	27.68
Windsor	181	29,623	1,069,083	36.09
Winnipeg	507	45,275	1,133,033	25.03
Vancouver	525	45,801	1,204,277	26.29
(c) <u>Industries</u>				
Manufacturing	6,356	781,042	20,541,170	26.30
Logging	423	42,280	784,851	18.56
Mining	390	79,762	2,527,094	31.68
Communications	59	24,897	666,323	26.76
Transportation	487	112,894	3,659,489	32.42
Construction and Maintenance	1,227	112,200	2,735,893	24.38
Services	527	30,594	479,620	15.68
Trade	1,924	138,240	3,085,654	22.32
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	11,393	1,321,909	34,480,094	26.08



further experience in completing the forms in the offices of the co-operating establishments, and in interpreting the data in the Bureau, will no doubt result in the correction of many inaccuracies which in the original tabulation have not been detected. Accordingly, in this first report on current payrolls, it was considered inadvisable to present the statistics in the detail in which it is hoped eventually to publish them, while it must be reiterated that the figures that are given are preliminary.

Statistics on earnings were tabulated from 11,393 employers, whose staffs aggregated 1,321,909, or 34 p.c. of the total number included in the present survey. The amounts paid to these employees as earnings for one week in March amounted to \$34,480,094. This was a per capita average of \$26.08, a figure which, as already explained, cannot be regarded as final.

In manufacturing, reports on earnings were received for 95.1 p.c. of the total employees included in the survey. In communications, transportation and mining, the proportions were higher, at 99.8 p.c., 97.6 p.c. and 97.7 p.c., respectively. The proportions in trade, construction and maintenance, services and logging were below the general average; in these groups, data on earnings were received from, respectively 91.3 p.c., 89.4 p.c., 86.7 p.c., and 85.8 p.c. of the total number for whom information on employment is available. While the inequalities in these percentages may have affected to an unknown degree the per capita weekly average for all industries in this original tabulation, nevertheless the proportions are large enough in all cases to give assurance of the representative character of the figures for the various industrial divisions.

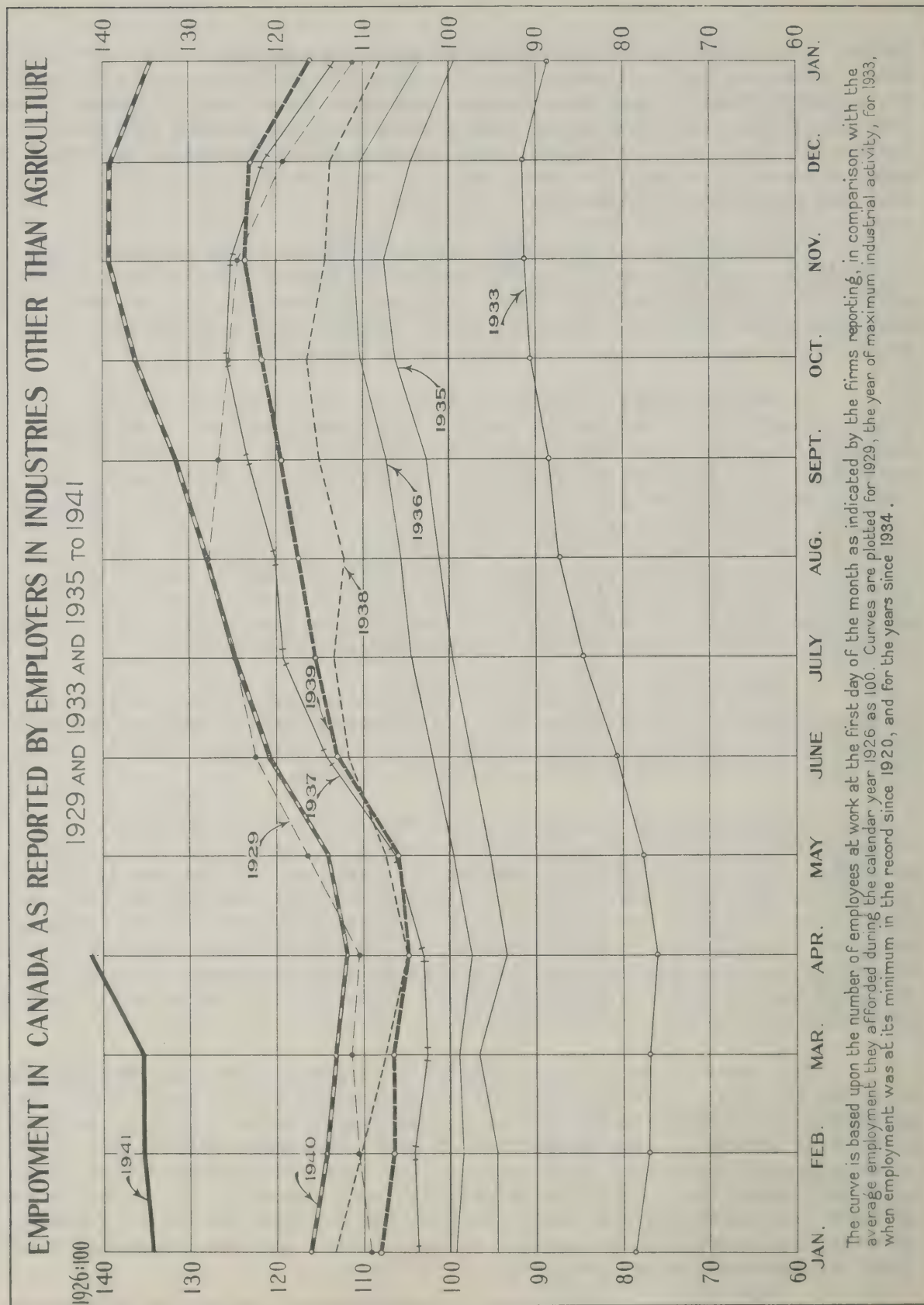
Greater familiarity with the individual returns, and more extensive study of the aggregates and averages, will be necessary before any but the most general comments can be made upon the current figures of earnings. The following notes deal only with the more obvious aspects of the data.

The highest per capita earnings were reported in transportation and mining, with the preliminary figure for manufacturing approximating the all-industries average. Logging and services come at the lower end of the scale; this is partly, though not entirely, due to the fact that no attempt was made to include in these figures the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration received by employees in these industries. The figure for trade as a whole is raised by the earnings reported in wholesale establishments, that in the retail division having been considerably lower. This was to some extent a result of part-time work in many retail stores.

The reported earnings in Ontario were greater than elsewhere, as would be expected in view of the considerable concentration of the heavy industries in the province; such industries, of course, not only require much skilled labour, but also ordinarily employ a large proportion of men. The relatively high average in Manitoba is probably due to a high ratio of transportation workers, and consequently of males, among the persons whose earnings were reported. In Quebec, the preliminary per capita average was below the Dominion average, partly as a result of a greater-than-average percentage of workers in the textile industries, ordinarily large employers of women workers.

The sex and industrial distributions also contributed to the variations in these preliminary figures of per capita earnings for the cities. The largest were in Windsor and Hamilton, reflecting important concentrations of workers in the highly paid, heavy industries, in which also the payment of earnings for overtime was frequently reported.

Chart 2





### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

Industrial activity increased in all five economic areas at April 1. In Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, however, the tendency was downward. The general level of employment was higher than in any other spring for which data are on record.

The gains at the beginning of April in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia were on a large scale; the upward movement was probably exaggerated by the fact that the data now represent the total number of persons on the payroll, rather than the number at work at a single date. This difference in the method of reporting had the effect of delaying part of the important decline in logging which is customarily indicated at the beginning of April, at the same time that it increases the coverage of the total employees of a number of firms. The difference in timing may to some extent adjust itself in subsequent tabulations. At the present, it is uncertain to what extent the comparability of the new data with the former statistics will be adversely affected by the change in the basis of reporting.

Maritime Provinces. - There was a contra-seasonal increase in the Maritime Provinces as a unit. A falling-off was reported in Prince Edward Island and in New Brunswick, while improvement was noted in Nova Scotia. The 886 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 100,857 persons at March 1 to 101,415 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a decided seasonal contraction, over 1,700 men being released from bush work. On the other hand, manufacturing reported gains, mainly in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel. Mining, shipping, communications and trade also showed advances. Employment generally was decidedly brisker than at the beginning of April, 1940, when a considerable loss had been reported; statements for April 1st of last year were received from 829 firms employing 82,874 workers, 3,156 fewer than at March 1st, 1940.

Quebec. - Manufacturing, communications, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade reported improvement in Quebec. The unusually large gains in manufacturing extended to many industrial divisions, being most pronounced in the iron and steel, chemical and textile groups. On the other hand, there were large, seasonal losses in logging.

Data were tabulated from 3,117 establishments in Quebec, with 413,456 employees, as against 397,702 at March 1st. The index at 143.1 at April 1, 1941, was many points higher than at the same date of last year, when curtailment had been indicated. The trend has been retrogressive in eighteen of the twenty preceding Aprils for which information is available; the increase at the latest date was, therefore, contra-seasonal, according to the experience of this period.

At April 1, 1940, statistics had been furnished by 2,963 employers, whose payrolls had included 320,894 men and women, as compared with 327,036 in the preceding month.

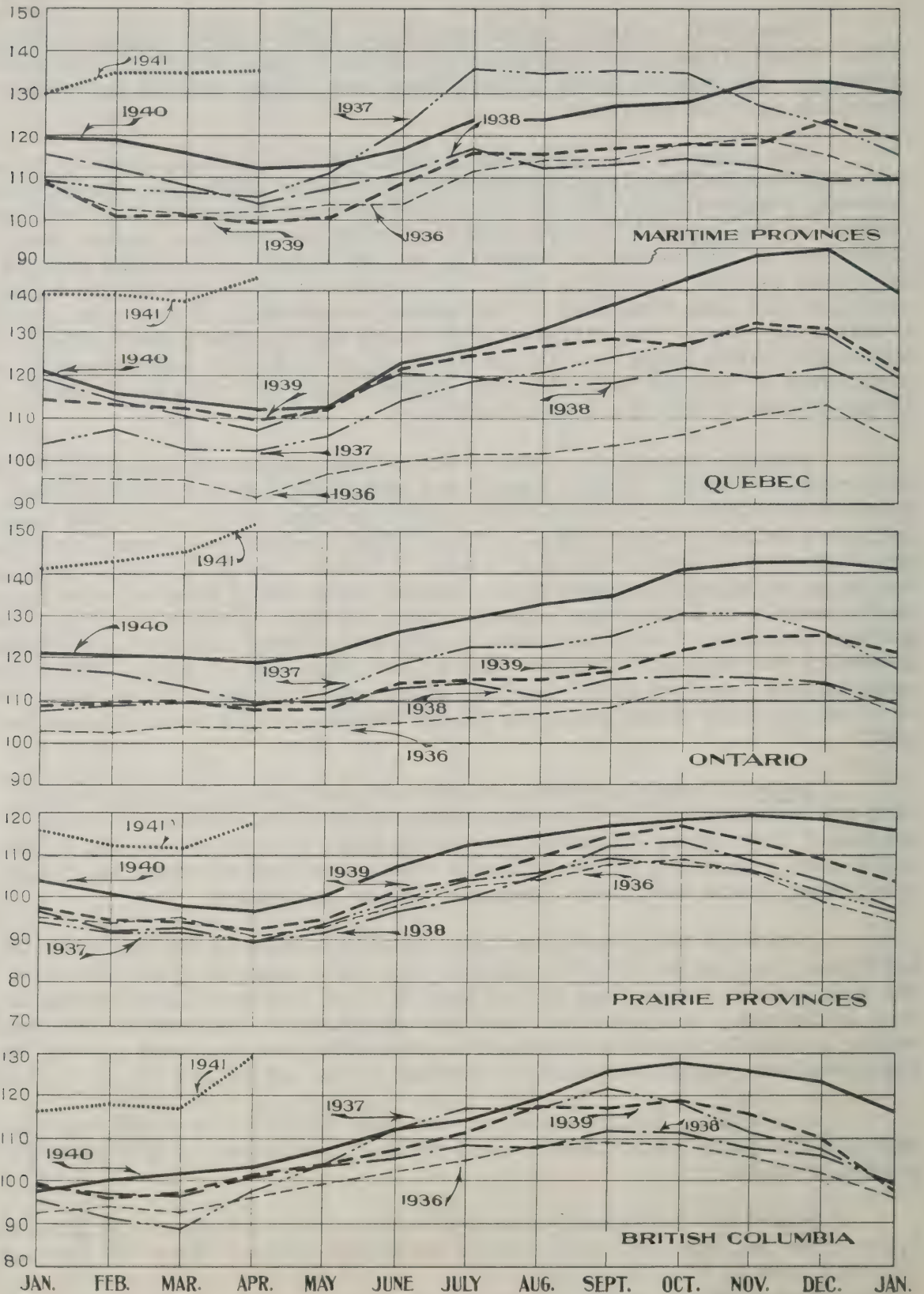
Ontario. - Employment showed a substantial improvement in Ontario, where 5,399 firms had enlarged their forces by 25,814 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 615,118 at April 1st. A loss had been registered by the 5,201 establishments making returns for the same date in 1940, when their staffs had aggregated 473,266. The index of employment then stood at 118.3, compared with 152.0 at the latest date.

Chart 3

# EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1936-1941

1926=100





The experience since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in seventeen of the twenty previous years for which data are available; the advance at the date under review was not only contra-seasonal, but was also exceptionally large.

Manufacturing reported greatly heightened activity as compared with the preceding month, the most marked improvement being in iron and steel plants. The trend was also favourable in the lumber, pulp and paper, food, chemical, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and many other divisions. On the other hand, beverage factories were slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, building, road and railway construction and maintenance and trade showed expansion. Logging, however, released a large number of men as the season's operations drew to a close, and transportation was also quieter.

Prairie Provinces. - Employment in the Prairie Provinces as a whole advanced at April 1; the gain was contra-seasonal. The Prairie index, at 116.7 at the latest date, was 20 points above that at April 1, 1940. Firms in Manitoba and Alberta reported improvement at the beginning of April of the present year, while a falling-off was shown in Saskatchewan. An analysis of the returns by industry shows that most of the increase in the Prairie Provinces as a whole was <sup>in</sup> manufacturing, transportation and construction, while logging and coal-mining were slacker. The working forces of the 1,789 co-operating employers aggregated 157,538 persons, compared with 149,758 at March 1.

The establishments furnishing information on employment at the same date of last year had numbered 1,698, with a personnel of 126,324.

British Columbia. - Seasonal expansion was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 1,305 firms with 117,898 employees, or 11,381 more than in their last report. The increase exceeded that noted, on the average, at April 1st in previous years of the record, being also larger than the gain recorded at the same date of last spring. The volume of employment reported was greater than at April 1, of 1940, or of any other year of the record.

There was an advance at the date under review in manufacturing; this took place mainly in the lumber and iron and steel divisions, while pulp and paper products were decidedly <sup>more</sup> active. Logging, transportation, construction and trade also afforded more employment.

At the beginning of April of last year, the 1,212 co-operating establishments had reported 90,572 employees, compared with 89,733 in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1936, the curves being plotted from the index numbers in Table 1.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Industrial activity substantially increased in each of the eight centres for which employment data are segregated, viz., Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The gains in most of these cities resulted in the establishment of new all-time high index numbers of employment. In Winnipeg, however, the favourable comparison goes back to 1929.

Montreal. - There was a further upward movement in Montreal, according to 1,807 firms who reported 200,508 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 194,723 at March 1st. This increase, which was seasonal in character, was above the average for April 1st in earlier years of the record, although it has been exceeded by the gain indicated at the same date in several other springs. Manufacturing generally showed marked improvement at April 1, 1941, from the preceding month; chemical, textile and iron and steel plants reported the greatest increases in personnel. Transportation, services, construction and trade also afforded rather more employment. The 1,758 establishments from which returns were received for April 1, 1940, had reported 169,411 employees, compared with 168,363 in the preceding month; the index then was many points lower than that of 134.0 at the beginning of April, 1941, when a new maximum was established.

Quebec. - Manufacturing, construction and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec City, while transportation was quieter. There was an increase of 744 persons in the working forces of the 216 employers making returns, who had 20,839 on their payrolls at April 1st. A small loss had been indicated by the 209 firms co-operating at the beginning of April in 1940, whose staffs aggregated 15,008; the index was then decidedly lower than that of 151.2 at the latest date.

Toronto. - Toronto businessmen reported improvement over the preceding month. Most of the betterment took place in manufacturing, construction and transportation, while trade was somewhat quieter. Within the manufacturing division, there were pronounced increases in iron and steel, food, textiles, chemical, electrical apparatus and some other classes. The working forces of the 1,870 employers furnishing statistics totalled 186,668 persons, compared with 178,764 at March 1st. Employment in Toronto in recent months has reached new all-time highs; the latest index was 145.4, compared with 139.3 at March 1, the previous maximum. At the first of April, 1940, the figure had been 115.9. Data were then received from 1,786 firms, whose staffs had included 152,209 men and women.

Ottawa. - An advance was indicated in Ottawa, there being gains in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, and in construction, services and trade. An aggregate staff of 18,709 workers was employed by the 237 establishments whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 17,288 in their last report. The index, at 142.3, was higher than that of 110.6 at the same date of last year, when an increase had also been recorded. Statements had then been compiled from 231 firms with 15,007 workers.

Hamilton. - Manufacturing showed further, important expansion, particularly in the iron and steel division, while there was an upward movement in construction. Returns were tabulated from 334 employers with 49,341 persons on their paylists, or 3,101 more than at March 1st. The level of employment reached a new maximum, the index rising from 141.7 at March 1, 1941 to 151.4 at the date under review. A decline had been indicated by the 332 establishments furnishing returns for April 1, 1940; their payrolls had included 37,949 men and women.

Windsor. - The trend in Windsor continued decidedly favourable, according to data received from 197 firms employing 30,391 workers, as against 29,016 at the beginning of March. Manufacturing was more active, especially in the iron and steel division, and trade and construction also showed some improvement. Employment generally was in greater volume than in any other month of the record. The 194 concerns reporting for April 1, 1940 had provided work for 21,445 persons.



Winnipeg. - Industrial activity increased in Winnipeg, the staffs of the 549 establishments furnishing statistics aggregating 47,868, as compared with 46,080 in the preceding month. Manufacturing was brisker, and services and construction also reported an upward movement. Trade, however, was rather slacker. A gain, on the whole, had also been noted at April 1, 1940, when information had been received from 528 employers with a personnel of 41,630; the index was then decidedly lower, standing at 95.4, as compared with 114.8 at the date under review. The latter figure is the highest since late in 1929.

Vancouver. - Improvement was recorded in Vancouver, according to 576 firms with a staff of 47,570, as compared with 44,036 in the preceding month. Most industrial divisions showed expansion, that in manufacturing being most pronounced; the greatest gains were made in lumber and iron and steel plants. Transportation and trade also reported considerably heightened activity. A much smaller increase had been indicated at the beginning of April of last year, and employment in that city was then at a lower level. The index stood at 139.9 at the latest date, compared with 111.5 at April 1, 1940, when the 533 co-operating establishments had reported 37,588 men and women on their paylists.

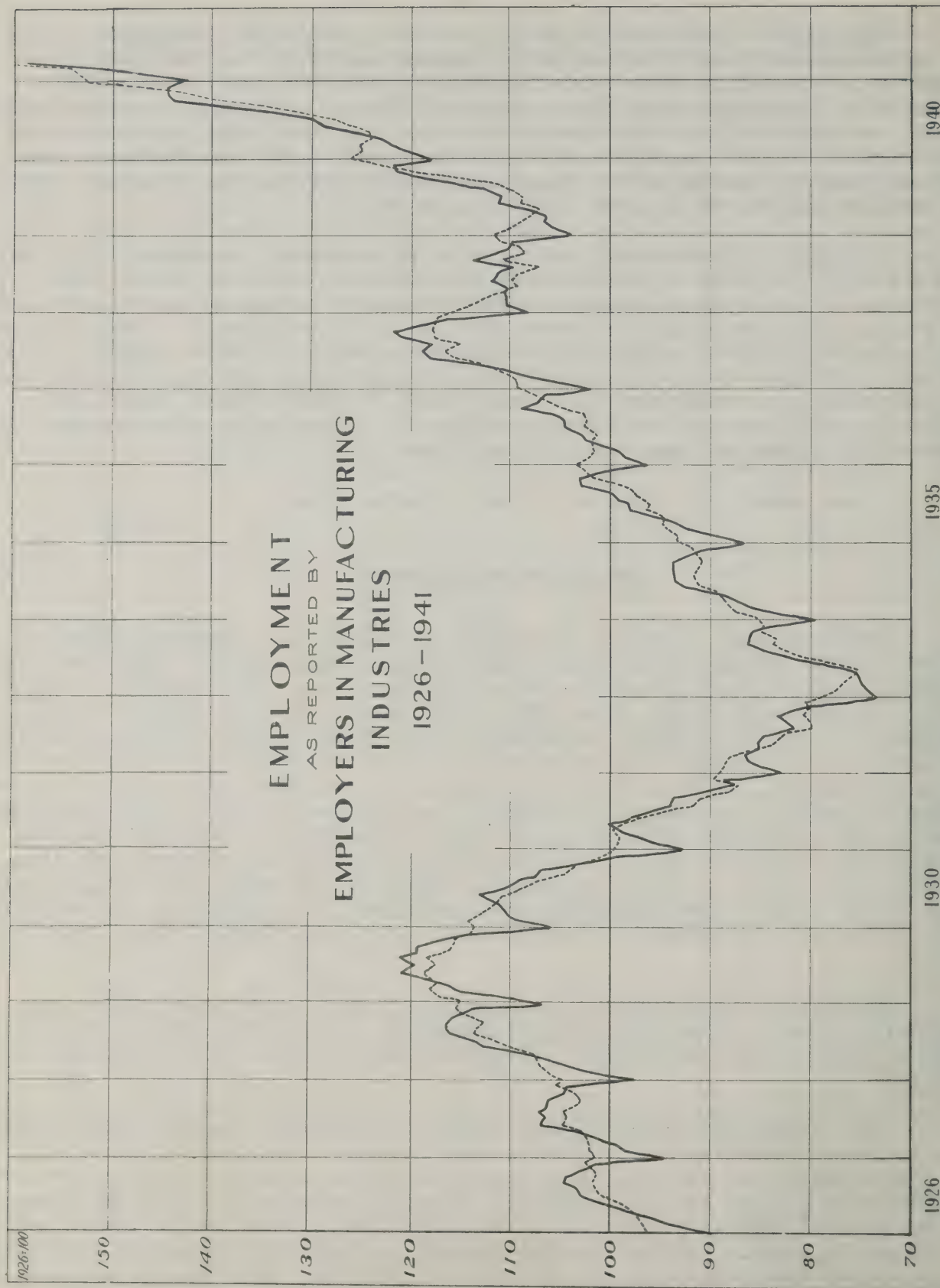
Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing. - Further pronounced improvement of a seasonal character was recorded in manufacturing at the beginning of April, when the number reported as having work in these industries reached a new maximum. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,866 establishments which employed 821,669 operatives at the latest date, as compared with 782,287 at the beginning of March. The April 1st index (1926=100), stood at 158.2, as compared with the previous high of 150.8 at March 1, 1941, and with 123.4 at April 1st, 1940, previously the highest figure for April in the years since 1920. The increase of five p.c. at the latest date has not often been exceeded in any month of the record. The fact that the present report shows the number who were employed during the pay period falling nearest to the first of April, rather than the number at work on the single day, as in former reports, has undoubtedly had the effect of exaggerating the genuinely large increase in employment in manufacturing which took place at the first of April.

Reflecting the abnormally great advance in the period under review, the seasonally adjusted index substantially increased, rising from 154.0 at March 1, 1941, to 159.5 at the latest date. These two figures are the highest so far recorded.

The largest additions to the personnel indicated at the date under review were in lumber, textiles and iron and steel; these were seasonal in character, but they exceeded the average gains reported at April 1st in the period, 1921-1940. Manufacturers of iron and steel products showed an increase of 17,500 employees, the majority of whom were employed in the production of vehicles for use on land or sea and in the air, in fire-arm manufacture, and in other industries directly or indirectly associated with the war effort. Chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone, leather, beverage and food factories also showed improvement. On the other hand, the tobacco industry afforded less employment.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937.



The following are the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at April 1st in the years since 1927 (average, 1926=100):- 1941, 158.2; 1940, 123.4; 1939, 107.1; 1938, 110.8; 1937, 110.8; 1936, 101.1; 1935, 93.9; 1934, 88.1; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.3; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 116.5 and 1928, 106.6.

The 6,542 manufacturers furnishing statistics for April 1, 1940, had employed 633,847 workers, a moderate increase in comparison with their payrolls in the preceding month.

Logging. - Continued and larger losses of a seasonal nature were noted in the logging camps, 483 of which reduced their payrolls from 62,258 men at March 1st to 49,276 at the date under review; the number laid-off was rather below average, according to the experience of preceding years of the record. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec and Ontario, but the movement was also downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, some improvement was noted. The seasonal contractions reported at the same date of last year had involved the release of a larger number of workers; the index then stood at 90.0, as compared with the April 1, 1941 figure of 166.2. As already stated, it is probable that the new method of reporting has a greater influence on the figures for logging than upon most other classes. This effect would undoubtedly be more pronounced in a period of seasonal change, such as the spring, than in any other time of year. Thus the present report, covering the payroll period falling nearest to March 31, no doubt includes as employed many men whose names appeared on the payroll in March, although at April 1st they may have been released from bush work.

Mining. - Coal-mining showed a slight increase on the whole; there was a considerable advance in the metallic division and in quarrying and the extraction of other non-metallic minerals. Four hundred and ten mine operators reported 81,612 employees, compared with 79,081 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in greater volume than at the same date in any preceding year for which statistics are available. Also in connection with these industries, and particularly in regard to the coal mining division, it should be emphasized that the number on the payroll is almost invariably greater than the number employed on any given day.

Communications. - Information was received from 61 communication companies and branches employing 24,938 workers, or 974 more than in the preceding month. Telephones and telegraphs both reported increased activity. The index number stood at 93.4 at the latest date, or 10.2 points higher than at April 1, 1940.

Transportation. - Employment in transportation showed a further advance at the beginning of April, when the shipping, steam railway and the street railway, cartage and storage divisions were more active. The working forces of the 536 co-operating employers aggregated 115,652 persons, compared with 111,059 in the preceding month. A moderate reduction, on the whole, had been noted at the beginning of April, 1940, when the index was 11.5 points lower than the latest figure of 94.3.

The construction and maintenance industries reported further contra-seasonal improvement at the beginning of April, there being an upward movement in the building, highway and railway branches. Statistics were tabulated from 1,359 contractors with 125,514 employees, or 21,487 more than in their last return.

An increase had also been indicated at the beginning of April last year, but the index of employment in construction was then many points lower than that of 100.2 at April 1, 1941. The remarks made in connection with logging, mining and other industries are also particularly applicable to the construction group, so that it is highly probable the present large increase is partly a result of the new method of reporting.

Services. - Employment in hotels and restaurants showed a gain, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were also busier. The 611 firms co-operating in the service division reported 35,304 employees compared with 33,484 at March 1. The trend had also been upward at the beginning of April, 1940, when the index was lower.

Trade. - There was a substantial increase in the aggregate forces of the 2,175 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 151,460 workers at April 1st, as compared with 147,978 at the beginning of March. The advance was seasonal in character, but rather exceeded the average for the time of year in the experience of the period, 1921-1940. The index, at 149.1, was several points higher than that of 137.6 at April 1st of last year, when improvement had also been noted.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

The total number of wholly unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at March 17, 1941, was 364,308, of whom 159,638 were men, 13,022 were boys aged from 14 to 17, 165,319 were women over 18 years and 26,329 were girls aged from 14 to 17. The number temporarily stopped was 75,691 and the unemployed casual workers numbered 17,919. At February 10, 1941, the number wholly unemployed was 448,975, while the figure for March 11, 1940, had been 965,667.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

According to reports issued by the Department of Labor in Washington, total non-agricultural employment in the United States in April reached a new all-time peak, rising from 37,218,000 in March to 37,617,000 in the latter month; this exceeds the previous high recorded in September, 1929. Continued expansion of defence production together with rising production in non-durable goods resulted in an increase of 190,000 workers in manufacturing. The non-manufacturing industries with the exception of coal-mining also showed substantial improvement. The decrease in mining was largely due to a suspension of operations pending the signing of new contracts.

Based on the average for the years 1923-25 as 100, the index of employment in manufacturing stood at 122.3; the highest on record. The index in the durable goods was 127.3, while that in the non-durable goods was 117.6. In March, the general figure had been 119.9; that in durable goods was 123.7 and in the non-durable goods, 116.3. In April, 1940, the corresponding indexes had been 103.2, 98.7 and 107.5, respectively.



TABLE I.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	-	-	-	94.6	100.4	94.1	-	-	-	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	-	-	-	99.2	106.0	101.9	-	-	-	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	-	-	-	101.1	117.4	113.9	-	-	-	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	-	-	-	103.7	112.7	103.2	-	-	-	106.0
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	102.3	-	-	-	98.5	102.4	97.7	-	-	-	92.4
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	88.3	-	-	-	85.0	91.1	86.1	-	-	-	80.9
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	78.3	-	-	-	73.1	78.3	78.3	-	-	-	68.8
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	95.1	-	-	-	85.1	98.7	83.3	-	-	-	86.6
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	95.8	-	-	-	85.9	100.7	86.9	-	-	-	91.8
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.8	-	-	-	91.4	103.4	90.5	-	-	-	95.9
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1,	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	83.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	142.7	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Apr. 1, 1941.

100.0    7.2    .2    4.2    2.8    29.4    43.8    11.2    5.3    2.1    3.8    8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Apr. 1, 1932	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Apr. 1, 1933	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Apr. 1, 1934	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
Apr. 1, 1935	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
Apr. 1, 1936	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
Apr. 1, 1937	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0 1/	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8 1/	109.9	129.5 1/
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at April 1, 1941.

14.3      1.5      13.3      1.3      3.5      2.2      3.4      3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

1/ Adjusted to exclude certain classes of railway employees formerly included in the city.



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.6	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Apr. 1, 1941.

100.0      58.5      3.5      5.8      1.8      8.2      8.9      2.5      10.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Apr.1 1941	Mar.1 1941	Apr.1 1940	Apr.1 1939	Apr.1 1938	Apr.1 1937	Apr.1 1936
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>150.8</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>101.1</b>
Animal products - edible	2.2	153.2	148.5	132.0	122.4	121.1	119.9	109.7
Fur and products	.2	113.0	110.6	110.1	95.1	91.2	92.5	88.6
Leather and products	1.9	132.9	126.9	124.9	112.7	109.2	117.3	111.6
Boots and shoes	1.2	127.7	123.2	122.8	115.1	113.3	120.9	115.9
Lumber and products	3.9	102.4	94.9	79.5	72.4	74.2	77.0	67.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	91.9	83.7	66.6	60.9	61.2	63.8	57.1
Furniture	.7	109.2	106.6	90.3	83.4	82.5	88.3	77.1
Other lumber products	.9	134.9	124.8	114.2	100.4	108.9	109.6	93.2
Musical instruments	.2	85.7	79.8	59.6	47.2	47.3	44.8	35.7
Plant products - edible	2.9	126.0	122.6	115.1	104.8	105.2	101.8	97.1
Pulp and paper products	5.4	122.5	117.9	110.8	104.5	105.4	105.6	97.6
Pulp and paper	2.4	112.2	106.9	97.5	90.1	95.4	95.4	85.8
Paper products	.9	159.2	152.0	139.8	130.2	131.0	133.1	117.6
Printing and publishing	2.1	123.2	120.3	117.8	114.0	109.8	109.6	106.2
Rubber products	1.2	128.6	125.4	109.3	105.4	100.4	102.1	96.1
Textile products	9.9	158.4	153.3	144.4	120.5	124.4	127.3	118.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	167.3	164.3	158.0	126.3	130.8	140.9	132.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	123.8	122.6	122.0	94.2	98.7	101.0	92.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	185.0	179.7	170.9	124.9	124.9	151.1	142.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	571.6	562.9	512.9	474.6	498.1	547.4	519.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	140.9	135.8	141.2	120.6	125.5	125.7	124.7
Garments and personal furnishing	3.4	157.2	151.4	136.3	118.0	123.6	120.3	108.9
Other textile products	1.2	163.5	154.8	132.8	110.2	106.1	110.3	98.2
Tobacco	.8	139.9	155.6	165.6	110.8	120.8	105.4	124.2
Beverages	.8	196.5	183.9	164.3	164.0	159.0	153.7	133.2
Chemicals and allied products	2.5	288.3	265.1	182.0	156.5	160.9	149.2	135.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	119.7	108.1	85.3	76.8	77.4	82.1	71.4
Electric light and power	1.3	140.1	137.5	130.6	123.5	119.0	111.3	112.5
Electrical apparatus	1.9	196.7	188.5	142.3	124.5	135.8	133.7	116.0
Iron and steel products	18.3	190.8	178.7	118.9	95.8	105.8	106.6	93.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	206.2	193.9	148.7	119.1	132.2	137.8	113.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	206.8	188.9	131.0	114.0	124.6	123.7	99.5
Agricultural implements	.6	104.5	97.5	75.4	61.1	76.7	72.0	66.5
Land vehicles	7.7	172.7	162.9	112.0	90.5	99.7	101.8	94.8
Automobiles and parts	2.6	252.0	239.2	163.4	147.6	155.5	166.8	149.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.1	364.6	339.3	128.3	67.1	85.4	72.8	63.5
Heating appliances	.4	155.6	140.8	128.4	121.6	116.1	121.7	105.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	218.1	212.2	132.6	101.3	124.0	114.6	81.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	217.5	200.7	120.1	101.3	115.9	118.2	98.7
Other iron and steel products	3.3	216.1	198.6	124.3	99.6	103.2	105.2	88.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	255.3	244.1	173.0	154.7	155.1	148.9	131.5
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	167.1	173.8	161.7	146.1	149.8	140.9	130.8
Miscellaneous	.5	191.2	178.4	153.8	134.3	134.5	129.7	121.5
<b>LOGGING</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>166.2</b>	<b>210.0</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>102.6</b>
<b>MINING</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>174.1</b>	<b>168.7</b>	<b>164.4</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>151.3</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>128.2</b>
Coal	1.9	96.0	95.1	89.7	87.6	89.0	87.8	88.6
Metallic ores	3.3	363.6	349.2	350.2	333.6	307.6	290.7	237.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	132.4	125.8	124.8	119.1	118.3	118.3	92.0
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>77.7</b>
Telegraphs	.4	102.7	99.9	89.8	89.2	90.8	90.0	86.0
Telephones	1.4	90.8	86.9	81.4	79.0	80.2	79.1	75.5
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>79.5</b>
Street railways and cartage	2.4	138.9	135.0	125.1	119.4	110.9	116.4	113.2
Steam railways	4.7	82.9	82.4	75.5	71.0	72.2	72.6	72.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.1	85.6	68.6	61.6	65.2	65.7	64.1	63.8
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>71.8</b>
Building	3.8	122.2	104.7	45.9	43.4	43.9	36.3	52.2
Highways	2.9	105.6	79.4	78.3	182.7	116.6	69.3	111.9
Railway	2.2	73.1	62.9	56.3	55.5	57.5	56.8	54.8
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>158.3</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>129.8</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>118.5</b>
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	151.9	143.2	127.1	125.7	123.0	114.2	111.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	169.5	162.6	144.6	141.2	141.4	134.6	127.6
<b>TRADE</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>149.1</b>	<b>145.7</b>	<b>137.6</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>127.1</b>	<b>127.5</b>	<b>121.0</b>
Retail	8.2	156.1	151.6	142.9	136.5	132.3	134.4	127.2
Wholesale	2.6	130.9	130.2	123.7	117.6	115.3	111.9	106.7
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>141.3</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>97.4</b>

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Apr.1 1941	Mar.1 1941	Apr.1 1940	Apr.1 1939	Apr.1 1938	Apr.1 1937	Apr.1 1936
<u>Maritime - Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	37.3	139.5	135.1	119.7	94.2	102.9	106.9	97.8
	Lumber products	4.0	91.9	88.8	92.1	59.7	62.1	72.6	68.1
	Pulp and paper	4.6	167.5	158.9	151.7	136.0	158.6	160.8	148.3
	Textile products	4.3	117.2	113.1	109.5	79.7	84.8	86.6	87.2
	Iron and steel	14.5	175.1	168.6	131.6	103.5	121.4	125.8	111.0
	Other manufactures	9.9	129.1	127.6	116.7	96.0	96.5	97.9	87.7
	Logging	4.6	199.1	273.3	118.5	67.0	80.0	180.1	92.2
	Mining	17.3	116.4	113.4	111.2	110.2	113.3	108.1	105.0
	Communications	2.1	96.8	91.1	87.9	86.2	85.4	84.5	81.9
	Transportation	15.3	134.1	125.3	113.4	98.0	101.6	98.1	99.2
	Construction	11.7	125.3	140.6	80.1	89.5	86.3	79.0	107.9
	Services	1.9	223.3	210.8	183.2	165.3	166.0	160.1	154.5
	Trade	9.8	161.5	150.2	138.5	125.8	123.1	121.5	113.4
	All Industries	100.0	135.6	135.1	111.8	99.7	103.6	105.4	101.8
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	65.1	162.0	154.4	127.0	109.6	113.6	111.5	101.0
	Lumber products	2.9	107.2	100.7	78.5	76.0	81.5	80.3	68.9
	Pulp and paper	6.8	118.1	114.0	104.6	99.6	99.4	98.2	89.8
	Textile products	17.2	178.1	173.7	161.7	135.6	140.5	139.3	126.4
	Iron and steel	15.3	186.1	169.0	110.6	82.9	95.1	95.8	83.5
	Other manufactures	22.9	165.5	159.4	131.0	117.6	117.4	112.9	104.3
	Logging	4.4	206.0	273.9	118.6	57.9	185.6	216.9	136.0
	Mining	3.1	283.3	273.6	280.4	256.2	239.7	234.7	155.3
	Communications	1.5	89.4	83.1	77.7	74.0	74.4	73.4	69.8
	Transportation	6.7	82.5	79.2	73.4	70.2	68.8	68.8	67.7
	Construction	8.9	89.5	74.7	50.2	126.4	74.0	41.7	40.0
	Services	2.3	138.8	130.7	116.3	115.3	117.3	104.5	101.5
	Trade	8.0	157.6	155.1	146.4	139.3	135.9	134.2	129.7
	All Industries	100.0	143.1	137.7	112.2	109.4	107.4	102.2	91.4
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	66.8	163.6	155.7	125.6	108.4	112.4	113.6	103.8
	Lumber products	2.9	82.8	77.1	68.7	60.4	63.4	67.6	59.2
	Pulp and paper	5.4	120.8	117.1	111.3	106.1	106.3	106.0	98.7
	Textile products	9.2	140.2	134.7	129.7	108.7	111.5	118.5	114.0
	Iron and steel	24.6	213.3	200.8	130.3	106.0	115.0	117.2	99.9
	Other manufactures	24.7	167.3	160.5	138.5	122.6	124.6	122.4	115.4
	Logging	2.1	137.6	197.5	48.0	35.8	73.6	94.2	96.7
	Mining	4.8	303.7	291.6	286.0	265.0	246.9	236.8	206.0
	Communications	1.5	86.9	86.8	78.1	76.5	80.2	78.9	74.1
	Transportation	5.1	83.6	84.8	76.4	72.7	73.0	74.7	73.1
	Construction	7.1	114.5	90.3	69.3	87.2	78.4	57.0	82.8
	Services	2.3	185.4	178.0	156.4	155.5	154.0	146.1	143.0
	Trade	10.3	156.8	153.6	143.9	138.2	133.4	134.5	128.3
	All Industries	100.0	152.0	145.7	118.8	108.0	109.6	108.8	103.4
<u>Prairie - Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	32.8	130.8	126.5	109.1	100.2	102.5	101.8	95.8
	Lumber products	2.5	133.5	133.4	92.3	97.8	96.3	90.7	72.1
	Pulp and paper	2.6	104.5	100.6	101.6	100.8	94.1	98.0	90.4
	Textile products	2.9	198.3	186.3	157.8	127.1	134.1	140.2	117.8
	Iron and steel	11.8	107.2	100.5	85.0	76.2	84.2	79.1	79.6
	Other manufactures	13.0	157.6	154.1	136.2	125.5	123.8	127.2	119.1
	Logging	3.1	285.5	339.7	117.4	93.3	109.2	71.7	90.3
	Mining	7.4	130.9	128.9	117.6	114.4	104.3	102.3	106.0
	Communications	2.4	99.9	94.0	86.8	86.3	86.0	84.7	83.3
	Transportation	18.0	101.5	98.6	91.6	87.1	84.1	86.3	86.6
	Construction	13.7	85.9	65.7	47.9	50.0	46.2	46.5	66.7
	Services	3.4	138.5	127.0	116.9	114.7	106.3	105.8	102.2
	Trade	19.2	124.9	124.1	120.3	114.0	110.0	111.9	105.6
	All Industries	100.0	116.7	111.3	96.7	91.7	89.4	89.4	90.5
<u>British Columbia</u>	Manufacturing	44.3	147.7	137.0	109.2	102.6	101.6	99.7	90.3
	Lumber products	14.6	126.9	112.5	91.0	87.8	85.1	88.4	79.1
	Pulp and paper	5.5	144.1	133.1	123.0	104.3	110.3	116.6	107.7
	Textile products	1.3	172.9	165.4	140.1	129.7	127.9	129.9	121.2
	Iron and steel	8.5	221.4	196.3	96.9	83.8	88.5	82.4	71.3
	Other manufactures	14.4	142.8	142.4	126.6	122.7	118.8	109.4	100.4
	Logging	7.2	115.9	97.8	93.8	99.2	95.2	80.0	76.9
	Mining	8.3	113.8	110.6	106.5	107.4	108.0	102.7	84.6
	Communications	2.7	117.1	111.0	108.2	106.9	105.0	103.9	100.3
	Transportation	10.8	105.5	87.6	88.7	89.5	87.4	90.6	86.5
	Construction	10.3	101.0	76.5	68.3	71.5	82.5	79.6	128.2
	Services	3.5	139.6	134.7	119.4	117.2	111.5	108.8	100.1
	Trade	12.9	151.1	145.4	136.8	132.6	131.4	130.8	118.6
	All Industries	100.0	129.4	116.8	102.8	100.5	100.2	97.5	95.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1941	Mar.1 1941	Apr.1 1940	Apr.1 1939	Apr.1 1938	Apr.1 1937	Apr.1 1936
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	72.8	153.0	147.8	121.0	104.4	108.1	105.6	95.1
Plant products - edible	4.0	138.3	136.4	125.7	115.7	111.6	101.1	101.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.0	121.2	118.5	115.9	112.9	108.0	108.2	103.8
Textiles	16.5	159.2	154.4	143.9	121.2	126.1	118.3	104.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	140.9	136.9	121.0	112.7	115.1	109.9	105.2
Iron and steel	21.6	173.5	x165.6	107.9	81.5	92.6	93.6	81.7
Other manufactures	22.1	144.2	139.8	116.5	106.3	106.6	106.4	94.8
Communications	1.6	65.5	x 64.4	67.2	63.7	64.5	64.7	61.9
Transportation	4.0	76.7	x 75.6	78.3	75.4	72.0	75.3	73.2
Construction	4.7	58.6	57.2	41.8	89.9	64.7	46.8	34.7
Trade	13.4	153.0	152.1	142.1	134.6	128.8	126.1	124.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	134.0	x130.0	108.8	102.2	100.6	96.8	88.3
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	68.2	170.6	166.1	119.9	104.9	107.7	101.3	98.9
Leather products	12.9	104.8	100.0	95.9	103.8	103.9	104.8	110.1
Other manufactures	55.3	199.7	x195.5	130.4	105.3	109.3	99.7	93.7
Transportation	4.2	66.4	x 72.2	78.0	80.7	77.7	77.0	72.9
Construction	8.9	157.4	144.6	44.5	281.4	78.6	47.1	82.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	151.2	145.8	108.1	118.1	100.4	93.3	91.7
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	69.1	155.9	148.6	118.1	105.2	106.4	105.7	97.0
Plant products - edible	5.6	142.8	132.8	121.4	113.4	113.3	112.5	106.6
Printing and publishing	7.7	143.2	138.9	130.9	124.6	123.8	124.6	116.5
Textiles	10.6	121.3	114.1	105.9	92.3	94.1	98.3	91.1
Iron and steel	17.7	223.0	x211.2	120.8	95.9	99.6	96.2	82.9
Other manufactures	27.5	150.1	144.0	118.3	108.2	108.8	106.5	99.1
Communications	1.5	67.6	73.6	67.8	66.7	66.6	66.3	64.1
Transportation	3.8	100.8	x 92.3	95.4	92.5	93.0	93.8	89.9
Construction	3.0	91.9	68.7	47.2	47.3	52.2	47.2	52.9
Trade	18.6	142.3	143.2	134.8	128.2	123.8	127.6	121.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	145.4	139.3	115.9	106.1	106.0	105.8	98.7
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	51.0	143.6	134.6	105.6	92.8	93.5	93.8	91.2
Lumber products	3.5	56.2	56.2	51.5	41.9	42.5	42.2	38.6
Pulp and paper	15.1	117.3	113.9	103.5	94.8	94.7	97.8	92.3
Other manufactures	32.4	198.1	x181.0	127.3	109.5	111.0	109.3	109.1
Construction	11.7	143.5	115.6	105.3	145.0	104.8	96.2	157.1
Trade	21.3	162.7	155.6	144.5	138.1	130.2	130.6	117.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	142.3	131.4	110.6	107.3	101.7	101.9	103.1
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	84.4	157.1	147.2	119.0	99.9	107.5	110.3	96.6
Textiles	13.9	106.4	104.6	100.5	86.1	90.2	92.4	89.7
Electrical apparatus	10.2	156.6	153.7	122.7	99.4	118.5	116.8	102.6
Iron and steel	40.9	199.0	178.9	125.3	98.8	110.0	113.1	91.7
Other manufactures	19.4	142.6	136.5	125.3	114.8	114.8	120.1	107.4
Construction	3.4	103.1	84.9	62.1	42.0	48.9	47.0	42.6
Trade	8.3	146.2	143.4	134.0	128.2	130.4	127.2	125.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	151.4	141.7	116.4	99.1	106.4	108.2	96.8
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	90.0	252.7	242.7	172.9	154.0	162.7	167.3	143.8
Iron and steel	75.1	276.0	263.5	176.1	152.4	167.2	173.5	148.5
Other manufactures	14.9	177.2	173.7	161.9	159.4	147.8	144.2	126.6
Construction	1.9	61.2	46.0	34.0	31.7	47.6	38.2	27.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	221.9	x211.8	155.1	139.1	148.9	151.4	131.2
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	52.2	126.9	x121.8	104.2	93.6	97.9	99.9	93.8
Animal products - edible	6.0	157.3	155.9	129.4	117.0	124.3	125.0	119.5
Printing and publishing	5.1	106.1	103.8	105.1	104.2	97.6	101.6	95.0
Textiles	7.6	201.4	190.8	162.1	135.7	137.7	146.4	123.4
Iron and steel	19.2	107.3	x102.1	81.2	69.5	80.7	81.0	77.5
Other manufactures	14.3	131.6	125.1	115.7	109.7	106.1	108.5	103.8
Transportation	5.6	69.8	x 69.2	76.0	75.7	76.7	79.4	73.2
Construction	8.0	136.2	106.4	32.2	24.4	25.8	29.0	53.2
Trade	27.7	105.6	106.7	102.0	96.4	94.0	96.0	91.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	114.8	109.9	95.4	88.3	89.6	91.6	88.1
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	47.2	175.0	x161.6	122.7	115.7	110.8	107.8	100.8
Lumber products	11.2	127.2	118.4	94.6	86.1	78.2	78.3	77.1
Other manufactures	36.0	198.3	181.9	136.0	129.1	125.6	121.2	111.7
Communications	5.2	115.1	x109.9	108.0	106.7	104.9	104.6	100.3
Transportation	11.5	104.1	x 85.1	93.5	97.9	94.8	100.2	99.1
Construction	5.1	63.4	58.3	46.1	44.8	49.4	48.3	63.9
Services	6.0	133.7	134.3	124.3	121.6	113.7	110.3	101.2
Trade	25.0	153.1	x146.3	141.1	134.2	134.7	136.4	123.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	139.9	x129.5	111.5	107.4	104.6	104.4	100.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

x Revised.









72-002  
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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**MAY, 1941**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in April.

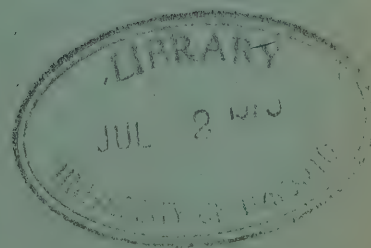
(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

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Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



OTTAWA  
July 30, 1941



72-002  
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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

T H E   M A Y   E M P L O Y M E N T   S I T U A T I O N

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- GENERAL SUMMARY -

Employment

Industrial activity at May 1 showed a continuation of the upward movement generally in evidence during many months, uninterruptedly so since the opening of the year; this has resulted in the establishment of new all-time high levels of employment at April 1 and again at May 1. The latest increase in the number employed was smaller than that indicated in the preceding month, but it nevertheless considerable exceeded the average gain at the beginning of May in earlier years of the record.

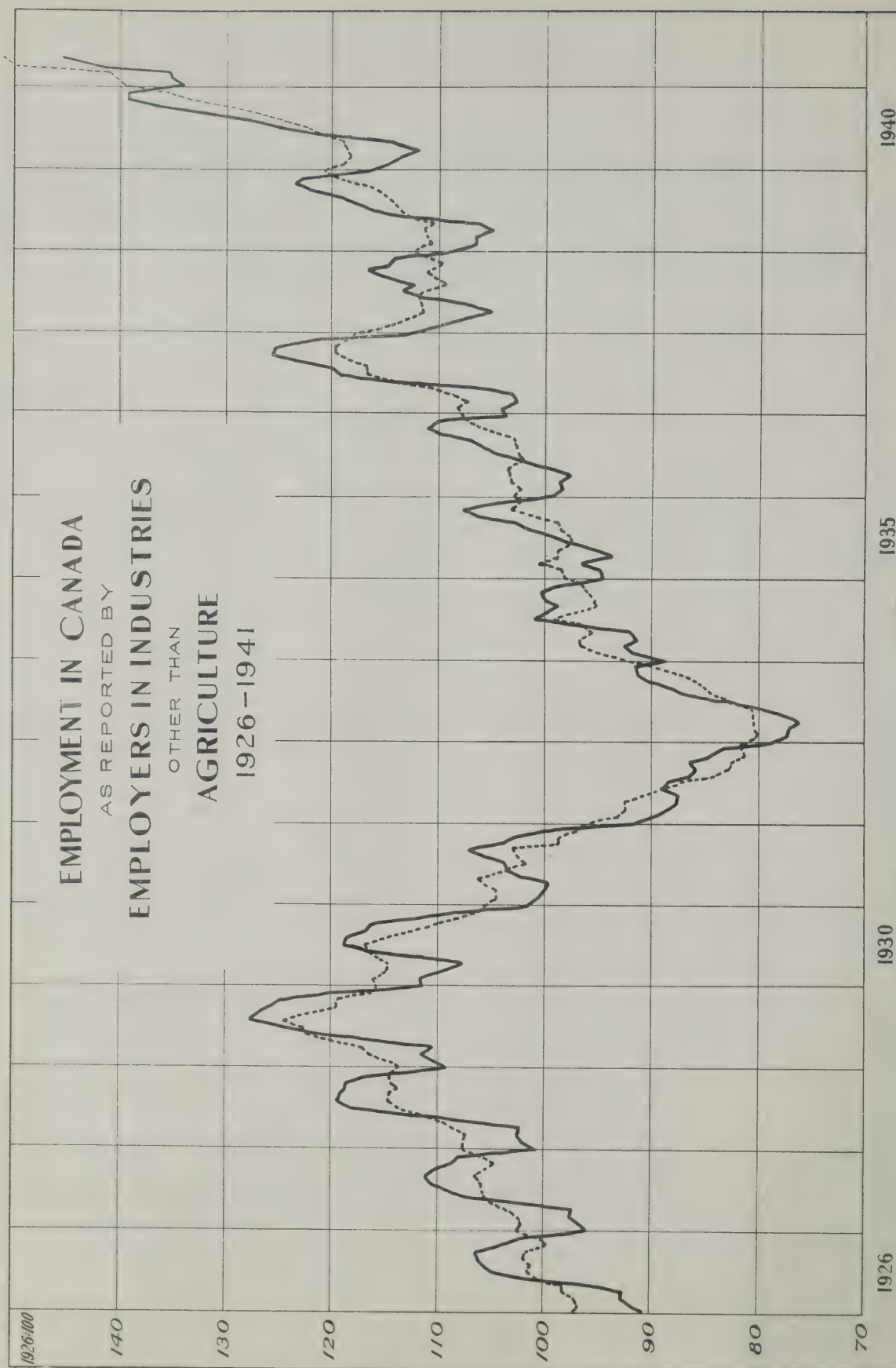
As explained in the last bulletin on employment, the questionnaire now in use, which calls for a statement of earnings as well as of employees, has undoubtedly had some effect upon the comparability of the present record of employment with the data obtained on the former card. This required merely a statement of the number of persons at work as at a single date; the present questionnaire, in calling for statistics of payrolls, necessitates a report of the number employed in the pay period falling nearest to the last day of the month, since the employees and the earnings must be related. The number employed during the pay period very frequently exceeds the number at work at a single date, for one reason, because it involves a larger coverage of casually employed workers. Their inclusion to a greater extent than in the former record produces the most serious danger to the comparability of the indexes, and constitutes a discrepancy which is more difficult to rectify than inconsistencies due to any other factor. Consequently, the industries ordinarily employing a considerable proportion of casual labour are chiefly responsible for any loss of comparability between the present and the former statistics of employment.

The 12,542 establishments co-operating at May 1 reported an aggregate staff of 1,450,542 persons, as compared with 1,408,133 at the first of April. This increase of 42,404 employees, or three p.c., exceeded the average gain from April 1 to May 1 in the experience of other years of the record. However, the number of workers taken on was not so large as at May 1 in 1929, while the percentage gain has been exceeded at May 1 in eight of the years since 1920. The new questionnaire, by enlarging the coverage of employees, has a tendency to exaggerate the current fluctuations as compared with those indicated in previous years; the foregoing facts may therefore carry the implication that the most serious loss in the comparability of the current data with those for earlier periods took place at April 1 with the initial tabulation on the new basis. If this is so, any such loss, whose extent is necessarily an unknown quantity, may perhaps become of diminishing importance.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index rose from 141.3 at April 1, 1941, to 145.5 at May 1, when it was over 27 p.c. higher than at the beginning of May, 1940. The previous high figure for May was that of 116.2 in 1929.

Since the general increase in employment was rather above the normal, the

Chart 1



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



seasonally adjusted index showed a further gain, rising from 149.7 at April 1, to 151.1 at May 1, 1941. These two figures are the highest on record.

The trend in manufacturing continued steeply upward; the index rose from its previous peak of 158.2 at Apr. 1, to 162.3 at the date under review. The latest figure is 29 p.c. higher than that for May 1, 1940. In the pre-war period, the highest indexes were recorded at Aug. 1, 1929, and Oct. 1, 1937, when the figures were 121.6 and 121.7, respectively.

The largest increases in employment at the date under review were in iron and steel works, which reported some 8,250 additional employees. The lumber, food, pulp and paper, chemical and clay, glass and stone divisions also showed greatly heightened activity. Improvement, which though on a smaller scale was nevertheless pronounced, took place in many other branches of manufacturing; the only exception to the generally favourable movement was the tobacco group, which reported a seasonal decline.

Following an active winter, logging camps showed unusually pronounced seasonal curtailment, some 17,300 men having been laid off since the preceding report. To some extent, the size of this decline is probably due to a difference in the timing of the seasonal changes as reflected in the current surveys of employment, consequent upon the use of the new questionnaire; this had tended to minimize the loss usually noted in the statistics for Apr. 1, with a corresponding enlargement of that normally indicated at the beginning of May. As already explained, the present form calls for a statement of the number employed in the last pay period in the month, while that formerly completed required a statement of the number at work on the given day. Despite the large decrease reported in the number employed in the bush at the beginning of May, the index in logging was higher than in the late spring of any other year since 1920.

Coal mining also showed a greater-than-average loss, resulting in a decline in mining which has rarely been exceeded at May 1 in the period for which statistics are available. In the remaining non-manufacturing industries, the trend was favourable. The largest increases in the personnel took place in trade, transportation and construction. In each case, these gains were considerably above normal, according to the experience of the last twenty years. It is probable that the genuinely large increases in employment due both to seasonal causes and also to the general industrial situation, have been augmented in some cases by those resulting from the use of the new questionnaire.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears following the text dealing with the employment in the economic areas and the leading cities.

For May 1, 1940, 11,970 firms had furnished data, showing that they employed 1,117,547 persons, as compared with 1,094,600 in the preceding month. Most of the improvement had been reported in manufacturing, transportation and construction.

The unadjusted index numbers of employment in all industries at May 1 in recent years are as follows:-  
1941, 145.5; 1940, 114.3; 1939, 106.2; 1938, 107.4; 1937, 106.3; 1936, 99.5; 1935, 95.2; 1934, 92.0; 1933, 77.6; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8 and 1927, 101.8. The average for the calendar year 1926 is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Employees for whom Statistics of Earnings were reported,  
together with their Aggregate and Average, per capita Earnings  
in one week in March and in April, 1941.

(The earnings figures are preliminary, and are subject to revision)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Reported for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earn- ings in One Week in	
	April 1	May 1	March	April	March	April
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>(a) Provinces</u>						
Maritime Provinces	97,440	98,386	2,285,490	2,142,105	23.46	21.77
Prince Edward Island	1,713	1,779	33,420	36,734	19.51	20.65
Nova Scotia	58,127	60,430	1,410,789	1,277,927	24.10	21.15
New Brunswick	37,600	36,177	841,281	827,444	22.37	22.87
Quebec	394,562	405,885	9,481,660	9,636,223	24.66	23.74
Ontario	605,075	622,811	16,262,951	16,781,077	26.88	26.95
Prairie Provinces	154,100	163,940	3,955,127	4,252,994	25.67	25.94
Manitoba	72,735	77,373	1,905,851	2,036,577	26.20	26.32
Saskatchewan	28,884	33,204	722,718	839,126	25.02	25.27
Alberta	52,481	53,363	1,326,558	1,377,291	25.28	25.81
British Columbia	116,044	119,375	3,139,756	3,211,468	27.06	26.73
CANADA	1,367,221	1,410,397	35,124,984	36,023,867	25.69	25.54
<u>(b) Cities</u>						
Montreal	188,100	194,081	4,660,250	4,822,419	24.78	24.85
Quebec City	20,207	21,132	435,805	441,686	21.57	20.85
Toronto	130,410	136,012	4,779,675	4,959,677	26.49	26.66
Ottawa	17,727	18,169	413,271	430,075	23.60	23.67
Hamilton	49,164	51,120	1,450,541	1,407,016	27.47	27.52
Windsor	30,038	30,846	1,075,723	1,158,448	35.81	37.56
Winnipeg	46,859	48,710	1,163,112	1,218,114	24.82	25.00
Vancouver	47,980	48,885	1,222,442	1,252,816	25.48	25.63
<u>(c) Industries</u>						
Manufacturing	803,931	825,251	20,831,289	21,331,608	25.91	25.91
Logging	45,939	29,373	838,987	601,686	18.26	20.48
Mining	80,686	81,055	2,506,220	2,388,510	31.06	29.47
Communications	24,897	24,737	671,593	679,773	26.97	27.48
Transportation	115,119	121,078	3,718,788	3,849,367	32.30	31.79
Construction and Maintenance	118,132	143,469	2,788,663	3,184,665	23.61	22.20
Services	33,571	35,149	523,177	562,639	15.58	16.01
Trade	144,946	150,285	3,246,267	3,375,569	22.40	22.46
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,367,221	1,410,397	35,124,984	36,023,867	25.69	25.54



## STATISTICS OF EARNINGS

In the bulletin dealing with the employment situation at Apr. 1, it was emphasized that the statistics on earnings obtained in the first tabulation must be regarded as preliminary, and that the tabulation of the data for March with those for April would result in a lowering of the per capita figures as calculated from the original totals. The direction of the revision was considered probable in view of the fact that information would be available for a greater proportion of workers in certain industries, in which the earnings are below the general average. This expectation proved correct, for the reason given, and also because a study of the figures for April revealed certain errors and inconsistencies in the original data for March, which could not be detected until comparable statistics were available.

To ensure accuracy and comparability in the statistics of payrolls, it has been decided to calculate for each establishment a figure of per capita earnings, so that any unexplained deviation from the average, or any inconsistencies in the information supplied, may be checked and verified before tabulation. The process is lengthy and laborious, retarding the publication of the current reports, but is considered a necessary safeguard, at all events for the present. As further experience establishes the accuracy of the reported statistics of earnings, data will be issued in greater detail than at present seems advisable. In the meantime, however, the statistics of earnings must be regarded as subject to revision.

During one week in April, the 1,410,397 employees for whom information is available, earned \$36,023,867; in the corresponding week in March the same firms had employed 1,367,221 men and women, whose weekly earnings aggregated \$35,124,984. While the April total was 2.6 p.c. higher than that for the period of observation in March, the preliminary per capita average was slightly lower, standing at \$25.54 in the week in April, as compared with \$25.69 in the corresponding week in March. It will be recalled that the previously published figures for March showed that 1,321,909 persons had earned \$34,480,094, a per capita average of \$26.08; the reasons for the downward revision in this figure have already been indicated.

The number of employees for whom information on earnings was available constituted 97.2 p.c. of the total number included in the current survey of employment, whereas in the preceding month the percentage had been just over 94 p.c. of the total. The proportions in the various industries are still rather uneven, being as follows: logging, 92 p.c.; trade, services and construction, just over 95 p.c.; manufacturing, 98 p.c.; mining and transportation, 99 p.c., and communications, 100 p.c. Data for the finance group are not yet available, but it is hoped that within a month or two, the record for these and other industries will be complete.

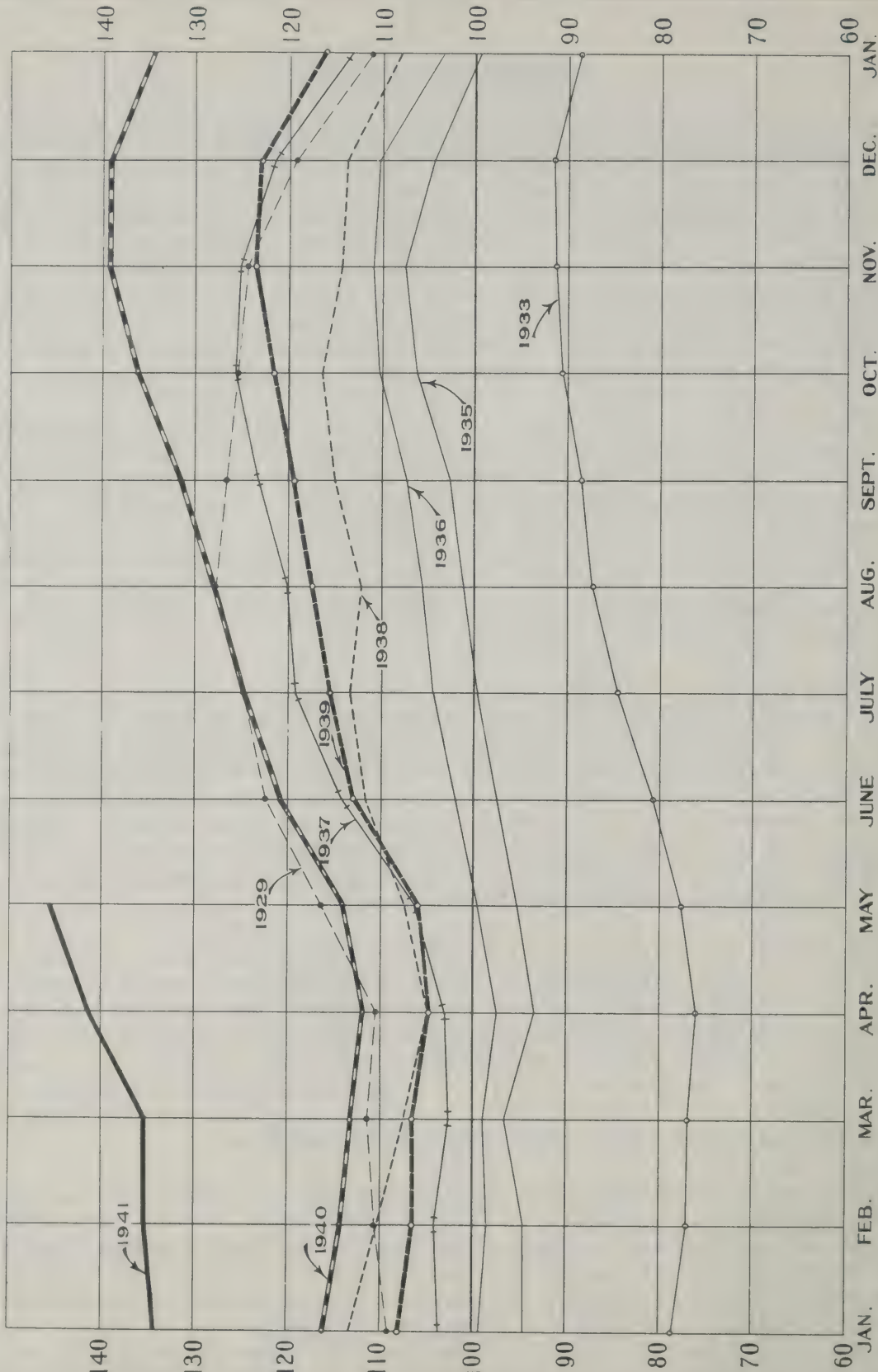
While the above inequalities in the coverage of earnings are not particularly pronounced, they produce a slightly higher all-industries average than if data were complete for all industries. Assuming that the average for the main industrial groups would not be changed if information were on record for 100 p.c. of the employees included in the survey of employment for May 1, the general per capita weekly average for the eight leading industries would be lower by four cents in the one week in both April and March. On the other hand, statistics from financial organizations, when available, will no doubt tend to raise the figure of average earnings.

The per capita figure of weekly earnings was slightly less in April than in March. The difference came from several factors; the most important of these was probably associated with the reported increase of over three p.c. in the number of

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1941

1926:100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity, for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



employees on the payrolls, those newly added to the staffs usually commencing at a lower rate of wages. The fact that the Easter holidays fell in some of the payrolls reported by those who pay fortnightly or semi-monthly, also tended slightly to reduce the per capita earnings in April. In an appreciable number of cases, firms reported a reduction in the amount of overtime work, although other establishments stated they had increased the working time. Finally, a considerable loss in earnings was reported as a result of industrial disputes, notably in coal mining.

In manufacturing, the reported aggregate earnings aggregated \$21,331,808, and were 2.7 p.c. higher than those paid by the same plants in the corresponding week in March. The per capita figure, at \$25.91, was higher by one cent.

In logging, the aggregate earnings of the 45,939 employees on the payrolls of the co-operating firms amounted to \$838,987 in the period of observation in March. The employees were reduced to 29,373 at the first of May and their earnings in one week in April, to \$601,686. The per capita figure, however, rose to \$20.48, or by \$2.22, as the earnings of the more steadily employed classes constituted an increasingly large proportion of the total wage disbursement of employers in the logging industry.

The employees of the mining operators furnishing information on earnings rose slightly, but there was a decline of some five p.c. in the aggregate earnings reported for one week in April as compared with one week in March. This was partly due to a considerable loss of working time in coal-mines as a result of industrial disputes, together with that due to a seasonal slackening in employment. The amount disbursed in the period of observation in March was \$2,506,220, as compared with \$2,388,510 in the corresponding week in April. The per capita earnings declined from \$31.06 in the former to \$29.47 in the latter week.

In communications, a moderate decrease in employment was accompanied by a 1.2 p.c. increase in the average earnings. The per capita figures rose from \$26.97 in one week in March, to \$27.48 in one week in April. Transportation showed a considerable increase in the number of persons employed and the aggregate earnings rose by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  p.c., but the per capita figure declined from \$32.30 to \$31.79. This probably reflects mainly the absorption of additional workers in the lower paid brackets.

A marked expansion in employment in construction and maintenance was accompanied by a gain of 14.2 p.c. in the aggregate earnings. The per capita figure, however, was reduced from \$23.61 to \$22.20, largely due to an increase in the more or less casual labour employed on the highways. The collection of statistics of earnings for the highway construction group are complicated by a number of factors, of which probably the most important is the high rate of labour turnover. In most cases, the provincial authorities can furnish information on employment and earnings only for the calendar months, rather than for the shorter period which is preferred as minimizing the aggregation of employees, due to a high labour turnover. To offset this situation the earnings reported for the month are figured on the man-day basis, i.e., if the reported sums were earned by persons who on the average worked, say 16 days in the month, the proportion of the total figure included in the tabulation as one week's earnings would be 6/16 of the reported total, the standard working week being 6 days. Further experience with and study of the figures may result in the use of a more satisfactory method, but the above briefly describes that used in the preparation of the data for the period of observation in March and April.

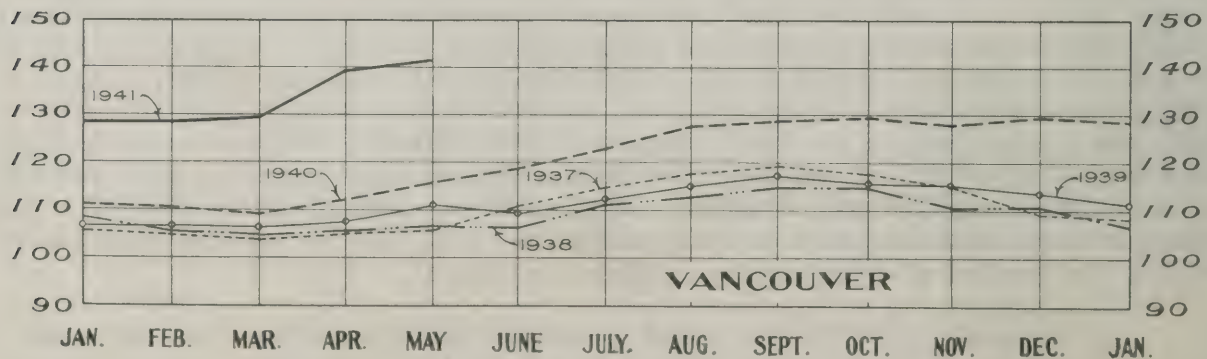
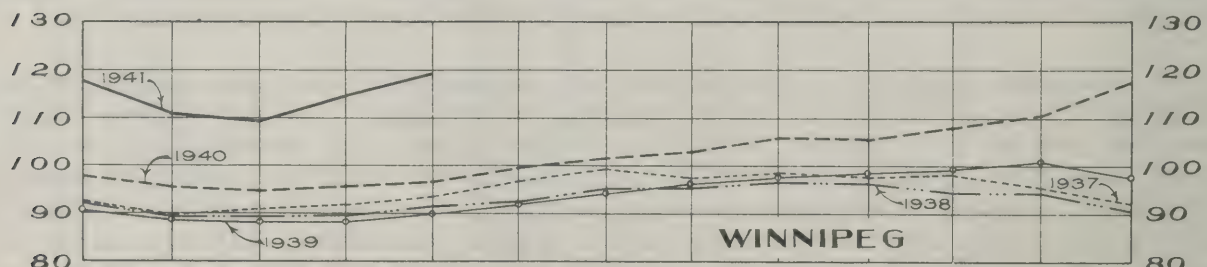
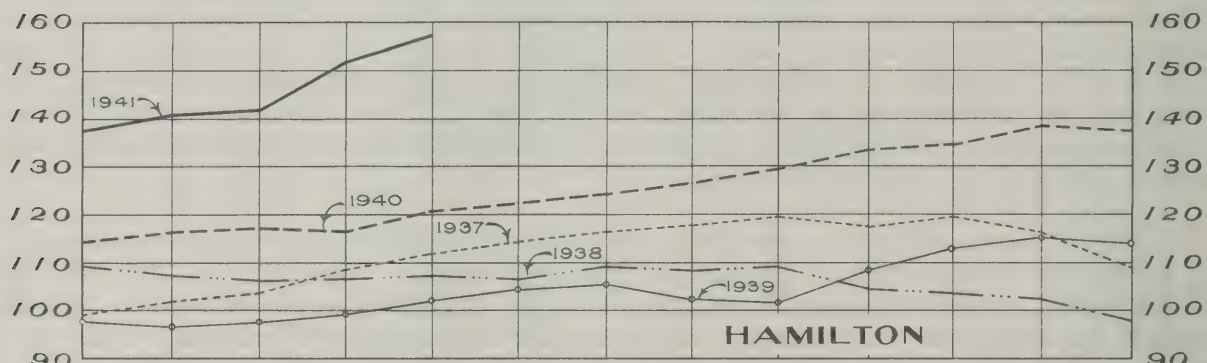
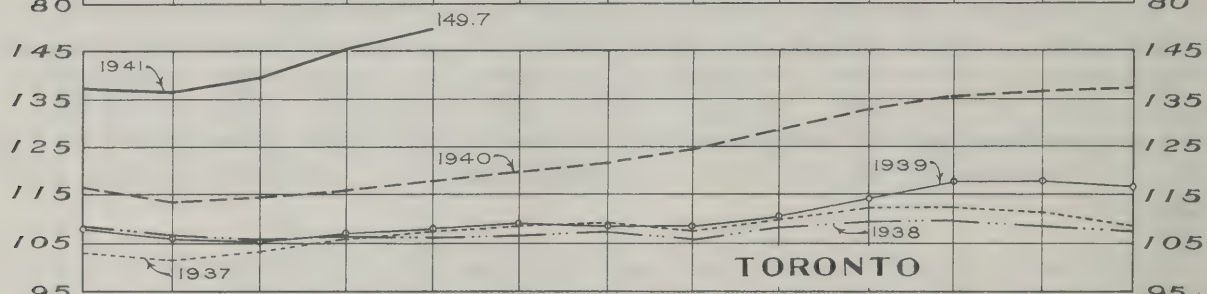
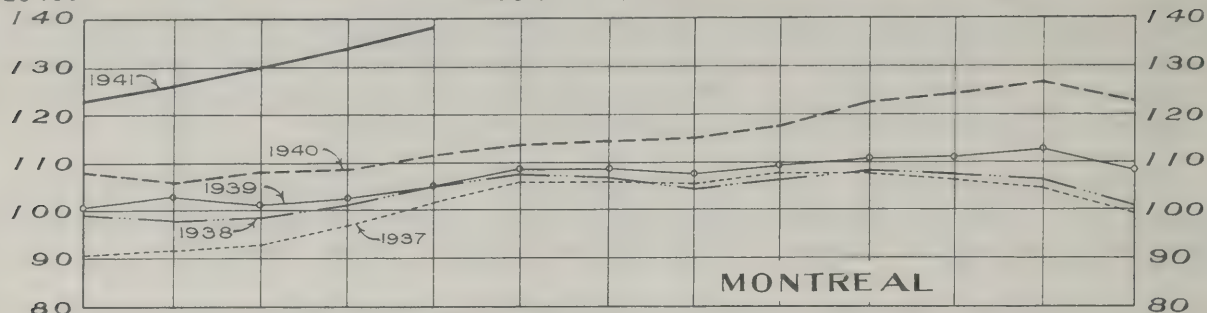
As seasonal activity increased in hotels and restaurants and in laundering and dry cleaning establishments, there was a gain in the number of persons employed

Chart 3

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES

1937-1941

1926=100



JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN.



and in the aggregate and the per capita earnings in the period reported for April, as compared with March. The reported payroll rose by 7.6 p.c., while the per capita figure increased from \$15.58 to \$16.01. In connection with the earnings in the service group, it must be recalled that the figures for hotels and restaurants exclude remuneration in the form of board and lodging.

In the trade group, there was an increase of 3.9 p.c. in the total of earnings disbursed by the 2,062 establishments furnishing returns; their weekly payroll in April amounted to \$3,375,569. The per capita earnings increased by six cents from the March average, to \$22.46 in the period of observation in April.

The tabulation of the data for March with those for April resulted in certain differences in the provincial aggregates and the per capita earnings as published in the last report; the reasons for these revisions were the same as in the case of the industrial figures.

The earnings reported for the one week in April were lower than in March in the Maritime Provinces, due largely to seasonal slackening in logging and transportation; the occurrence of an industrial dispute in the mining group in the week for which information was furnished also reduced the figures. In the remaining areas, however, the aggregate payrolls recorded for the last week in April were higher than in the corresponding period in March. In Quebec and British Columbia, the per capita weekly earnings were rather lower; in the former, this was chiefly due to the situation in transportation and construction, where there were marked gains in employment, but the per capita earnings showed a falling-off. In British Columbia, the decline took place largely in mining, in which the working time was seasonally lessened in a number of cases, and in construction, which employed many additional workers. In the other provinces, there were increases in the per capita averages.

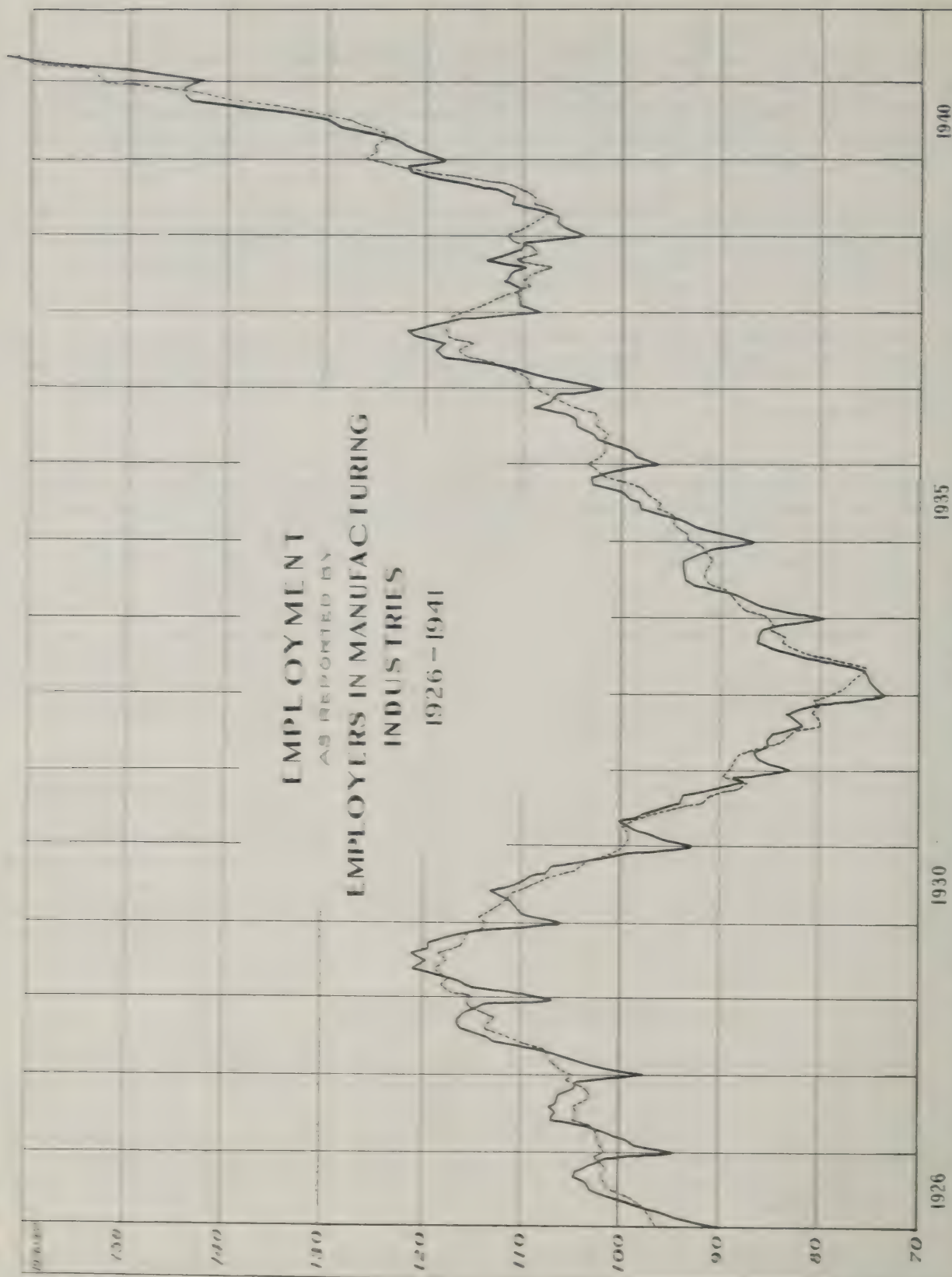
In each of the cities for which statistics are segregated, the aggregate payrolls paid by the co-operating firms in one week in April exceeded those of the corresponding week in March. Except in Quebec City, the average per capita earnings were also higher. A large increase in employment in Quebec at May 1 was accompanied by a gain in the total weekly earnings in the last week in April, but the per capita figure declined, probably due to the fact that the accessions to the staffs came on at rates of pay below the average. As in the case of the other statistics of earnings, those for the cities are preliminary.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

Heightened activity was indicated in all provinces except New Brunswick, where the falling-off was seasonal. The additions to the staffs were largest in Quebec and Ontario; in the former, some 10,600 workers were taken on, while in the latter, the increase provided employment for 17,600 additional persons. In all provinces activity was decidedly above its level of May 1, 1940, while the index numbers of employment in all five economic areas were higher than in any other May for which information is on record.

Maritime Provinces. - The advance in employment in the Maritime Provinces generally was not equal to the average gain at May 1 in the years since 1920; nevertheless, the index was higher than in any other May of the record. Eight hundred and eighty-two firms reported 102,086 employees, or 946 more than at April 1, 1941. In Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, the trend was upward, but in New Brunswick there was a decline on the whole.

Activity in these provinces taken as a unit was seasonally curtailed in logging



The heavy curve is based upon the numbers of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937.



camps and in transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing was decidedly brisker, mainly in the fish-preserving, pulp and paper and chemical divisions. Construction also showed considerable improvement, and mining, services and trade were rather brisker.

The 837 establishments furnishing statistics for the beginning of May last year had an aggregate staff of 83,657 persons, being greater by 772 than at Apr. 1, 1940. The index then stood at 112.8, compared with 136.5 at May 1, 1941.

Quebec. - An upward movement was indicated in Quebec, according to 3,121 employers of 424,278 men and women, as against 413,664 in the preceding month. This increase of 10,614 was larger than that noted at May 1, 1940; the number added was considerably above the average at that date in the experience of the last twenty years, but the percentage gain was smaller. However, the level of employment was higher than at any other May 1 for which data are available.

Important improvement over Apr. 1, 1941, took place in manufacturing; there were additions to staffs in lumber, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, while animal food and tobacco factories were quieter. Logging camps continued to make large seasonal reductions in their personnel, over 7,000 men being released in this industry, and building was also slacker. On the other hand, mining, transportation, railway and highway construction, services and trade showed greater activity, the gains in transportation and in the construction group as a whole being most pronounced. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of May of last year, when 2,984 firms had reported 325,940 employees, or 5,022 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 113.9, many points lower than that of 146.8 at the date under review.

Ontario. - There was marked industrial expansion in Ontario, repeating the movement usually indicated at May 1 in earlier years of the record. Improvement was reported in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade, while seasonal contractions were noted in logging. Communications also afforded less employment. In the manufacturing group, there were considerable gains in all divisions except textiles, which showed little general change, and tobacco, in which there was a large decline. The greatest gains were in iron and steel; lumber, food, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone, chemical and pulp and paper plants showed substantial improvement.

The working forces of the 5,413 co-operating establishments included 633,790 persons, compared with 616,142 at Apr. 1. The latest index, (156.4), was higher than in any other month in the years since 1920.

Employment at the beginning of May, 1940, had increased considerably, according to statistics from 5,212 employers whose staffs aggregated 482,406. The index was then 121.0.

Prairie Provinces. - Manufacturing, transportation, construction and services and trade showed heightened activity in the Prairie Area, the greatest additions being in highway and railway construction and in steam railway operation; in the factory group, a substantial part of the advance took place in the food, iron and steel, clay, glass and stone and oil-refining divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker.

Statements were compiled from 1,804 firms in these provinces, whose employees increased from 158,028 at the beginning of April, to 167,881 at May 1. This advance

was more pronounced than that recorded at the same date in 1940, having, indeed, rarely been exceeded in any month in the period for which data are available. It is possible that part of the unusually large increase resulted from the use of the new questionnaire on employment and earnings, which calls for a statement of the numbers employed in the payroll period rather than the number at work on a given day. This possibility is increased by the fact that much of the expansion at the beginning of May took place in the construction group, where employment frequently fluctuates considerably from day to day.

The index, standing at 124.1, was several points above that of 100.2 at the corresponding date of last year, being also higher than in any other month of the record. Statistics for May 1, 1940, had been received from 1,704 establishments, providing work for 130,998 men and women.

British Columbia. - The situation in British Columbia showed further substantial improvement, this being on a scale above the average at May 1 in the experience of the last twenty years. The latest index stood at 132.7, the maximum to date in this record of more than twenty years.

An aggregate payroll of 122,507 persons was reported by the 1,318 employers furnishing data for May 1, 1941, who had 119,174 on their staffs at April 1, 1941. Logging, mining, construction and maintenance, trade and manufacturing showed heightened activity; within the last-named, the greatest gains were made by lumber, iron and steel and food factories. On the other hand, transportation was quieter.

For May 1, 1940, 1,233 firms had reported 94,546 workers, as compared with 90,697 in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Important improvement was indicated in each of the cities for which separate tabulations are made; firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported greater activity. Employment in each of these centres reached a new all-time maximum at the beginning of May.

Montreal. - Manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade recorded advances in Montreal, those in the two groups first-named being extensive. Within the manufacturing division, considerable additions to staff were made in food and iron and steel factories. The 1,813 co-operating employers reported 206,840 persons on their payrolls, compared with 200,859 at Apr. 1. This increase exceeded that noted at May 1, 1940; the percentage gain approximated the average at that date in preceding years of the record. The level of employment was higher than at May 1, 1940, when the industrial expansion reported by 1,770 establishments had resulted in an increase in their employees from 169,448 at Apr. 1 to 173,275 at the beginning of May.

Quebec. - Statements were tabulated from 216 firms with 21,823 employees, as against 20,849 at Apr. 1. Most of the betterment took place in manufacturing and transportation, but other industries also reported an upward trend, with the exception of construction, which was quieter. The general gain was not so large as that recorded at May 1, 1940, although it exceeded the average at the beginning of May in preceding years. The index, at 158.6, was at its all-time maximum. The 209 employers furnishing



data had then had 16,044 workers on their payrolls.

Toronto. - Construction and maintenance, services, trade and manufacturing reported heightened activity in Toronto; within the last-named, iron and steel showed most improvement, but increases were noted in many other branches. According to information obtained from 1,876 concerns in Toronto, their staffs aggregated 191,638, as compared with 186,030 at Apr. 1. This advance was much larger than that indicated at May 1 of last spring, and also exceeded the average gain at the same date in the years since 1922, when the record for Toronto was commenced. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May, 1940, when statistics had been received from 1,791 establishments employing 152,209 assistants, or 2,499 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 117.9, compared with 149.7 at the latest date.

Ottawa. - Manufacturing, construction and trade showed a moderately upward movement in Ottawa; 240 employers reported staffs aggregating 19,191, compared with 18,749 in the preceding month. The index, at 145.8, was many points higher than at the same date of last spring. Two hundred and thirty-three firms had then made returns, and their employees had numbered 15,060, compared with 15,008 at Apr. 1, 1940.

In Hamilton, a combined working force of 51,310 was indicated by the 337 co-operating establishments, as against 49,363 in their last report. Manufacturing and construction were considerably more active, while trade, transportation and services showed moderate improvement. Industrial employment in Hamilton was at a higher level than at the same date of last year, when a smaller advance had been recorded by the 332 reporting employers, whose personnel included 39,175 men and women.

Windsor. - There was a further gain in Windsor; returns for May 1 were tabulated from 195 firms with 31,199 workers, compared with 30,391 in the preceding month. The improvement was largely in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel products. Construction and trade were also rather more active. Additions to their payrolls had been indicated by the 194 industries reporting at May 1, 1940, when they employed 21,464 persons. Employment was then at a much lower level, the index standing at 155.2, as compared with 227.9 at the date under review.

Winnipeg. - Manufacturing, construction and trade showed heightened activity in Winnipeg, where the 556 co-operating employers had a staff of 49,879, compared with 48,016 at Apr. 1. Employment generally was more active than at the same date of last year, when a smaller advance had been noted in the 534 establishments from which information had been received; their personnel had included 42,245 men and women.

Vancouver. - The number engaged in manufacturing operations increased in Vancouver, mainly in iron and steel factories; trade and construction were also brisker, while transportation reported a falling off. According to data received from 582 firms in this city, they had an aggregate working force of 49,682 persons, compared with 48,775 at Apr. 1. The index was many points higher than at the beginning of May, 1940, although a larger advance had then been reported in the staffs of the 538 co-operating businessmen, whose employees had numbered 39,007.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1937, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing. - Further marked expansion was recorded at the beginning of May in manufacturing operations; the increase has rarely been exceeded in any other month of the more than twenty years during which the monthly surveys have been made. Returns were tabulated from 6,883 establishments with a combined payroll of 843,560 men and women, as compared with 822,225 in the preceding month. This increase of 21,335 employees raised the index from 158.2 at Apr. 1, to a new all-time peak of 162.3 at May 1; the figure for the same date in 1940 had been 125.7, while the previous high index for May was that of 119.8 in 1929. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers.

The improvement at the latest date, though seasonal in character, was above the average at May 1 in earlier years of the record. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index showed an increase, rising from 159.5 at Apr. 1 to 161.0 at the beginning of May.

The greatest additions were reported in iron and steel works, which had enlarged their personnel by some 8,250 workers. Lumber, chemical, electrical apparatus, food, and clay, glass and stone plants also recorded substantial gains, while somewhat smaller, but noteworthy improvement was indicated in textile, leather, beverage, non-ferrous metal, oil refining and other non-metallic mineral, and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. On the other hand, tobacco works were seasonally slacker.

For May 1, 1940, information had been received from 6,600 factories, employing 645,941 persons, an increase of 11,608 from their April 1 payrolls. The most marked gains had then occurred in the lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at May 1 in recent years are as follows, based on the 1926 average as 100: - 1941, 162.3; 1940, 125.7; 1939, 108.4; 1938, 110.6; 1937, 113.8; 1936, 102.7; 1935, 95.6; 1934, 90.2; 1933, 76.8; 1932, 85.8; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 112.4; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 109.0 and 1927, 103.9.

Logging. - Seasonal declines that exceeded the average for May 1 in the years since 1920 were recorded in logging; there were decreases in all provinces except British Columbia, the largest being in Quebec. The 462 co-operating firms employed 31,996 men, or 17,330 fewer than at the beginning of April. The index, at 107.9, was higher than at May 1 in 1940, or any other year since 1920.

Mining. - Returns were received from 411 mine operators with 81,956 persons in their employ, as against 81,612 in the preceding month. Coal-mining was seasonally slacker, but improvement was shown in the extraction of metallic ores, and in quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mines. Employment in the mining division as a whole was at its maximum for May 1 in the period, 1921-1940.

Communications. - A slight decrease was indicated in communications; telephones afforded more employment, but telegraphs showed curtailment in their staffs. The index in communications was higher than at the same date of last year, when an increase in activity had been noted. The branches and companies co-operating reported an aggregate working force of 24,778 persons, compared with 24,938 at Apr. 1, 1941.

Transportation. - All three divisions of transportation - steam railway, local and water - afforded seasonally increased employment, the expansion in the group as a whole being substantially greater than the average at May 1 in the experience of the last twenty years. A personnel of 122,788 men and women was employed by the 544



companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 116,829 employees at April 1. The index stood at 99.2, as compared with 88.8 at the beginning of May, 1940. The latest index was the highest for May in any year since 1930.

Construction and Maintenance. - Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance showed improvement, that in work on the highways and railroads being particularly pronounced. On the whole, there was an increase of 25,337 persons in the staffs of the 1,384 employers making returns, who had a combined working force of 150,542. This gain considerably exceeded that noted at the same date in 1940, and was also above the average for May 1 in the period, 1921-1940. The latest index, at 120.0, was higher than at the beginning of May last Spring and in many earlier years of the record.

Services. - Heightened activity was indicated in laundering and dry-cleaning plants and in hotels and restaurants. Statements were received from 611 firms in these industries having 36,929 workers, as against 35,351 in their last report. Employment was at its maximum for the first of May in this record of over twenty years.

Trade. - Further additions to staffs were reported in retail and wholesale trade; the increase exceeded that noted at the same date last spring. The level of activity was higher than at May 1 in any other year for which statistics are available. The co-operating merchants, numbering 2,186, enlarged their forces by 5,341 persons to 157,993 at the date under review.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

According to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette", the number of wholly unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at Apr. 21 was 318,772, of whom 157,239 were males; those temporarily stopped numbered 75,373, while there were 16,366 unemployed casual workers. As compared with Mar. 17, 1941, there were declines of 45,536, 318 and 1,553, respectively, in the number of wholly unemployed, temporarily stopped, and unemployed casual workers. As compared with Apr. 15, 1940, there was a reduction of 521,255 in the first category, 14,809 in the second and 26,120 in the third class.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

The Department of Labor in Washington reports that total civil non-agricultural employment expanded sharply in May to reach a new all-time peak of 38,278,000; this total represents a gain of more than 600,000 workers over April, 1941, and of 3,115,000 workers since May, 1940.

A major part of the gain in civil employment over the month resulted from the resumption of operations in the bituminous coal industry, following shutdowns in April pending wage negotiations. Employment in manufacturing also expanded substantially and the only major classifications to show decreases from the preceding month were construction and trade. The decline in employment in trade was seasonal, while that in construction resulted from losses due to the completion of many new army cantonments, which more than offset increases in other types of building construction.

Employment in manufacturing again advanced contra-seasonally in May, with a gain of 1.6 p.c., while weekly payrolls showed a larger-than-seasonal increase of 5.3 p.c. These increases raised the index of employment for all manufacturing industries to 124.7

in May (1923-25=100), and the payroll index to 141.9, the highest levels on record. The typical April-May changes are a reduction of 0.8 p.c. in employment and an increase of 0.2 p.c. in payrolls. A comparison with May of last year shows factory employment up 21.7 p.c. and factory payrolls, up 45.1 p.c.

Employment in the durable goods group of manufacturing industries, in which defence activity is largely concentrated, showed an increase of 2.6 p.c. over the month, and of 32.1 p.c. over the year. The gains in the non-durable goods group as a whole were not so pronounced, namely, 0.8 p.c. and 12.4 p.c., respectively.



TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	-	-	-	100.6	104.5	99.0	-	-	-	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	-	-	-	103.0	110.1	108.5	-	-	-	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	-	-	-	107.3	123.8	119.7	-	-	-	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	-	-	-	106.1	115.7	109.2	-	-	-	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	-	-	-	102.3	103.8	100.0	-	-	-	96.1
May 1, 1932	87.5	87.8	-	-	-	86.0	89.5	87.6	-	-	-	82.7
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3	-	-	-	75.4	79.5	79.2	-	-	-	72.2
May 1, 1934	92.0	98.3	-	-	-	85.5	98.5	85.4	-	-	-	88.4
May 1, 1935	95.2	97.4	-	-	-	89.7	101.7	87.9	-	-	-	92.6
May 1, 1936	99.5	103.4	-	-	-	96.4	103.4	92.7	-	-	-	99.0
May 1, 1937	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4 <sup>1/</sup>	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at May 1, 1941.

100.0    7.0    .1    4.3    2.6    29.3    43.7    11.6    5.5    2.3    3.8    8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

1/ Revised.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
May 1, 1934	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
May 1, 1935	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
May 1, 1936	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
May 1, 1937	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1941.

14.3      1.5      13.2      1.3      3.5      2.2      3.4      3.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(Average Calendar Year 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
May 1, 1933	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
May 1, 1934	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
May 1, 1935	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
May 1, 1936	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
May 1, 1937	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1941.

100.0      58.1      2.2      5.7      1.7      8.5      10.4      2.5      10.9

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1941	April 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936
Manufacturing	58.2	162.3	158.2	125.7	108.4	110.6	113.8	102.7
Animal products - edible	2.2	160.7	153.2	137.4	126.9	124.4	125.6	115.9
Fur and products	.2	121.2	113.0	115.9	94.1	94.4	97.9	91.4
Leather and products	1.9	134.8	132.9	122.5	111.1	108.5	117.8	112.7
Boots and shoes	1.2	129.3	127.7	120.5	113.1	112.7	120.1	116.5
Lumber and products	4.0	108.7	102.4	85.8	77.3	77.3	83.5	73.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	99.2	91.9	74.5	66.1	66.3	72.8	64.7
Furniture	.7	110.8	109.2	89.8	83.1	80.2	88.3	76.6
Other lumber products	.9	141.7	134.9	120.4	108.7	109.9	113.2	97.6
Musical instruments	.2	86.1	85.7	61.5	41.6	46.7	45.9	36.6
Plant products - edible	2.9	129.8	126.0	115.4	107.7	107.4	103.7	102.2
Pulp and paper products	5.4	124.8	122.5	112.9	105.1	103.0	107.4	99.2
Pulp and paper	2.4	115.1	112.2	101.6	90.7	90.9	98.7	88.8
Paper products	.9	162.8	159.2	139.9	130.3	129.5	133.0	119.1
Printing and publishing	2.1	124.3	123.2	118.1	114.9	109.8	110.1	106.0
Rubber products	1.2	131.0	128.6	108.4	105.5	100.5	104.6	96.0
Textile products	9.6	158.9	158.4	144.9	120.4	122.3	128.8	118.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	168.2	167.3	158.2	125.0	128.5	142.7	132.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	124.5	123.8	122.2	95.3	98.3	102.8	92.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	185.9	185.0	171.8	122.8	117.3	150.5	140.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	573.6	571.6	510.7	448.0	487.1	548.9	527.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	142.1	140.9	141.3	121.4	122.4	128.6	123.8
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	156.9	157.2	136.6	116.6	121.2	120.4	108.8
Other textile products	1.2	163.7	163.5	135.3	115.6	106.7	112.3	99.0
Tobacco	.7	116.5	139.9	134.5	91.2	101.0	101.7	108.3
Beverages	.8	202.2	196.5	171.6	163.9	162.3	154.3	139.0
Chemicals and allied products	2.6	306.7	288.3	190.4	159.8	166.4	154.6	140.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	128.9	119.7	95.5	82.2	82.4	89.7	79.7
Electric light and power	1.2	143.1	140.1	133.9	126.3	121.6	114.3	113.6
Electrical apparatus	1.9	201.8	196.7	143.8	125.5	136.8	138.7	117.3
Iron and steel products	18.3	196.8	190.8	122.2	97.3	104.5	109.4	94.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	203.8	206.2	151.6	123.8	124.5	141.0	115.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	215.1	206.8	132.9	115.0	123.2	128.3	100.9
Agricultural implements	.6	107.3	104.5	77.7	59.8	72.5	74.1	67.4
Land vehicles	7.7	176.9	172.7	112.3	92.3	99.4	103.4	94.9
Automobiles and parts	2.6	256.8	252.0	164.9	148.9	151.9	164.9	154.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.2	396.5	364.6	170.9	66.7	82.7	79.2	63.1
Heating appliances	.4	157.6	155.6	134.8	124.0	118.5	127.1	107.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	224.8	218.1	137.5	103.2	123.2	119.0	84.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	224.5	217.5	122.6	101.1	113.5	121.3	100.6
Other iron and steel products	3.3	225.3	216.1	129.6	100.3	103.0	109.1	89.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	260.7	255.3	175.9	154.6	156.6	151.9	126.8
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	172.8	167.1	165.2	150.1	156.9	146.2	133.1
Miscellaneous	.5	199.5	191.2	156.5	140.3	137.2	133.7	124.7
LOGGING	2.2	107.9	166.2	60.5	51.0	97.5	86.7	88.6
MINING	5.7	174.8	174.1	164.5	155.8	149.7	147.4	127.4
Coal	1.8	92.3	96.0	86.2	82.3	85.7	84.1	84.3
Metallic ores	3.2	367.2	363.6	353.1	334.0	306.1	296.5	243.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	145.9	132.4	135.0	123.4	123.4	131.5	93.1
COMMUNICATIONS	1.7	92.8	93.4	83.8	82.0	82.5	82.9	73.4
Telegraphs	.4	109.9	102.7	90.0	90.6	90.1	93.9	86.3
Telephones	1.3	88.1	90.8	82.1	79.7	80.4	79.9	76.3
TRANSPORTATION	8.5	94.2	94.3	88.8	81.4	83.9	85.1	82.8
Street railways and cartage	2.4	144.1	138.9	128.7	120.9	114.0	117.4	114.8
Steam railways	4.7	85.9	82.9	77.2	70.7	72.4	74.9	72.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	98.1	85.6	89.1	77.8	96.9	89.7	89.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.4	120.0	100.2	68.4	94.2	88.2	71.4	79.4
Building	3.8	127.2	122.2	54.0	46.2	46.8	45.2	55.6
Highway	3.9	142.8	105.6	91.7	182.9	160.9	106.3	124.0
Railway	2.7	91.8	73.1	61.4	60.3	61.9	65.2	62.1
SERVICES	2.5	165.6	158.3	138.2	133.2	131.9	125.2	120.4
Hotels and restaurant	1.5	156.2	151.9	130.4	125.6	124.1	116.1	111.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	182.0	169.5	151.8	146.3	144.2	139.6	132.3
TRADE	10.9	154.5	149.1	138.3	135.1	131.3	128.4	123.3
Retail	8.3	162.4	156.1	143.6	141.3	137.7	135.3	129.7
Wholesale	2.6	133.3	130.9	124.6	119.3	116.8	113.1	103.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	145.5	141.3	114.3	106.2	107.4	106.3	95.5

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	May 1 1941	April 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936
<u>Maritime - Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	38.2	143.9	139.5	121.8	98.7	100.9	111.7	102.9
	Lumber products	4.1	93.3	91.9	94.1	62.9	63.0	83.4	82.4
	Pulp and paper	4.7	173.7	167.5	157.8	135.7	140.7	166.2	152.4
	Textile products	4.3	118.4	117.2	110.1	84.9	82.6	89.6	87.4
	Iron and steel	14.3	174.8	175.1	130.2	105.0	108.3	128.3	108.4
	Other manufactures	10.8	141.2	129.1	121.8	105.6	109.7	102.4	98.9
	Logging	3.1	134.7	199.1	75.0	58.5	174.8	119.0	101.9
	Mining	17.6	119.1	116.4	111.7	109.7	113.2	109.4	102.9
	Communications	2.2	102.4	96.8	89.3	86.3	87.0	85.2	83.3
	Transportation	11.6	102.5	134.1	98.3	84.0	81.6	92.0	85.0
	Construction	15.4	165.9	125.3	98.5	99.1	119.8	126.8	123.8
	Services	2.0	240.2	223.3	184.4	170.2	168.0	163.3	158.8
	Trade	9.9	163.4	161.5	138.0	127.2	127.4	122.1	114.5
	All Industries	100.0	136.5	135.6	112.8	100.2	107.3	110.7	103.4
	<u>Quebec</u>								
	Manufacturing	65.2	166.4	162.0	129.8	110.5	113.6	114.9	102.6
	Lumber products	3.1	119.8	107.2	89.2	83.8	83.1	85.7	77.0
	Pulp and paper	6.8	119.8	118.1	108.0	100.0	96.7	101.2	92.5
	Textile products	16.8	178.9	178.1	161.5	135.0	138.7	141.7	126.4
	Iron and steel	15.6	194.4	186.1	113.8	84.3	95.9	99.3	83.6
	Other manufactures	22.9	169.5	165.5	133.6	118.1	119.2	116.4	106.2
	Logging	2.7	126.8	206.0	61.7	37.3	127.6	114.8	130.8
	Mining	3.1	286.6	283.3	283.3	261.6	236.7	246.9	156.1
	Communications	1.5	90.5	89.4	77.9	74.6	74.8	74.7	70.2
	Transportation	7.6	96.2	82.5	82.7	76.5	85.6	80.3	85.0
	Construction	9.5	99.1	89.5	54.3	134.8	106.4	59.7	53.2
	Services	2.4	146.1	138.8	120.7	117.6	121.0	109.4	104.9
	Trade	8.0	161.9	157.6	148.3	142.0	141.9	134.4	132.7
	All Industries	100.0	146.8	143.1	113.9	111.6	112.6	105.2	96.4
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	66.3	167.3	163.6	126.9	109.3	111.4	115.7	104.6
	Lumber products	3.1	89.2	82.8	73.1	65.8	66.6	72.9	62.2
	Pulp and paper	5.3	123.6	120.8	112.9	107.3	104.8	106.7	99.4
	Textile products	9.0	140.1	140.2	131.0	108.1	108.9	118.8	113.3
	Iron and steel	24.6	219.7	213.3	133.7	108.2	113.5	119.3	101.9
	Other manufactures	24.3	170.2	167.3	137.3	121.9	124.0	124.9	115.2
	Logging	1.1	75.0	137.6	35.1	23.9	58.1	49.2	53.7
	Mining	4.8	307.4	303.7	292.5	270.7	245.2	242.5	209.5
	Communications	1.4	82.8	86.9	78.9	76.9	79.3	80.4	74.8
	Transportation	5.5	93.7	83.6	84.5	76.6	80.1	82.4	75.6
	Construction	8.0	133.5	114.5	74.9	73.9	82.7	70.1	82.9
	Services	2.4	193.3	185.4	161.3	155.7	155.1	148.1	144.7
	Trade	10.5	163.0	156.8	145.0	142.5	136.9	135.4	130.6
	All Industries	100.0	156.4	152.0	121.0	107.9	109.9	111.2	103.4
	<u>Prairie</u>								
	Manufacturing	31.8	134.9	130.8	110.7	102.3	104.9	105.8	97.4
	Lumber products	2.3	134.0	133.5	91.5	99.4	97.2	101.6	76.9
	Pulp and paper	2.5	104.1	104.5	99.4	101.6	95.3	96.1	91.5
	Textile products	2.7	200.9	198.3	156.7	133.7	134.2	141.6	126.6
	Iron and steel	11.3	109.3	107.2	86.5	75.3	84.4	73.4	78.0
	Other manufactures	13.0	166.7	157.6	140.1	131.0	129.8	131.5	122.9
	Logging	1.1	107.1	285.5	58.0	40.2	54.0	37.7	68.2
	Mining	6.4	120.3	130.9	106.7	99.8	97.7	90.4	98.2
	Communications	2.4	104.4	99.9	87.7	87.5	85.9	86.6	83.2
	Transportation	17.7	106.7	101.5	96.3	88.0	84.5	89.2	86.6
	Construction	18.5	122.6	85.9	67.1	65.3	55.5	62.6	78.1
	Services	3.3	145.9	138.5	120.9	117.2	109.4	107.2	102.8
	Trade	18.8	130.2	124.9	120.2	118.3	114.5	113.4	107.7
	All Industries	100.0	124.1	116.7	100.2	94.5	91.5	93.2	92.7
<u>British Columbia</u>	Manufacturing	44.1	152.7	147.7	117.2	105.4	103.7	104.8	95.4
	Lumber products	14.4	130.4	126.9	99.6	90.9	90.5	95.7	84.2
	Pulp and paper	5.4	146.5	144.1	123.1	103.3	110.4	119.5	108.2
	Textile products	1.3	175.0	172.9	139.2	130.1	128.7	130.9	123.6
	Iron and steel	8.6	233.0	221.4	115.3	84.5	89.9	86.2	77.3
	Other manufactures	14.4	148.9	142.8	134.1	127.5	118.5	113.5	107.1
	Logging	7.1	118.7	115.9	87.7	102.4	97.2	101.5	83.9
	Mining	8.3	117.9	113.8	108.7	106.6	109.8	107.0	87.6
	Communications	2.6	113.9	117.1	107.9	110.0	106.1	106.7	102.0
	Transportation	11.1	103.3	105.5	92.6	91.9	92.2	90.7	87.9
	Construction	10.5	106.2	101.0	74.8	74.8	85.4	89.7	125.3
	Services	3.4	142.2	139.6	126.7	120.6	114.0	109.2	100.1
	Trade	12.9	157.3	151.1	136.8	138.3	134.5	132.4	121.7
	All Industries	100.0	132.7	129.4	107.2	103.3	102.8	103.4	99.0

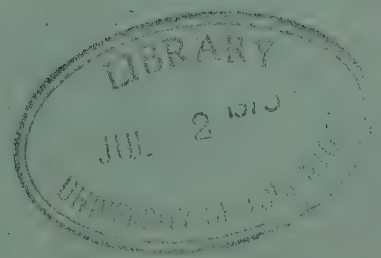
1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1941	April 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	71.6	155.3	153.0	122.2	105.6	109.7	108.9	96.7
Plant products - edible	3.9	140.0	138.3	131.9	119.6	120.5	110.1	111.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.9	120.4	121.2	115.4	114.3	107.3	109.0	102.8
Textiles	16.0	159.5	159.2	142.1	121.8	125.3	121.1	105.2
Tobacco and beverages	4.4	141.6	140.9	123.6	112.2	117.9	111.1	107.5
Iron and steel	21.6	178.8	173.5	110.0	83.7	95.3	96.8	81.9
Other manufactures	21.8	146.8	144.2	118.3	106.9	107.8	110.1	97.2
Communications	1.6	65.5	65.5	66.8	64.3	65.0	64.6	62.0
Transportation	4.8	96.4	76.7	88.7	82.0	93.3	93.0	101.1
Construction	4.8	62.0	58.6	44.8	94.6	66.3	48.5	37.6
Trade	13.5	158.0	153.0	144.0	137.0	134.3	127.4	127.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	138.1	134.0	111.3	104.5	104.5	101.1	92.7
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	69.3	182.4	170.6	126.2	103.2	106.5	102.3	98.7
Leather products	12.3	105.2	104.8	95.3	94.9	101.5	101.0	108.7
Other manufactures	57.0	216.9	199.7	139.4	106.9	108.8	102.8	94.1
Transportation	4.7	76.3	66.4	83.6	116.3	91.7	89.1	89.1
Construction	7.4	136.9	157.4	69.7	290.2	97.1	64.4	91.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	158.6	151.2	115.6	122.8	103.8	97.6	95.8
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	69.0	159.7	155.9	119.8	106.0	105.5	106.8	98.2
Plant products - edible	5.6	145.9	142.8	118.6	112.0	109.5	112.2	106.4
Printing and publishing	7.7	147.8	143.2	133.3	125.6	123.7	124.9	117.6
Textiles	10.3	120.9	121.3	107.5	91.4	91.7	96.7	90.1
Iron and steel	17.9	231.6	223.0	125.5	98.6	97.2	97.7	84.5
Other manufactures	27.5	153.7	150.1	119.4	109.5	109.5	109.3	101.0
Communications	1.5	69.6	67.6	67.9	67.2	66.6	67.0	64.3
Transportation	3.6	100.4	100.8	99.3	94.7	97.1	96.4	93.1
Construction	3.3	104.3	91.9	58.3	51.1	56.9	58.6	56.9
Trade	18.4	147.2	142.3	134.7	131.6	126.8	128.6	123.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	149.7	145.4	117.9	107.6	106.3	107.4	100.2
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	50.4	145.3	143.6	106.3	95.9	94.9	96.9	93.5
Lumber products	3.5	57.6	56.2	50.8	45.6	46.9	43.1	39.8
Pulp and paper	14.4	114.4	117.3	103.6	96.1	90.8	98.6	94.0
Other manufactures	32.5	203.5	198.1	129.1	113.6	115.2	114.9	112.6
Construction	12.3	155.3	143.5	104.1	112.0	108.9	115.2	163.9
Trade	21.5	167.2	162.7	144.4	143.1	133.6	131.9	129.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	145.8	142.3	111.0	106.4	103.0	106.6	107.7
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	83.3	161.3	157.1	122.3	102.6	108.6	114.1	97.4
Textiles	13.3	106.0	106.4	102.8	85.5	88.4	94.4	89.2
Electrical apparatus	10.0	159.9	156.6	127.8	101.3	118.1	121.0	102.6
Iron and steel	40.7	206.2	199.0	128.5	105.5	113.3	118.3	92.0
Other manufactures	19.3	147.2	142.6	129.0	114.7	116.0	123.1	110.6
Construction	4.5	141.1	103.1	71.8	47.9	50.8	49.9	48.1
Trade	8.1	148.6	146.2	136.1	132.0	136.3	124.7	125.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	157.4	151.4	120.1	102.3	107.2	111.9	98.1
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	89.8	259.3	252.7	172.3	155.0	162.8	167.3	149.3
Iron and steel	75.1	283.2	276.0	174.6	152.9	166.0	172.4	154.1
Other manufactures	14.7	181.3	177.2	164.6	162.1	152.3	148.4	131.9
Construction	2.0	68.1	61.2	39.9	37.8	46.3	50.2	36.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	227.9	221.9	155.2	140.8	148.9	152.9	136.1
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	51.7	130.8	126.9	105.5	94.4	99.8	101.9	94.8
Animal products - edible	5.9	161.8	157.3	130.5	122.1	126.3	131.7	118.7
Printing and publishing	4.8	105.3	106.1	104.0	103.4	97.9	98.7	95.2
Textiles	7.5	204.4	201.4	160.3	138.1	139.0	149.1	134.7
Iron and steel	19.2	111.3	107.3	82.7	68.7	82.3	83.4	76.3
Other manufactures	14.3	137.6	131.6	119.1	111.9	109.2	110.3	106.2
Transportation	5.4	69.8	69.8	76.9	74.7	75.8	81.6	72.9
Construction	8.7	152.9	136.2	40.7	29.4	31.1	29.1	29.5
Trade	27.8	110.0	105.6	101.5	100.4	96.3	97.8	92.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	119.4	114.8	96.6	90.0	91.6	93.5	87.3
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	46.3	179.0	175.0	130.6	117.4	109.9	109.9	104.4
Lumber products	10.9	128.1	127.2	97.8	85.0	72.4	84.7	78.6
Other manufactures	35.4	203.8	198.3	146.2	132.2	126.9	121.3	116.3
Communications	4.6	107.9	115.1	107.7	109.7	105.4	105.1	102.5
Transportation	12.0	93.3	104.1	96.8	99.5	100.0	96.4	98.8
Construction	6.2	79.5	63.4	50.5	45.0	49.5	53.2	61.0
Services	5.8	135.4	133.7	127.8	123.9	115.6	109.7	99.6
Trade	25.1	160.5	153.1	140.7	141.1	137.3	137.6	127.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	141.3	139.9	115.7	110.3	105.9	105.6	101.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.









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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**JUNE, 1941**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in May

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

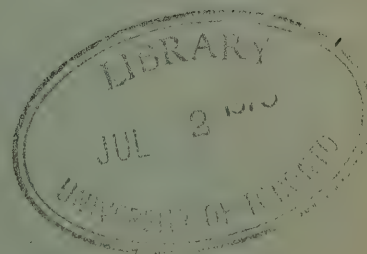
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**Note:-** Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



OTTAWA

August 18, 1941



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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

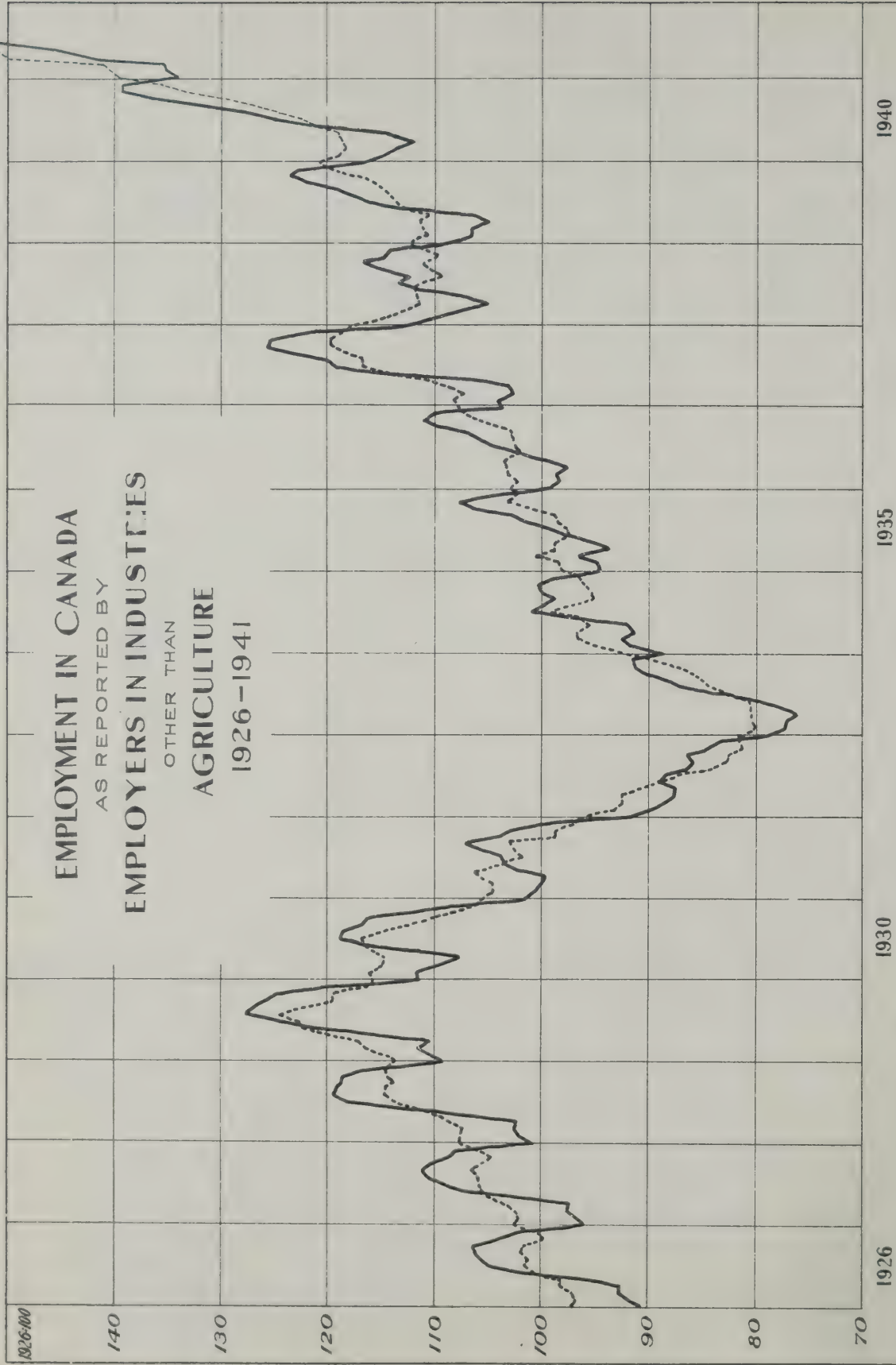
Employment.

For the fifth consecutive month, the trend of employment in Canada was upward at June 1. The increase in the reported staffs, though seasonal in character, was decidedly above the average for that date in the years since 1920, being, in fact, the largest advance recorded in any month in this period of over twenty years. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,555 establishments whose employees aggregated 1,528,334 at the beginning of June, as compared with 1,451,322 at May 1. This gain of over 77,500 workers, or 5.3 p.c., reflected the establishment of a new all-time high in industrial activity in the Dominion.

Ordinarily, the expansion between May 1 and June 1 is greater than that between any other two consecutive months in the year. The general movement usually continues favourable until the autumn, but the improvement shown in succeeding months in the last twenty years has almost invariably been less extensive than at the beginning of June.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment stood at 153.0 at June 1, 1941, compared with 145.5 in the preceding month, and 120.9 at June 1, 1940; the previous high figure for June 1 had been 122.2 in 1929. The seasonally corrected index, standing at 151.1 at May 1, rose to 153.0 at the date under review; this adjusted figure, (which coincided with the crude index), was the highest in the record.

As was explained in the last two bulletins on employment, the genuinely large increases indicated in recent reports may to some extent be exaggerated by the use of the new questionnaire. The present form, in calling for statistics of payrolls, requires a statement of the number employed in the pay period falling nearest to the last day in the month, since the employees and the earnings must be related; the questionnaire formerly used had asked only for the number at work on the single day. The number employed during the pay period very frequently exceeds the number employed at a single date, for one reason, because it involves a larger coverage of casually employed workers. Their inclusion to a greater extent than in the former record produces the most serious danger to the comparability of the indexes, and results in discrepancies which are more difficult to rectify than inconsistencies due to any other factor. Consequently, the industries ordinarily employing a considerable proportion of casual labour are chiefly responsible for any loss of comparability between the present and the former statistics of employment.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



The number of persons added to the reported working forces at the date under review was exceptionally large, as already stated. However, the percentage increase, (5.3), has been exceeded on several occasions, notably by that indicated at June 1 in 1939, 1937 and 1928, as well as in a few earlier years. The percentage gain at June 1, 1940, was also fractionally higher. While this lowering in the latest percentage of increase is, of course, partly due to the growth in the figure on which the percentage is based, it may nevertheless imply that the most serious loss in the comparability of the current statistics with those for earlier periods, as a result of the new questionnaire, took place at April 1 with the initial tabulation on the new basis. If this inference is correct, any such loss, whose extent necessarily cannot be determined, may perhaps be of less importance than was feared.

There was very general improvement in industrial employment at the beginning of June, 1941, increased activity, on the whole, being recorded by establishments in all provinces, in each of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated, and in most industries.

The largest gains reported in the various industrial groups were those of 29,230 employees in manufacturing, and 26,532 employees in construction and maintenance. Within the former, there was widespread activity; the additions to the staffs were most pronounced in the pulp and paper, food, chemical, non-ferrous metal, lumber and iron and steel divisions, but the movement was also decidedly upward in many other branches of manufacturing. The only exception was the tobacco group, which was seasonally inactive. The increase in iron and steel, (in which the co-operating establishments absorbed nearly 8,900 additional workers) raised the index for that group to 273.9 p.c. of the 1926 average, an all-time maximum. In many other industries, new highs were established by the latest figures.

The non-manufacturing groups also reported substantial gains; these were mainly of a seasonal character, but in most cases they exceeded the increase indicated as normal at June 1 in the period, 1921-1940. As already stated, construction provided work for a large number of additional employees, while logging, mining, communications, services and trade were also much more active.

A review of the situation in the various industries is given in greater detail following the analyses for the provinces and the leading cities.

Important improvement had been indicated at June 1, 1940. The 12,091 employers then making returns had employed 1,183,210 men and women, compared with 1,118,232 at May 1. This was an increase of 5.8 p.c.

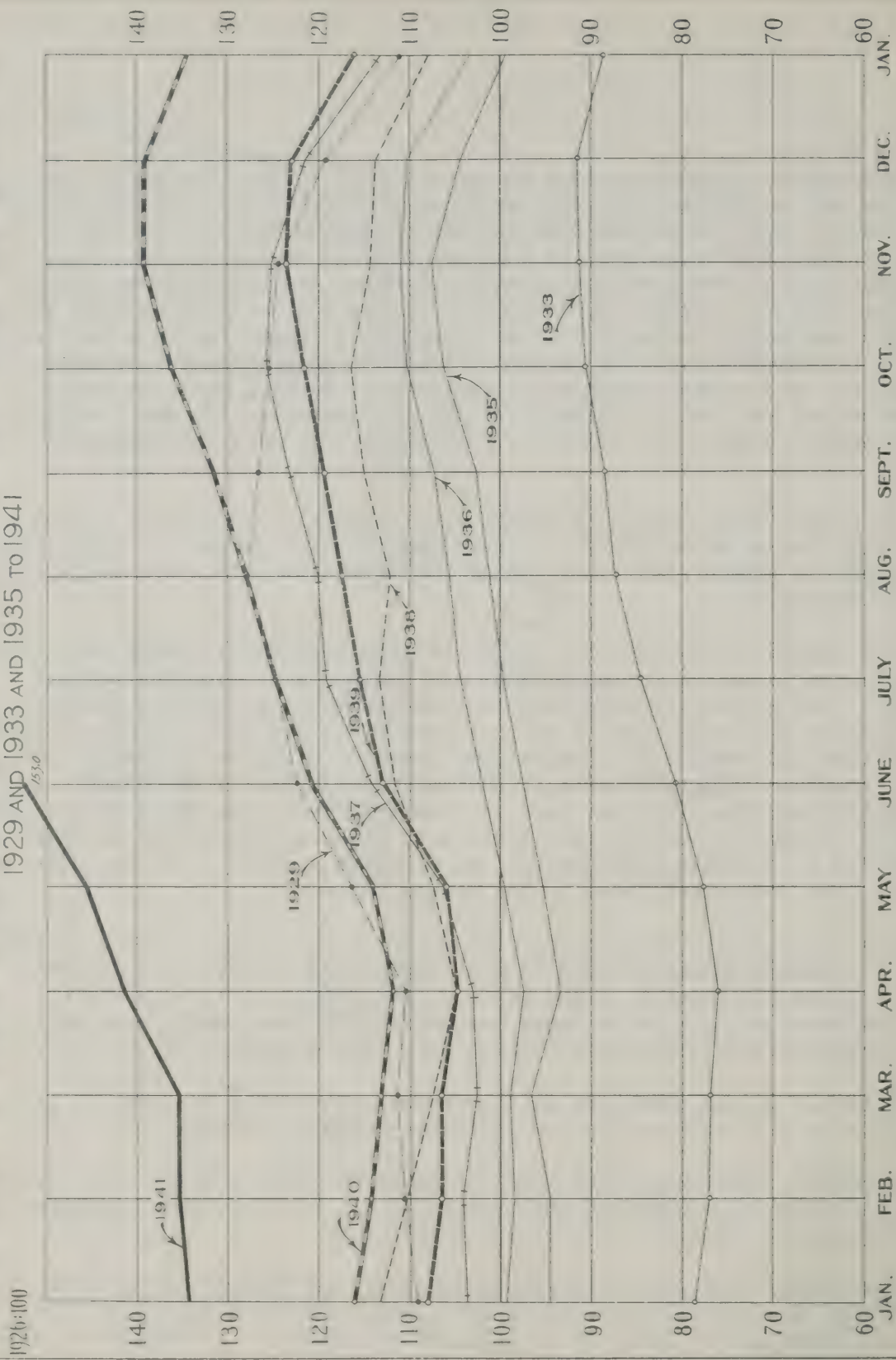
The indexes for June 1 in recent years of the record, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows: 1941, 153.0; 1940, 120.9; 1939, 113.1; 1938, 111.9; 1937, 114.3; 1936, 102.0; 1935, 97.6; 1934, 96.6; 1933, 80.7; 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8 and 1927, 107.2.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Statistics collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators show that at June 1, 901 firms and branches in these lines of business employed 59,960 persons, compared with 59,861 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging,

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1941



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity, for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the June 1 survey of employment to 1,588,794 in 13,456 establishments, and lowers the index of 153.0 in the industries above enumerated, to 151.2; the May 1 index of 145.5 was lowered by the inclusion of the data from financial institutions to 143.8, while that for June, 1940, stood at 120.6 when such returns were included, as compared with 120.9 for the industries enumerated in the third sentence of this paragraph.

### STATISTICS OF EARNINGS

The payroll data 1/ given in this bulletin result from the third tabulation of statistics of current earnings, and, like those obtained in the first two tabulations on this subject, must be regarded as subject to revision.

In the last week in May, the earnings of the 1,528,834 employees for whom statistics are available amounted to \$38,622,330. In the period of observation in April, the same establishments reported that 1,451,322 workers had been paid \$36,593,655. The May figure was higher by \$2,028,675 or 5.5 p.c., than that for April. The number of employees showed a rather smaller proportionate gain, (5.3 p.c.); accordingly, the average per capita earnings also slightly advanced, rising from \$25.21 in the one week in April, to \$25.26 in the corresponding week in May. The general increase would probably have been rather larger had it not been for the observance of Victoria Day in many establishments, with consequent loss of earnings.

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1/ The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire, and their treatment in the Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration for which they are paid. This usually results in statements of **amounts earned** monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only **one** or two pay periods in their time-keeping organization.

In the Bureau the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of working days covered by the different payrolls. In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, so that they are not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, and these proportions are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employers. As already stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys of employment, necessitated by the new questionnaire, constitutes the greatest danger to the comparability of the present and the former statistics of employment.

# EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of Persons Employed at May 1 and at June 1, 1941, by Establishments furnishing statistics, and Earnings of these Employees in One Week in April and One Week in May.

(The payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Reported for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
	May 1	June 1	April	May	April	May
(a) Provinces			\$.	\$	\$	\$
Maritime Provinces	101,620	115,291	2,181,052	2,433,095	21.46	21.10
Prince Edward Island	1,880	2,079	37,433	43,676	19.91	21.01
Nova Scotia	62,196	68,611	1,301,874	1,483,577	20.93	21.56
New Brunswick	37,544	44,601	841,745	905,842	22.42	20.31
Quebec	426,019	457,959	9,985,438	10,709,145	23.44	23.38
Ontario	633,844	657,368	16,927,474	17,649,691	26.71	26.85
Prairie Provinces	15,134	173,683	4,240,344	4,480,646	25.33	25.80
Manitoba	79,002	81,755	2,030,040	2,139,109	25.70	26.16
Saskatchewan	33,828	35,308	827,183	868,123	24.45	24.59
Alberta	54,604	56,620	1,383,121	1,473,414	25.33	26.02
British Columbia	122,405	124,533	3,259,347	3,349,754	26.63	26.90
CANADA	1,451,322	1,528,834	36,593,655	38,622,330	25.21	25.26
(b) Cities						
Montreal	208,524	213,752	5,141,998	5,281,796	24.71	24.71
Quebec City	21,863	22,613	451,684	468,434	20.66	20.72
Toronto	191,757	196,336	5,101,449	5,231,894	26.60	26.65
Ottawa	19,233	19,834	454,963	456,921	23.65	23.04
Hamilton	51,342	52,826	1,411,266	1,461,037	27.49	27.66
Windsor	31,198	31,475	1,168,384	1,186,218	37.45	37.69
Winnipeg	49,720	50,993	1,237,919	1,296,596	24.90	25.43
Vancouver	49,750	49,987	1,264,764	1,279,885	25.42	25.60
(c) Industries						
Manufacturing	843,425	872,655	21,780,935	22,528,809	25.82	25.82
Logging	31,403	46,965	636,117	885,291	20.26	18.85
Mining	82,012	83,929	2,417,826	2,621,321	29.48	31.23
Communications	24,778	25,974	664,393	704,770	26.81	27.13
Transportation	124,470	123,921	3,621,978	3,646,745	29.10	29.43
Construction and Maintenance	150,211	176,743	3,340,001	3,985,850	22.34	22.55
Services	36,915	138,073	589,957	608,478	15.98	15.98
Trade	158,108	160,574	3,542,418	3,641,066	22.41	22.68
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,451,322	1,528,834	36,593,655	38,622,330	25.21	25.26



The aggregate and the per capita figures for April obtained in the tabulation of the returns for May, differ from those published in the last issue of this bulletin. This is mainly due to the fact that more complete payroll data are available than when the original compilation was made for April, but is also partly due to revisions in the figures previously tabulated. In some cases, these revisions come from corrections made by employers in their original returns in response to requests for clarification, and in others, to differences in the interpretation of the data which became possible only when comparison could be made with subsequent reports from individual establishments. Further revisions of this sort will no doubt be required for some months to come.

As stated in the last bulletin on this subject, the Bureau, to ensure accuracy and comparability in the payroll statistics, is calculating for office use a figure of per capita earnings for each establishment. This permits the checking and verification of any unexplained variations from preceding months and enables the detection of inconsistencies in the figures furnished before the statistics are tabulated. In view of the many thousands of returns received, the process is lengthy and laborious, and inevitably delays the preparation of the current statistics of employment and earnings. However, these calculations seem necessary for the present.

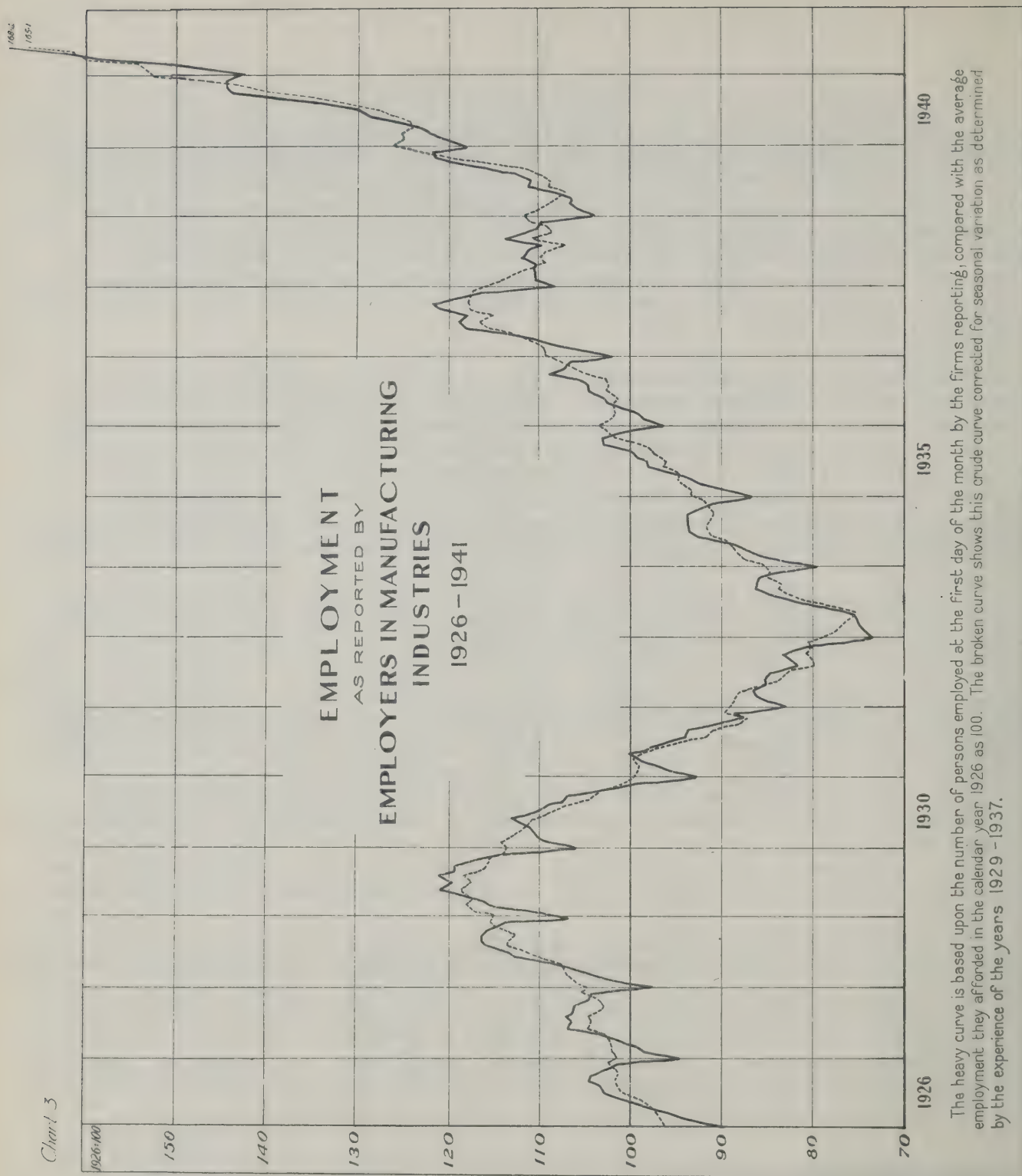
The table on page 8 shows for the provinces, the eight leading cities and the main industrial groups, the number of employees reported at May 1 and June 1, together with their earnings in the last week in April and the last week in May.

In the manufacturing industries, the 872,655 men and women employed at June 1 by the 6,900 co-operating manufacturing establishments were reported to have earned \$22,528,809 in the final week in May. The same firms had 843,425 employees in their last report, and the earnings of such workers in one week in April were stated as \$21,780,965. The number of employees and the aggregate weekly payroll both rose by approximately 3.5 p.c. There was accordingly no change in the per capita earnings, which were \$25.82 in the one week in both April and May. There would undoubtedly have been an increase in the latter period of observation had not many establishments closed over the Victoria Day holiday, with consequent reductions in the wages paid.

The number of persons employed in logging showed a substantial increase, largely as a result of river driving operations, while there was an increase of 39.2 p.c. in the aggregate earnings. However, the per capita figure declined from \$20.26 in the last week in April, to \$18.85 in the last week in May. The latter figure was higher than that indicated in the last week in March for those employed at April 1, when the number of workers reported approximated the number employed at the first of June; the large decrease noted in the intervening report in employment and in aggregate earnings was due to seasonal causes.

In mining, the aggregate and the per capita earnings were both higher in the last week in May than in the period of observation in April; these increases accompanied a considerable expansion of employment in metal mining and in quarrying and the extraction of non-metallic minerals, while there was a moderate, seasonal decline in coal-mining. The figures of earnings in all three branches of mining were higher in May. In coal-mining, this was partly due to more continuous operations in certain areas in which an industrial dispute had been reported in the period for which information was furnished in April.

The communications group showed improvement in employment, and in aggregate payrolls and per capita figures, there being a gain of 4.8 p.c. in the number employed, together with an increase of 6.1 p.c. in the total earnings. The per





capita average rose by 32 cents, to \$27.13 in the last week in May.

The moderate falling-off in employment in transportation indicated at June 1 was accompanied by an increase in the aggregate and the per capita earnings in the final week in May. The total figure amounted to \$3,646,745, compared with \$3,621,978 in the period of observation in April, while the per capita figure rose from \$29.10 in that week to \$29.43 in the last week in May.

There was increased activity in construction, in which the co-operating employers reported 17.7 p.c. more workers, and the total weekly earnings rose by 19.3 p.c., to \$3,985,850 in the period in May for which data are available. The per capita figure was also rather higher, standing at \$22.55, compared with \$22.34 in April.

Employment in the service division increased by just over 3 p.c., and the aggregate payrolls showed the same percentage of increase. Accordingly, the per capita figure of earnings was unchanged, standing at \$15.98 in the periods in May and April for which data are available. In connection with these returns, it should be pointed out that the statistics of earnings are exclusive of the value of board and lodging which in the hotel and restaurant group frequently constitute a part of the remuneration of employees.

In trade, there were advances in the number of persons employed and in the aggregate and the per capita earnings. The reported staffs rose by 1.6 p.c. and the wage and salary disbursements by 2.8 p.c., while the average earnings increased from \$22.41 in the last week in April, to \$22.68 in the same period in May.

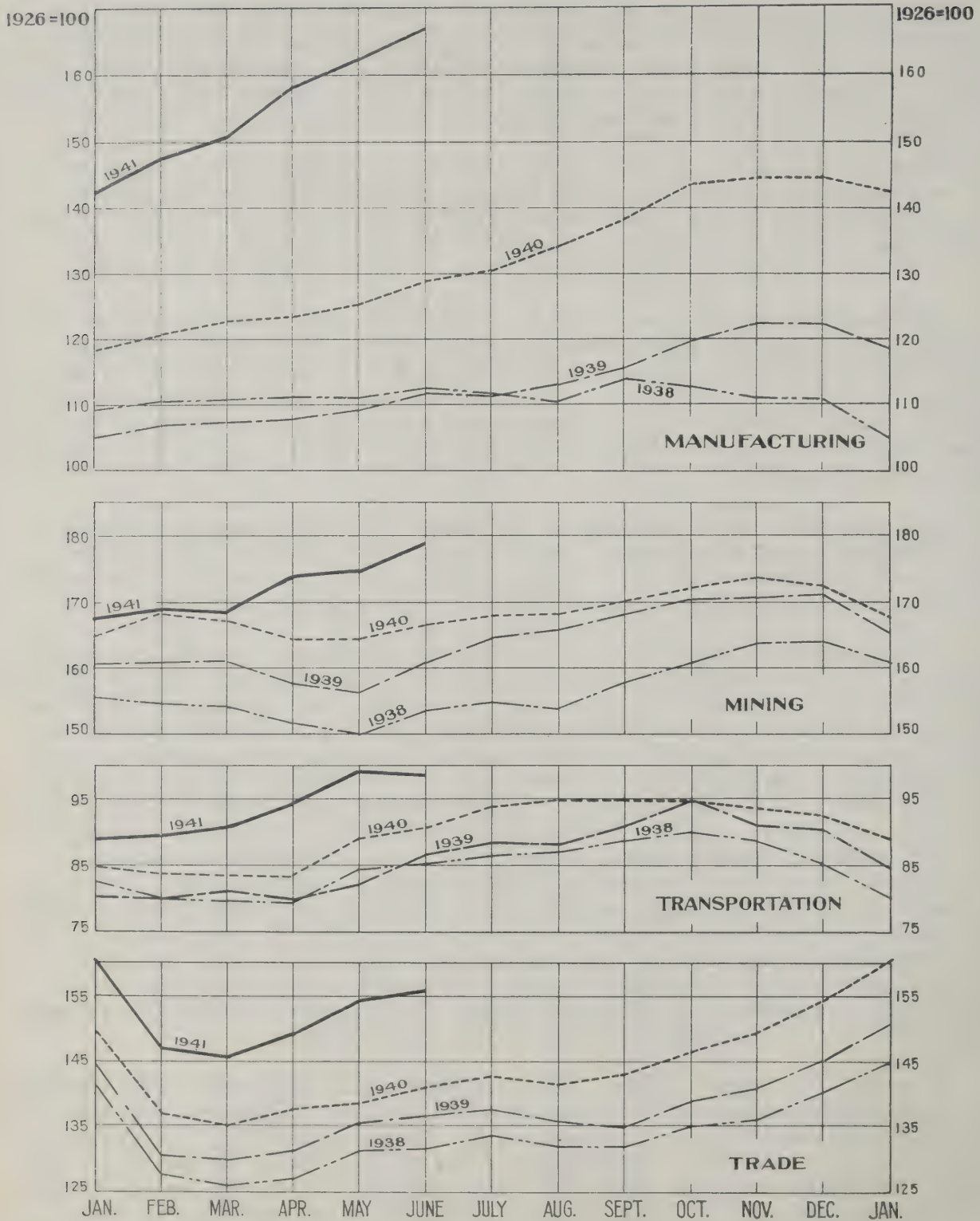
A brief analysis of the information for the provinces shows widely distributed increases in the total weekly earnings of those on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments, the gains in the one week in May over the corresponding period in April, ranging from 2.8 p.c. in British Columbia, to 14 p.c. in Nova Scotia and 16.7 p.c. in Prince Edward Island. The per capita figures in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia were also higher in each case in May than in April. In New Brunswick and Quebec, however, the weekly averages were lower. In the former, the difference was due to the re-employment of large numbers of bush workers, whose rates of pay are below the general average; it should be noted in connection with earnings in logging camps, that the value of board and lodging is excluded from the statistics furnished, these including only money payments. In Quebec, the average earnings, at \$23.38, were six cents less in the one week in May than in the same period in April. In that province, there was a slightly larger percentage increase in employees taken on than in the aggregate earnings disbursed, while the observance of Victoria Day also lowered wage payments in a number of establishments in the last week in May.

In each of the eight leading cities, expansion in employment was accompanied by a gain in the reported aggregate of earnings for one week in May, as compared with the period of observation in the preceding month. These ranged from a fractional percentage increase in the total disbursement reported in Ottawa, to that of 4.7 p.c. in Winnipeg. The former was the only one of these centres to show a decline in the per capita average; this was chiefly due to the observance of the Victoria Day holiday. No general change was shown in the per capita figure in Montreal. In this, as in the other centres, the individual earnings in many cases were lowered by the week-end holiday; otherwise, the per capita figure in Montreal for the last week in May would have been above that for the last week in April. In the remaining centres for which statistics are segregated, the per capita averages in the period of observation in May were higher than in April.

Chart 4

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938-1941





### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

The trend of employment was upward in each of the provinces, with firms in Quebec and Ontario showing the greatest expansion; the workers added to the staffs of the co-operating establishments numbered 31,940 in the former and 23,524 in the latter, while the percentage gains over the preceding month ranged from 1.7 in British Columbia, to 17.1 in New Brunswick. Employment generally was at an exceedingly high level as compared with June 1 in earlier years of the record.

Maritime Provinces. - Considerable increases were reported in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, according to statistics received from 891 employers in the Maritime Provinces with a combined working force of 115,291 persons, as compared with 101,620 at May 1. This gain of 13.5 p.c. has rarely been exceeded in any month in the years for which data are available; to some extent, the unusually large increase is a result of the use of the new questionnaire, which, in asking for statistics of earnings, also requires a statement of the number employed during the pay period, rather than the number at work at a given day. The latest index, at 154.2, was at an all-time maximum. The figure at June 1 of last summer had been 117.0.

Manufacturing reported decided expansion at the date under review, particularly in the iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper and animal food divisions; logging, trade and construction also afforded more employment, the advance in the last-named being greatest. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker, and mining showed a slight decline.

The 851 firms reporting for June 1, 1940, had employed 86,809 workers, or 3,100 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Quebec. - Improvement was indicated in most industrial groups in Quebec; manufacturing, logging and construction recorded especially pronounced additions to the personnel, but there were also important increases in trade, services and mining. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, chemical, lumber, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants reported the greatest expansion, but the trend was also upward in the food, textile, leather, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone and many other industries.

Statements were tabulated from 3,133 firms employing 457,959 workers at June 1, 1941, or 31,940 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns was exceptionally large, substantially exceeding the average at June 1 in the years, 1921-1940; it was also greater than that noted at the same date of last year, when the co-operating establishments, number<sup>ing</sup> 3,015, had reported 351,911 employees, as compared with 325,985 in the preceding month.

Ontario. - There was considerable expansion in operations in manufacturing, logging and construction and maintenance at June 1, 1941, together with smaller increases in employment in mining, transportation, services, communications and trade. Within the manufacturing division, the lumber and iron and steel and food divisions showed the largest additions to the forces, but there was also improvement in the food, rubber, chemical, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electrical appliance, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral products and other groups; on the other hand, tobacco works were seasonally slacker.

The staffs of the 5,419 co-operating establishments in Ontario aggregated 657,368 at the latest date; as compared with 633,844 at May 1, this was an increase of 23,524 employees, an advance that was much greater than average in the experience of past years. The general index of employment, at 162.1 at June 1, 1941, was higher than at any other date in the record. A combined staff of 505,126 had been reported by the 5,250 concerns furnishing data for the same date last spring.

Prairie Provinces. - Construction (especially highway and railroad construction and maintenance), transportation, communications, manufacturing, services and trade showed important improvement in the Prairie Provinces, while there was little general change in mining, and logging was seasonally slack. In the group of factory employment, there was an upward movement in food, lumber, and iron and steel. The expansion resulted in a generally higher level of activity than at June 1 in any other year since 1929.

The 1,783 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 173,683 employees, as against 167,434 in the preceding month; the situation improved at June 1 in each of the provinces in the Prairie Area. Larger increases had been indicated at June 1, 1940, when the 1,716 establishments making returns had employed 140,331 workers, compared with 130,901 at May 1; employment was then, however, at a lower level.

British Columbia. - An aggregate working force of 124,533 was reported by the 1,39 co-operating employers, who had 122,405 persons on their payrolls at the beginning of May. The latest increase, following many noteworthy gains, was not equal to the average reported at June 1 in the years since 1920, being also smaller than that indicated at the same date in 1940. The index of employment at June 1, 1941, was at a new ximum; standing at 134.9, it was over 20 p.c. higher than at the beginning of June of last year.

Manufacturing recorded marked improvement, that in lumber, food and iron and steel factories being most pronounced. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging and trade showed heightened activity, while transportation and construction were quieter.

For June 1, 1940, statements had been received from 1,260 employers of 99,033 persons

Table 1 gives monthly index numbers for the five economic areas since 1927, together with figures for June 1 in the years, 1927-1937; available indexes for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are also shown. In Table 5 are given for the economic areas index numbers by industries for May 1 and June 1, 1941, and as at June 1 in the years since 1936.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

The trend was favourable in each of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made. Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing improvement. The largest additions to the staffs were reported in Montreal and Toronto, while the most pronounced percentage gains were in Quebec City and Ottawa, being 3.4 p.c. and 3.1 p.c., respectively. The index number of employment in each of these centres was higher than at any other date in this record.



Montreal. - Further marked improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,816 co-operating firms employed 218,752 persons, or 5,228 more than at May 1. Manufacturing showed a large increase, most of which took place in iron and steel, while there were also gains in textile, food, tobacco, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus factories; on the other hand, the textile division was seasonally quieter. Among the non-manufacturing division, transportation, building and services afforded more employment. The index, at 141.0, was 27.5 points higher than in June, 1940; a smaller advance had then been recorded in the 1,779 establishments from which information was received, whose employees had numbered 176,777.

Quebec. - There was an important gain in industrial activity in Quebec City, manufacturing and construction reporting greatly heightened activity. Statements were tabulated from 216 employers having 22,613 workers, as against 21,863 in the preceding month. Expansion on a larger scale had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, but the level of employment was then much lower, according to information from 214 firms with a force of 17,427 men and women.

Toronto. - Returns were furnished by 1,881 business houses in Toronto with 196,336 employees, compared with 191,757 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was decidedly brisker, there being gains in most of its branches, notably in iron and steel, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metals, food and printing and publishing. Transportation and construction also afforded more employment. The general index in Toronto was over 33 points higher than at June 1, 1940, when statistics from 1,800 establishments indicated a combined staff of 154,752, or 2,544 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Ottawa. - Generally heightened activity was noted in manufacturing; transportation, construction, services and trade also showed moderate improvement. A total working force of 19,834 men and women was recorded at June 1, 1941, by the 241 co-operating firms, who had 19,233 on their payrolls in the preceding month. At the same date of last year, 237 establishments had reported 15,993 employees, a gain of 931 from their May 1, 1940, forces, while the index was then 32.7 points lower than that of 150.6 at June 1, 1941.

Hamilton. - There was a further increase in Hamilton, where data were furnished by 338 employers who had 52,826 persons on their paylists, or 1,484 more than at the beginning of May. This advance exceeded that indicated at June 1, 1940, when employment was not so active.

Improvement was noted at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel products, while transportation, trade and construction reported relatively small gains. The 333 concerns reporting for June 1, 1940, had employed 39,902 workers; the index then stood at 122.3, compared with 161.9 at June 1, 1941.

Windsor. - Employment in Windsor showed a contra-seasonal advance at June 1, for which statistics were received from 195 firms with 31,475 employees, an increase of 277 since the beginning of May. There was a gain in food manufacturing, but chemical and steel factories were rather quieter. The non-manufacturing divisions reported moderate improvement, mainly in quarrying and in services and trade. At the corresponding date of last summer, a larger increase had been indicated by the 194 co-operating establishments, whose staffs aggregated 22,122; employment then was at a much lower level than at the latest date, when the index stood at 229.9, the highest figure in the record.

Winnipeg. - A personnel of 50,993 men and women was reported by the 553 Winnipeg employers whose statistics were compiled, and who had 49,720 employees at May 1. Most of the gain took place in manufacturing and trade, but communications, transportation and construction also afforded rather more employment. The general increase was slightly larger than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when 537 returns had been tabulated, showing a combined working force of 43,516 persons, as against 42,339 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 99.4, compared with 122.2 at June 1, 1941; the latter is the highest so far recorded.

Vancouver. - Manufacturing was decidedly more active, especially in plants turning out food, lumber and iron and steel products. In the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation was slacker; services and trade recorded moderate gains, while other lines in Vancouver showed little change on the whole. Statements were tabulated from 582 firms with 49,987 workers, as compared with 49,750 at May 1, 1941. A larger increase had taken place at June 1 of a year ago, according to statistics from 550 establishments with 40,184 persons on their staffs, an increase of 957 over the month. Employment then, however, was generally quieter, the index being 23.3 points lower than that of 141.9 indicated at the beginning of June of this year.

Index numbers for cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. - Manufacturing showed further widespread improvement at the beginning of June, when employment was in substantially greater volume than in any other month for which statistics are available. Data were received from 6,900 establishments which had enlarged their staffs from 843,425 at May 1, to 872,655 at June 1, 1941; this gain of 29,230, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  p.c., raised the index from 162.3 at the former date, to a new all-time peak of 167.9 at the latter. The maximum figures in the pre war period were those of 121.7 at Oct. 1, 1937, and 121.6 at August 1, 1929.

The trend of employment in manufacturing at June 1 in the last twenty years has almost invariably been upward. The number added to the payrolls at the date under review was greater than in almost any other month but the percentage gain was rather smaller than that indicated at June 1 in three earlier years of the record, having also been exceeded by the increase shown on four or five other occasions in the period of observation. In a number of these instances, however, the movement was in the nature of recovery from severe losses in the preceding month. In the present year, employment, rising from an unusually high position at the beginning of January, has increased uninterruptedly in the intervening months.

The index (based on 1936=100) stood at 167.9 at June 1, compared with the previous high of 162.3 at May 1, 1941, and with 129.2 at the beginning of June of last year. The seasonally adjusted figure also established a new high, advancing from 161.0 at May 1, to 164.7 at the date under review.

The gains at June 1 were widely distributed, there being advances in all provinces and in practically all branches of manufacturing. The only exception was the tobacco group, which was seasonally quiet. The most marked expansion was in lumber, food, pulp and paper, chemicals, non-ferrous metals and iron and steel, but considerable improvement was also indicated in the fur, rubber, leather, textile, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, (mainly in petroleum refineries.) The advance in iron and steel



provided work for nearly 8,900 men and women and resulted in a new high level of activity in that industry.

The unadjusted indexes at June 1 in recent years, (based on the 1926 average as 100), are as follows:- 1941, 167.9; 1940, 129.2; 1939, 111.4; 1938, 112.3; 1937, 117.9; 1936, 103.4; 1935, 98.4; 1934, 93.2; 1933, 80.0; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 99.4; 1930, 113.6; 1929, 121.2; 1928, 112.6 and 1927, 106.9.

A brief review of the situation at June 1, 1940, shows that the 6,662 manufacturers then co-operating had reported 664,079 employees, as compared with 646,080 in the preceding month.

Logging. - Employment in logging camps substantially increased at the beginning of June, partly as a result of river-driving operations and partly reflecting greater activity in pulpwood cutting. There was marked expansion in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while moderate curtailment was indicated in the Prairie Provinces. Returns were received from 427 firms employing 46,965 workers, or some 15,000 more than in the preceding month. This gain was exceptionally large for the time of year, possibly partly as a result of the new questionnaire. Pronounced improvement had also been indicated at the same date in 1940, but the index, at 105.2, was then lower than at the beginning of June in the present year, when it stood at 158.3, the highest on record for June in the period since 1920.

Mining. - The extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, except coal, showed considerably heightened activity, while there was also a moderate seasonal decline in coal-mining. The 413 operators making returns reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 83,929, as against 82,012 in their last return. Smaller additions to staffs had been noted at the corresponding date in 1940, when employment was quieter.

Communications. - Improvement was indicated in the telephone and telegraph divisions; 62 companies and branches in the communications group employed 25,974 workers, or 1,196 more than at May 1. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of June of last year; the increase in personnel then recorded had not been so large.

Transportation. - The trend was slightly downward in transportation. Greater activity was reported in local transportation, but shipping and stevedoring and steam railway operation were quieter. Data were received from 547 firms and divisional superintendents in this group, with 123,921 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 124,470 at May 1. This decline was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of the years since 1920; the index, at 98.6, was nevertheless the highest for June 1 in any summer since that of 1931.

Construction and Maintenance. - Further important additions to the payroll were shown in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; 1,408 employers reported a staff of 176,743 persons, as compared with 150,211 in the preceding month. This gain of 26,532 workers was rather larger than the number usually added between May 1 and June 1 in the years since 1920, but the percentage increase was below average. The index of employment in construction as a whole was higher than at June 1 in any <sup>other</sup> year since 1929. This may be partly due to the use of the new questionnaire, whose effect, as already described, is particularly marked in the construction industry. However, the latest advance also reflects an undoubtedly high level of activity.

Services. - Hotels and restaurants showed the customary seasonal increase, while laundries and dry-cleaning establishments recorded moderate improvement. Statements were compiled from 613 firms employing 38,073 persons, as compared with 22,915 at May 1. Employment in this group was brisker than at the same date of last year, when the reported additions to staffs had been on much the same scale.

Trade. Further expansion was indicated in retail and wholesale trade; the increase on the whole was considerably greater than the average at the beginning of June in the experience of the years since 1920. The 2,135 co-operating establishments reported 160,574 employees compared with 158,108 in the preceding month. The movement had also been favourable at June 1, 1940, but the index then was many points lower than that of 156.8 at the date under review.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while the course of employment since 1937 in several of the leading industries is depicted in Chart 4; the curves are plotted from the indexes given in Table 3.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

The Department of Labor in Washington reports that total civil non-agricultural employment reached a new all-time peak of 38,790,000 in June; this total represents a gain of 484,000 workers over May, 1941, and of 3,365,000 workers since June, 1940. The latest figure was 1,900,000 above the level of June, 1929.

The greater part of the expansion over the month was in manufacturing, particularly in those industries primarily devoted to the defence program. A substantial increase in employment also took place in trade, while all other major groups, to a smaller extent, contributed to the general increase. In construction, a slight decrease in Federally financed construction projects was more than offset by a seasonal expansion in privately financed works.

All major groups showed substantial gains over June, 1940; those in manufacturing, construction, trade, transportation and public utilities and Government services were especially noteworthy.

Employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries again advanced contra-seasonally in June to the highest levels on record. There were gains of 2.2 p.c. and 5.6 p.c. in weekly payrolls. These increases raised the index of employment for manufacturing industries to 127.6 (1923-25=100) and the payroll index to 152.0. As compared with June of last year, there was an increase of 23.8 p.c. in employment and 52.3 p.c. in payrolls. The latter have increased more sharply during the twelve months **because** of wage-rate increases, increased hours, and overtime premiums.



TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	-	-	-	107.5	108.1	106.5	-	-	-	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	-	-	-	110.7	115.5	121.5	-	-	-	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	-	-	-	115.9	126.2	132.4	-	-	-	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	-	-	-	114.5	117.8	115.8	-	-	-	113.3
June 1, 1931	103.6	105.2	-	-	-	104.3	104.2	103.3	-	-	-	97.9
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	-	-	-	87.8	89.9	89.3	-	-	-	83.7
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.8	-	-	-	79.3	81.6	82.7	-	-	-	76.2
June 1, 1934	96.6	98.4	-	-	-	90.9	104.4	89.5	-	-	-	89.1
June 1, 1935	97.6	101.6	-	-	-	93.8	101.6	92.2	-	-	-	96.6
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	-	-	-	99.8	104.7	97.7	-	-	-	102.2
June 1, 1937	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	153.0	154.2	107.1	172.5	134.9	157.3	162.1	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at June 1, 1941.

100.0 7.5 .1 4.5 2.9 30.0 43.0 11.4 5.4 2.3 3.7 8.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	127.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.3
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.2
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	105.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	85.4
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
June 1, 1934	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
June 1, 1935	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
June 1, 1936	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
June 1, 1937	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1941.

14.0      1.5      12.8      1.3      3.5      2.1      3.3      3.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	103.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
June 1, 1934	96.6	93.2	75.0	105.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
June 1, 1935	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
June 1, 1937	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	123.5	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	136.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	153.0	167.9	158.3	178.8	97.2	98.6	140.7	170.9	156.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1941.

100.0	57.1	3.1	5.4	1.7	8.1	11.6	2.5	10.5
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1941	May 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937	June 1 1936
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	57.1	167.9	162.3	129.2	111.4	112.3	117.9	103.4
Animal products - edible	2.2	172.9	160.7	148.0	139.0	134.8	137.8	127.2
Fur and products	.2	123.6	121.2	120.7	102.5	103.6	102.5	97.2
Leather and products	1.8	137.0	134.8	116.8	110.1	105.3	117.9	109.5
Boots and shoes	1.2	131.0	129.3	113.0	112.1	109.5	120.2	110.9
Lumber and products	4.3	120.9	108.7	97.5	88.3	86.3	95.2	81.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	115.7	99.2	91.6	80.4	79.2	88.8	74.7
Furniture	.6	111.9	110.8	91.6	83.8	79.9	89.2	80.4
Other lumber products	1.0	148.5	141.7	122.9	117.2	114.2	120.1	102.2
Musical instruments	.2	94.3	86.1	62.1	42.1	45.1	55.2	36.5
Plant products - edible	2.8	133.8	129.8	121.1	112.2	111.5	112.5	107.4
Pulp and paper products	5.2	128.3	124.8	117.6	108.2	105.3	111.7	100.6
Pulp and paper	2.3	120.5	115.1	110.7	96.4	94.4	107.1	91.4
Paper products	.9	167.3	162.8	141.6	128.0	130.8	133.0	117.8
Printing and publishing	2.0	125.2	124.3	118.2	116.5	110.7	110.5	106.7
Rubber products	1.1	134.6	131.0	107.5	107.2	100.8	108.9	96.5
Textile products	9.1	159.4	158.9	144.6	119.4	119.3	128.6	116.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.4	169.9	168.2	157.6	123.8	126.1	143.5	128.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.6	125.8	124.5	121.6	94.7	97.8	105.1	89.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	186.3	189.9	171.0	126.3	124.0	149.6	136.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	585.6	573.6	511.0	427.6	432.5	541.4	513.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	143.0	142.1	139.4	121.3	121.2	127.4	121.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	155.6	156.9	138.0	116.0	116.5	120.3	106.8
Other textile products	1.1	166.0	163.7	133.8	113.5	104.2	110.3	102.0
Tobacco	.5	107.0	116.5	100.3	96.0	102.5	99.4	92.7
Beverages	.7	205.6	202.2	172.9	171.8	167.7	154.3	136.8
Chemicals and allied products	2.6	322.5	306.7	191.4	161.8	161.2	155.7	141.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	133.3	128.9	106.0	94.0	92.9	99.6	86.0
Electric light and power	1.3	149.9	143.1	137.5	126.9	128.0	119.4	113.7
Electrical apparatus	1.9	205.9	201.8	147.3	129.1	136.8	143.8	123.3
Iron and steel products	18.1	203.3	196.8	126.4	98.1	104.8	111.5	90.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	211.2	203.8	158.3	129.9	130.9	144.1	104.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.6	225.2	215.1	134.0	115.7	123.4	129.5	102.7
Agricultural implements	.6	107.9	107.3	81.4	56.2	67.6	75.3	65.5
Land vehicles	7.5	179.8	176.9	115.3	91.9	99.6	104.4	90.8
Automobiles and parts	2.4	256.5	256.8	168.0	143.3	152.6	165.4	139.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.2	420.6	396.5	206.2	71.3	84.5	83.5	61.7
Heating appliances	.3	158.4	157.6	132.7	126.4	130.3	130.0	108.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	226.2	224.8	142.5	106.4	124.2	130.4	86.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	232.3	224.5	124.8	102.4	110.5	123.4	95.5
Other iron and steel products	3.3	242.3	227.0	132.0	101.6	101.5	111.1	88.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	273.9	260.7	180.5	155.5	156.8	157.1	130.1
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	179.7	172.8	172.7	157.7	158.8	153.0	137.6
Miscellaneous	.5	205.5	199.5	154.2	144.5	142.3	138.8	127.9
LOGGING	3.1	158.3	107.9	105.2	97.1	93.6	109.1	94.1
MINING	5.4	178.8	174.8	166.7	160.5	153.3	151.9	132.1
Coal	1.6	91.5	92.3	86.4	82.4	85.5	83.4	83.9
Metallic ores	3.1	376.0	367.2	354.9	342.7	316.6	308.4	252.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	161.0	145.9	145.9	139.7	129.3	143.5	109.5
COMMUNICATIONS	1.7	97.2	92.8	87.1	83.8	84.7	85.6	80.0
Telegraphs	.4	115.5	109.9	98.2	94.8	97.0	98.5	89.5
Telephones	1.3	92.2	88.1	84.0	80.8	81.4	82.1	77.5
TRANSPORTATION	8.1	98.6	99.2	90.3	86.5	84.9	86.7	85.4
Street railways and cartage	2.3	146.5	144.1	133.7	125.1	115.6	118.1	115.8
Steam railways	4.4	85.2	85.9	77.5	74.1	73.1	76.3	74.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	94.9	98.1	91.1	91.9	97.9	93.1	95.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.6	140.7	120.0	90.5	115.3	114.5	105.2	87.0
Building	4.1	144.3	127.2	68.4	53.8	54.5	58.7	52.0
Highway	4.7	180.3	142.8	126.1	227.6	223.2	180.3	129.8
Railway	2.8	100.9	91.8	79.9	73.1	72.9	81.7	82.7
SERVICES	2.5	170.9	165.6	142.5	141.8	135.3	129.0	123.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	163.6	156.2	135.8	136.6	128.5	121.2	114.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	183.6	182.0	154.3	150.9	146.1	142.1	135.3
TRADE	10.5	156.8	154.5	140.7	136.6	131.5	131.5	127.1
Retail	8.0	164.6	162.4	146.2	143.1	137.4	138.6	134.5
Wholesale	2.5	136.2	133.3	126.7	119.5	118.0	115.4	110.0
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	153.0	145.5	120.9	113.1	111.9	114.3	102.0

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	June 1 1941	May 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937	June 1 1936
<u>Maritime</u>	- Manufacturing	35.8	152.2	143.9	129.9	109.3	111.9	120.5	103.3
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4.3	112.0	93.3	104.7	83.0	87.2	105.0	92.3
	Pulp and paper	4.5	187.1	173.7	166.8	159.9	138.5	174.0	146.8
	Textile products	3.8	118.5	118.4	110.1	86.1	80.7	92.3	83.6
	Iron and steel	13.3	183.1	174.8	144.7	114.1	126.8	129.1	100.5
	Other manufactures	9.9	145.3	141.2	124.7	112.2	115.8	115.7	106.8
	Logging	5.3	259.8	134.7	130.7	140.6	113.9	163.3	96.2
	Mining	15.6	118.9	119.1	113.4	111.5	113.8	109.1	105.0
	Communications	2.0	104.7	102.4	91.8	89.4	89.7	88.0	86.6
	Transportation	8.5	85.2	102.5	75.0	61.7	64.2	68.2	61.0
	Construction	21.9	266.1	165.9	116.2	132.6	149.0	206.1	147.5
	Services	1.9	258.7	240.2	195.3	177.4	177.4	169.1	164.8
	Trade	9.0	168.7	163.4	142.7	134.1	129.7	127.8	118.6
<u>Maritimes -</u>	All Industries	100.0	154.2	136.5	117.0	108.4	110.9	122.0	103.4
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	63.1	173.9	166.4	133.9	113.3	115.2	119.3	103.7
	Lumber products	3.5	143.9	119.8	101.5	93.7	99.8	103.1	89.1
	Pulp and paper	6.5	124.4	119.8	115.9	102.8	101.7	108.0	96.1
	Textile products	15.8	179.6	178.9	161.6	133.7	135.2	141.4	124.2
	Iron and steel	15.3	206.7	194.4	118.1	85.6	95.2	102.6	82.9
	Other manufactures	22.3	177.0	169.5	137.4	123.3	121.2	121.5	107.5
	Logging	4.4	228.0	126.8	119.6	118.9	132.2	136.6	138.6
	Mining	3.0	294.7	286.6	291.8	272.9	244.8	260.0	177.3
	Communications	1.4	91.5	90.5	79.3	75.6	76.0	77.4	70.8
	Transportation	7.5	96.0	96.2	87.9	89.9	90.3	85.8	89.1
	Construction	10.8	121.1	99.1	82.0	158.9	148.9	86.3	63.8
	Services	2.2	148.5	146.1	124.5	123.8	121.5	114.0	108.0
	Trade	7.7	165.1	161.9	150.3	143.1	143.0	139.8	135.4
<u>Quebec -</u>	All Industries	100.0	157.3	146.8	123.0	121.0	120.4	113.6	99.8
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	65.6	171.5	167.3	128.8	111.7	112.4	118.7	104.0
	Lumber products	3.3	100.0	89.2	85.4	78.9	73.8	83.9	69.5
	Pulp and paper	5.2	125.7	123.6	114.6	108.5	106.8	109.0	99.7
	Textile products	8.7	140.9	140.1	130.4	107.6	106.4	118.4	111.1
	Iron and steel	24.2	223.9	219.7	137.3	108.2	113.1	121.0	97.0
	Other manufactures	24.2	175.0	170.2	136.4	125.4	125.7	128.8	116.8
	Logging	1.6	110.8	75.0	103.1	68.1	61.2	83.7	67.7
	Mining	4.8	321.8	307.4	294.6	285.2	253.3	249.0	215.7
	Communications	1.5	89.9	82.8	82.3	78.2	80.9	82.8	76.5
	Transportation	5.4	95.3	93.7	88.4	82.7	81.6	86.6	82.8
	Construction	8.6	148.2	133.5	97.2	94.2	97.8	112.3	83.3
	Services	2.3	195.7	193.3	165.2	162.8	157.8	148.5	146.5
	Trade	10.2	165.1	163.0	146.9	143.5	136.9	137.8	134.3
<u>Ontario -</u>	All Industries	100.0	162.1	156.4	126.6	113.6	112.5	118.8	104.7
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	31.7	139.2	134.9	115.3	105.8	104.8	109.8	101.0
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.4	141.0	134.0	106.7	110.2	105.6	112.5	90.9
	Pulp and paper	2.4	106.1	104.1	102.2	104.5	98.4	95.9	92.3
	Textile products	2.6	196.9	200.9	155.8	133.3	129.4	143.2	124.1
	Iron and steel	11.0	110.7	109.3	86.4	74.6	79.4	85.9	79.7
	Other manufactures	13.3	176.3	166.7	149.5	139.0	133.8	137.4	127.4
	Logging	.8	78.3	107.1	36.6	33.6	26.8	20.9	17.1
	Mining	6.2	121.6	120.3	106.6	100.0	98.8	94.7	95.3
	Communications	2.4	110.5	104.4	94.8	88.1	91.9	89.9	84.7
	Transportation	17.8	110.5	106.7	101.5	94.4	87.6	92.0	90.7
	Construction	19.1	130.8	122.6	89.5	84.4	81.6	81.5	93.7
	Services	3.6	162.7	145.9	127.6	129.9	116.8	114.6	104.5
	Trade	18.4	131.8	130.2	123.5	120.3	114.2	115.8	113.0
<u>Prairies -</u>	All Industries	100.0	128.3	124.1	107.4	101.0	97.0	99.3	97.7
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	45.1	158.5	152.7	124.4	107.8	106.8	112.8	100.3
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	14.7	134.4	130.4	109.4	96.2	91.0	100.3	88.1
	Pulp and paper	5.4	148.6	146.5	127.5	107.0	100.6	125.0	109.1
	Textile products	1.2	172.4	175.0	137.8	119.8	126.4	131.7	125.5
	Iron and steel	9.0	245.7	233.0	123.2	85.4	93.5	86.8	71.7
	Other manufactures	14.8	155.0	148.9	140.0	127.7	129.7	129.4	118.1
	Logging	7.2	121.4	118.7	98.4	109.8	96.4	110.6	90.4
	Mining	8.1	117.7	117.9	111.0	106.3	113.6	113.5	94.3
	Communications	2.6	116.5	113.9	111.2	115.5	108.6	110.2	104.7
	Transportation	10.7	101.5	103.3	92.0	94.6	93.7	95.2	94.3
	Construction	10.1	104.9	106.2	79.3	81.5	88.7	114.7	115.7
	Services	3.4	143.0	142.2	128.5	133.8	118.3	115.0	103.6
	Trade	12.8	158.8	157.3	138.0	137.4	132.7	133.0	123.1
<u>B.C. -</u>	All Industries	100.0	154.9	132.7	112.0	106.6	105.1	112.2	102.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative weight	June 1 1941	May 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937	June 1 1936
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	71.2	159.5	155.3	124.7	107.9	109.2	111.8	97.2
Plant products - edible	3.9	144.0	140.0	135.3	128.6	122.4	112.4	111.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.9	123.6	120.4	115.0	116.0	107.5	107.6	103.6
Textiles	15.4	158.9	159.5	143.2	121.2	121.3	120.9	105.0
Tobacco and beverages	4.3	141.6	141.6	126.6	117.7	118.7	110.4	105.9
Iron and steel	21.9	187.6	178.8	114.1	85.5	95.3	101.1	82.2
Other manufactures	21.8	151.8	146.8	120.8	109.7	108.4	115.7	98.7
Communications	1.5	65.0	65.5	67.5	64.5	64.7	65.4	61.6
Transportation	5.8	101.1	96.4	92.4	99.5	98.4	94.6	100.1
Construction	5.0	67.2	62.0	45.2	104.3	91.0	61.9	42.6
Trade	12.9	156.3	158.0	145.5	137.4	135.1	134.4	129.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	141.1	138.1	113.5	108.7	107.3	105.2	93.7
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	69.0	188.1	182.4	129.9	104.7	105.6	106.4	98.3
Leather products	12.2	107.4	105.2	89.4	92.2	94.7	104.3	107.0
Other manufactures	56.8	224.1	216.9	147.5	110.3	110.6	107.4	94.2
Transportation	4.1	69.0	76.3	126.0	97.2	100.1	87.8	95.1
Construction	8.2	158.0	136.9	101.7	314.3	98.8	77.9	90.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	163.9	158.6	125.6	124.2	103.8	101.6	96.8
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	68.6	162.7	159.7	121.8	107.2	105.8	107.9	98.8
Plant products - edible	5.6	149.0	145.9	120.0	116.7	113.1	114.1	108.0
Printing and publishing	7.6	149.5	147.8	132.8	125.4	124.1	125.7	116.6
Textiles	10.0	120.0	120.9	107.4	90.4	89.1	95.9	89.3
Iron and steel	18.0	238.7	231.6	130.2	36.4	97.5	98.9	81.7
Other manufactures	27.4	137.2	133.7	122.0	112.8	110.7	111.1	104.3
Communications	1.5	70.9	69.6	69.3	67.4	66.1	67.3	64.2
Transportation	3.7	103.9	100.4	102.3	99.4	97.1	101.2	95.6
Construction	4.2	135.5	104.3	65.2	56.0	61.1	66.5	58.7
Trade	18.0	147.3	147.2	135.7	132.0	126.3	129.1	125.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	153.3	149.7	119.9	109.2	106.7	108.7	101.1
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	50.3	149.9	145.3	109.3	101.4	97.3	102.6	95.0
Lumber products	3.6	60.5	57.6	54.3	71.4	49.6	66.4	44.1
Pulp and paper	14.2	116.4	114.4	102.6	98.1	94.6	99.5	87.7
Other manufactures	32.5	210.7	203.5	134.8	114.2	116.5	117.8	118.7
Construction	12.4	161.4	155.3	143.1	118.4	121.5	136.0	148.3
Trade	21.5	172.4	167.2	147.5	143.0	139.0	133.8	135.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	150.6	145.8	117.9	109.8	106.3	111.8	108.2
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	83.2	165.6	161.3	124.7	104.5	108.2	116.1	95.9
Textiles	13.1	107.5	106.0	103.2	82.5	85.9	92.0	87.0
Electrical apparatus	9.9	161.9	159.9	123.5	104.7	120.0	126.0	103.4
Iron and steel	40.9	213.2	206.2	133.6	109.7	109.6	121.4	87.0
Other manufactures	19.3	151.4	147.2	131.9	117.4	121.4	126.5	113.9
Construction	4.7	152.9	141.1	76.7	56.1	50.6	55.6	54.1
Trade	8.0	151.8	148.6	136.4	131.5	132.0	132.0	130.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	161.9	157.4	122.3	104.6	106.6	114.2	97.6
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	88.8	258.6	259.3	177.5	149.2	159.9	166.6	132.5
Iron and steel	74.2	282.3	283.2	179.5	144.4	161.9	170.2	132.1
Other manufactures	14.6	181.3	181.3	170.6	165.4	153.0	153.0	134.1
Construction	2.0	68.3	68.1	44.9	40.8	54.0	57.0	31.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	229.9	227.9	160.0	136.4	146.0	153.1	123.2
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	51.9	134.4	130.8	107.1	97.5	99.7	105.8	98.2
Animal products - edible	6.9	133.5	161.8	139.7	134.3	127.6	137.5	121.9
Printing and publishing	4.8	106.9	105.3	108.3	107.8	101.1	98.4	96.6
Textiles	7.2	201.0	204.4	159.6	136.0	137.2	149.8	132.6
Iron and steel	18.7	111.2	111.3	82.3	69.7	78.7	87.2	80.8
Other manufactures	14.3	140.6	137.6	121.2	116.9	114.2	116.2	110.4
Transportation	5.5	72.5	69.8	80.7	76.2	77.6	82.4	74.6
Construction	8.6	154.7	152.9	47.8	32.6	42.3	36.2	40.3
Trade	27.5	111.6	110.0	104.2	102.1	96.8	99.0	97.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	122.2	119.4	99.4	92.4	92.8	96.5	90.9
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	47.6	185.4	179.0	137.7	116.0	111.2	117.4	106.4
Lumber products	11.0	131.2	128.1	108.0	86.0	69.8	87.3	79.7
Other manufactures	36.6	211.8	203.8	151.9	129.8	130.0	131.2	118.6
Communications	4.7	108.7	107.9	111.0	114.7	107.5	106.7	104.3
Transportation	10.9	83.7	93.3	92.5	97.6	99.0	100.5	101.2
Construction	6.1	79.2	79.5	52.7	42.8	51.4	62.4	63.7
Services	5.8	137.0	135.4	130.0	133.9	116.4	115.5	101.9
Trade	24.9	160.4	160.5	142.4	139.8	135.7	138.2	128.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	141.9	141.3	118.6	109.9	106.4	110.8	103.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.









72-002

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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**JULY, 1941**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in June

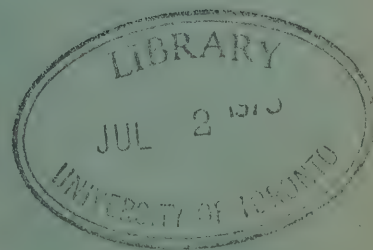
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(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

**Note:-** Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



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September 13 1941



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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Continuing the steadily upward movement indicated since the opening of the year, employment at July 1 showed an exceptionally large advance, which resulted in a new all-time maximum index. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 12,567 establishments employing 1,574,866 men and women, an increase of 46,946 persons, or 3.1 p.c., over the preceding month. As a result of this gain, the general index, (1926=100), rose from its previous high of 152.9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> at June 1, to 157.6 at the beginning of July. It was then over 26 p.c. above the figure of 124.7 indicated at July 1, 1940, when industrial activity was at a higher level than in any earlier July in the record.

The latest increase considerably exceeded the average at the same date in the experience of preceding years. Accordingly, the index, when adjusted for seasonal variation, further advanced, rising from 152.9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, at June 1, to 154.6 at the first of July. These two figures are the highest on record.

Since the opening of 1941, the index number of employment has risen by 23 points, or 17.4 p.c., a gain which exceeds that reported in the same period in any earlier year of the record. In 1929, (the year of record activity in the pre-war period), the advance amounted to 15.6 points, or 14.3 p.c.

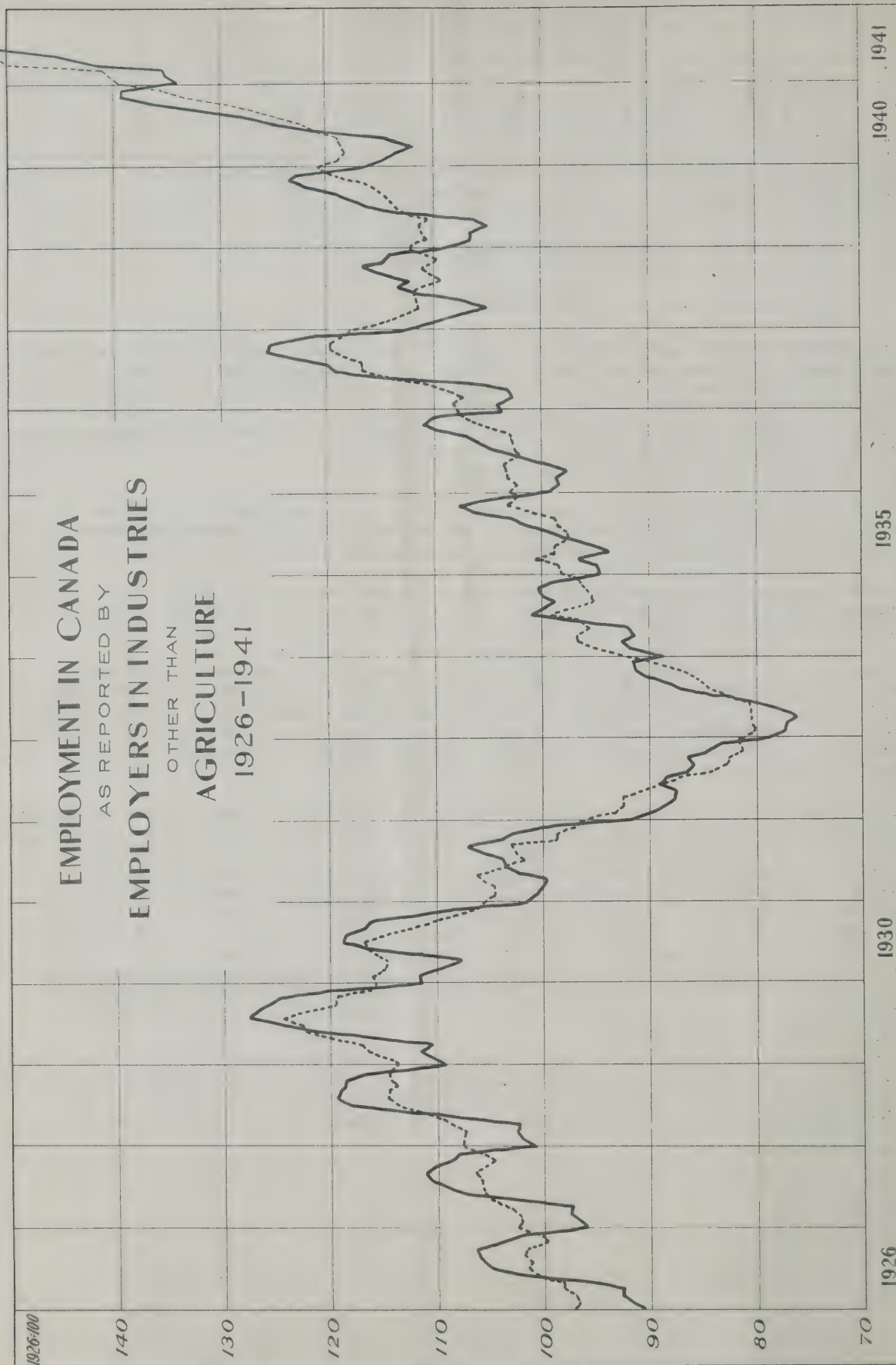
The acceleration in manufacturing in 1941 has been even more impressive; the workers taken on by the co-operating establishments from January to July numbered more than 158,000, while the index has risen by over 30 points, or 21.3 p.c. In 1940, the advance in the same period was 12 points, or 10.2 p.c. In 1929 and 1937, (when factory production attained its maximum volume in the pre-war period), there were gains of 13 points, or 12.1 p.c., and 16.6 points, or 13.3 p.c., respectively, from January to July; the levels between which employment fluctuated in those years were also very much lower.

The speed-up in the industries producing durable goods in recent months has been particularly outstanding, the index of employment rising from 145.1 at Jan. 1 to 190.6 at July 1, or by 31.4 p.c. This gain is substantially larger than that of 18.5 p.c. in the same part of 1940, also decidedly exceeding the 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.c. improvement recorded from January to July in 1939, and that of 24 p.c. in 1937, when the expansion in the durable goods division was greater than in other pre-war years. That the increase in the present year has not been made at the expense of the production of consumers' goods is shown by the advance of 13.3 p.c. recorded in the non-durable class, in which the index rose from 140.3 at Jan. 1 to 159.0 at the beginning of July; in 1940, 1939 and 1937, the same industries had shown a rise of 4.9 p.c., 4.4 p.c., and 11.0 p.c., respectively, in this comparison, the increases being from much lower levels. The latest gains in this group of course reflect quickened demand for consumers' goods, not only for civilian use at home and abroad, but also for use by those in the armed forces in the Dominion and elsewhere.

The changing distribution of the industrial workers in the Dominion as a result of war-time production is emphasized in the following table, which showed an important growth in the index number of employment in the durable goods group, and also in the proportion of workers in those

Chart 1

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA  
AS REPORTED BY  
EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES  
OTHER THAN  
AGRICULTURE  
1926-1941



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment, they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



classes to the total number engaged in manufacturing operations:-

July 1	P.C. Distribution of Workers reported in		Index Numbers (1926=100)	
	Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods	Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods
1937	43.6	56.4	113.0	123.9
1938	42.3	57.7	103.0	118.2
1939	41.1	58.9	99.8	120.0
1940	44.1	55.9	125.6	133.8
1941	50.2	49.8	190.6	159.0

The number of workers reported at July 1, 1941, by manufacturers of durable goods was 441,776, a large proportion of whom are no doubt employed chiefly in the production of goods directly or indirectly required in connection with the war effort. It is quite likely that the recent growth of the durable goods class is rather larger than that indicated above, since many manufacturers of non-durable goods, as well as a number of employers in the non-manufacturing industries, are probably now producing commodities which, despite their destined use in the theatres of war, would be classed as durable goods. In many such cases, information is not available to permit the industrial reclassification of these firms.

In considering the foregoing in its relation to the war effort, the pronounced expansion in the production of chemicals since the outbreak of hostilities should be noted; these industries, which are largely engaged on war production, have contributed heavily to the increase in the non-durable goods. An index constructed for this class without the chemical industries would be 150.5 at July 1, as compared with 159.0 when they are included.

The figures used in this survey are, of course, based only upon a sample of industrial employment although the sample is very large. In 1939, (the latest year for which comparisons are available), the manufacturers furnishing current returns reported some 85 p.c. of the total number of employees reported to the Annual Census of Industry for the Dominion.

A brief review of the latest data on employment shows widely distributed improvement, both geographically and industrially, as compared with the preceding month. Operations in manufacturing continued greatly to increase, the index of employment rising to a new high of 172.9 at July 1. This was 32.7 p.c. above the previous July maximum of 130.3, in 1940. There were pronounced gains over June 1, 1941, in food, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel, together with smaller advances in many other branches of manufacturing. The only general loss in employment in the latest month was in rubber factories, which showed a moderate decline.

The increase in activity in iron and steel plants resulted in the absorption of an additional 10,100 persons by the co-operating establishments. This was the 18th consecutive gain in as many months, during which the index has risen by nearly 94 p.c., to 210.7 at the latest date. Successive new all-time highs have been indicated in these industries month by month since August, 1940.

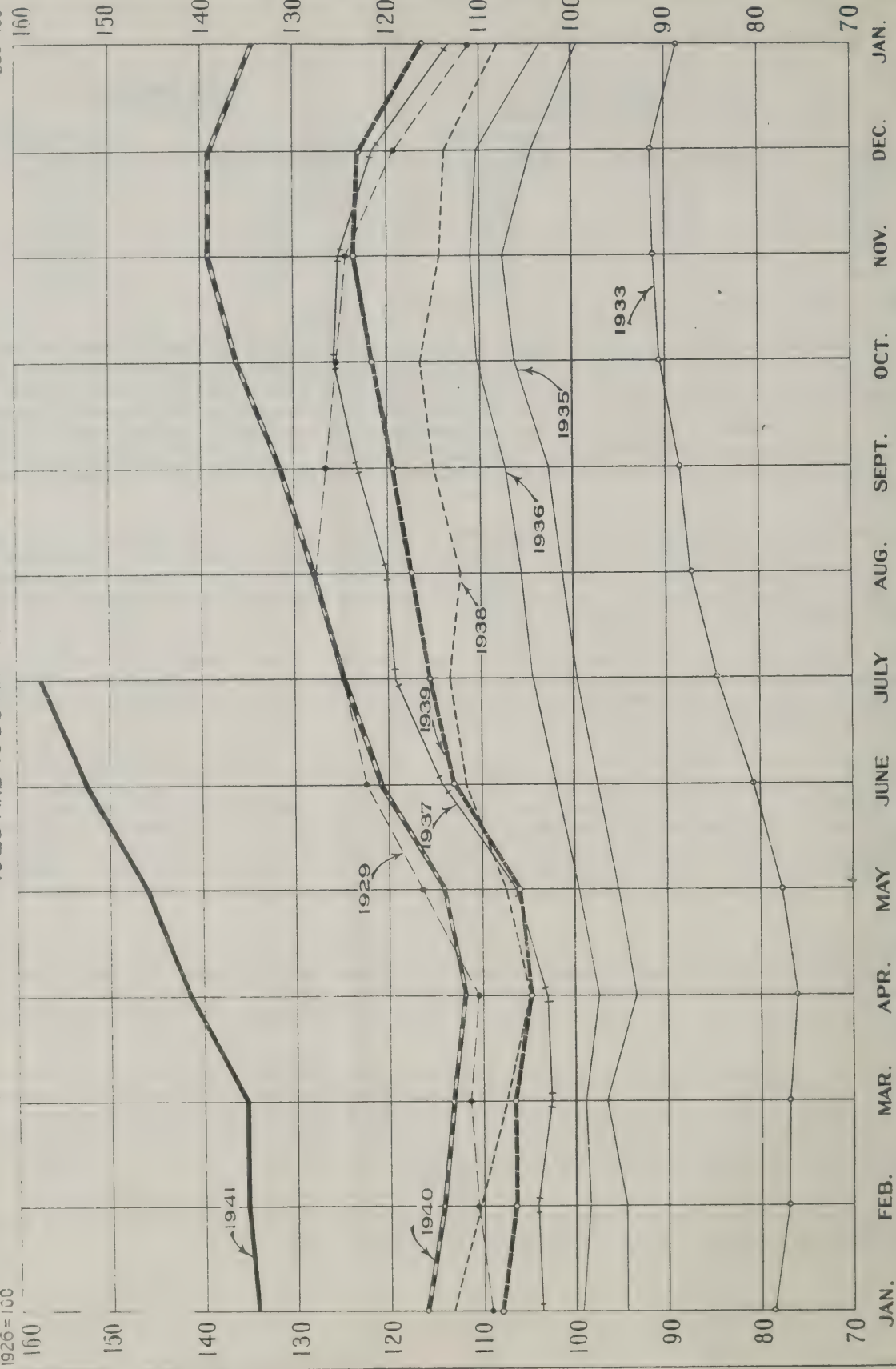
Among the non-manufacturing industries, communications, transportation, services, trade and construction and maintenance reported considerable expansion. The advance in most of these groups exceeded the average indicated at July 1 in earlier years of the record. In construction and services, however, the seasonal improvement was below normal. The trend of employment in logging and mining at the latest date was downward; in the former, the loss was seasonal, but in mining, it was contrary to the usual course in the early summer.

An analysis of the data by industries is given in greater detail, following the text dealing with the employment situation in the provinces and the leading cities.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1941

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



Calculated on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index numbers of employment in the eight leading industries at July 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1941, 157.6; 1940, 124.7; 1939, 115.8; 1938, 113.5; 1937, 119.1; 1936, 104.6; 1935, 99.5; 1934, 101.0; 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7 and 1927, 109.7.

The firms furnishing statements for July 1 of last year had numbered 12,159, and their employees had aggregated 1,220,791, an increase of approximately 36,500 over their June 1, 1940, staffs. A generally favourable movement had then been indicated in both the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Statistics of employment collected from banks, trust companies, stock market operators and insurance companies show that at July 1, 893 firms and branches in these lines of business employed staffs aggregating 59,704 persons, compared with 59,959 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the July 1 survey of employment to 1,634,570 in 13,460 establishments, and lowers the index of 157.6 in the industries above enumerated, to 155.6; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for June 1, the index declined from 152.91/ to 151.11/. The July 1, 1940, index stood at 124.7 without the figures from the financial institutions, and at 124.1 when they were included.

#### STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The data of payrolls published in this report are those obtained in the fourth tabulation of weekly earnings. Like those resulting from the previous tabulations, they must be regarded as subject to revision. The footnote on page 7 briefly describes the statistics of earnings, and their treatment in the Bureau.

In the last week in June, the earnings of the 1,574,866 persons employed at July 1 by the establishments furnishing information, amounted to \$40,246,036. This sum was higher by \$1,511,022 than that of \$38,735,014 reported as having been earned in one week in May by the 1,527,920 workers employed at June 1 by the same firms. The increase of 3.1 p.c. in the staffs was thus accompanied by a gain of 3.9 p.c. in the aggregate earnings, with the result that the average weekly earnings slightly advanced, rising from \$25.35 in May, to \$25.56 in the same week in June.

In the tabulation for May, shown in the last bulletin, the aggregate earnings of the 1,528,834 employees included in the survey were given as \$38,622,330, a per capita figure of \$25.26. The revised figures obtained in the present tabulation indicate, as already mentioned, an average of \$25.35 per employee. The revisions in the figures of employment are due to corrections in a few of the data previously furnished, which were queried in the light of the information supplied in the succeeding report, while those in the figures of earnings are partly due to this factor, but to a greater extent result from a different method of reckoning the weekly earnings reported for railroad employees who are paid semi-monthly. (See footnote on page 7.)

The tabulation on page 6 shows for the provinces, the eight leading cities and the main industrial groups, the number of persons employed at June 1 and July 1 by the 12,567 establishments furnishing data, together with their earnings in the last week in May and the last week in June. It is hoped before long to publish the weekly earnings in greater detail than at present seems advisable.

In the manufacturing industries, the 898,826 persons employed at July 1 by the co-operating establishments were paid \$23,219,826 for their services in one week in June. These plants had employed at the beginning of June 873,379 men and women, whose earnings in the period of observation in May were reported at \$22,424,804. The increase in the number of employees was 2.9 p.c., and that in the reported payrolls was 3.5 p.c. The average per capita figure rose from \$25.68 in May, to \$25.83 in June.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at June 1 and at July 1, 1941, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Earnings of these Employees in One Week in May and One Week in June.

(The payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Reported for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
	June 1	July 1	May	June	May	June
(a) <u>Provinces</u>			\$	\$	\$	\$
Maritime Provinces	114,022	122,589	2,426,026	2,689,775	21.28	21.94
Prince Edward Island	2,079	2,108	44,712	45,437	21.51	21.55
Nova Scotia	67,707	73,871	1,475,916	1,589,181	21.80	21.51
New Brunswick	44,236	46,610	905,398	1,055,157	20.47	22.64
Quebec	459,025	471,187	10,755,176	11,180,223	23.43	23.73
Ontario	656,597	673,280	17,635,069	18,206,720	26.86	27.04
Prairie Provinces	173,529	179,271	4,546,309	4,665,082	26.20	26.02
Manitoba	81,689	84,499	2,166,238	2,226,214	26.52	26.35
Saskatchewan	35,307	37,044	892,238	917,752	25.27	24.77
Alberta	56,533	57,728	1,487,833	1,521,116	26.32	26.35
British Columbia	124,747	128,539	3,372,394	3,504,236	27.03	27.26
CANADA	1,527,920	1,574,866	38,735,014	40,246,036	25.35	25.56
(b) <u>Cities</u>						
Montreal	213,898	221,508	5,265,869	5,480,495	24.62	24.74
Quebec City	22,692	23,726	470,631	487,212	20.74	20.53
Toronto	196,511	198,718	5,206,137	5,347,968	26.49	26.91
Ottawa	19,811	20,246	457,712	474,621	23.10	23.44
Hamilton	52,705	56,424	1,448,363	1,581,361	27.48	28.03
Windsor	31,494	32,251	1,183,334	1,232,471	37.57	38.21
Winnipeg	50,932	52,066	1,284,021	1,302,523	25.21	25.02
Vancouver	50,019	51,943	1,282,794	1,332,740	25.65	25.66
(c) <u>Industries</u>						
Manufacturing	873,379	898,826	22,424,804	23,219,826	25.68	25.83
Logging	46,928	45,304	883,720	947,803	18.83	20.92
Mining	83,148	82,986	2,575,043	2,618,473	30.97	31.55
Communications	25,974	26,647	703,745	717,818	27.09	26.94
Transportation	124,657	130,323	3,942,606	4,164,373	31.63	31.95
Construction and Maintenance	175,157	188,239	3,954,106	4,194,990	22.57	22.29
Services	38,060	40,077	608,186	636,406	15.92	15.88
Trade	160,617	162,464	3,642,804	3,746,347	22.68	23.06
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,527,920	1,574,866	38,735,014	40,246,036	25.35	25.56



The number of persons employed in manufacturing constituted 57.1 p.c. of the total employees of the firms co-operating at July 1, while their aggregate earnings amounted to 57.7 p.c. of the total reported for the eight leading industries in the last week in June. The weekly average of \$25.83 in manufacturing was a few cents higher than the general per capita figure of \$25.56, but was exceeded by those reported in mining, communications and transportation. The earnings in many factories were substantially increased by overtime work. In all establishments, but particularly in manufacturing, a large proportion of firms reported the payment of cost-of-living allowances.

Within the manufacturing industries, the preliminary figures for one week in June indicate considerable variation in the current earnings. As in the case of the provincial and the city figures, the scale of earnings is partly determined by the sex and age distributions of the workers, as well as by the degree of skill and training required to manufacture the products turned out. The extent of overtime work is also an important factor at the present time. The highest per capita figures in the manufacturing division were reported in the petroleum, iron and steel and electric light and power industries, the average in these exceeding \$30.00 in the week of observation in June. The lowest figures were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile divisions, in which the average per employee approximated \$18 in the

Note- The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire, and their treatment in this Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration for which they are paid. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

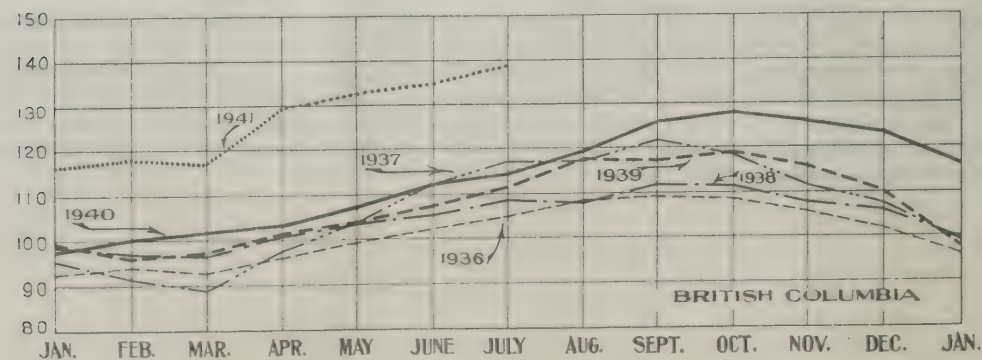
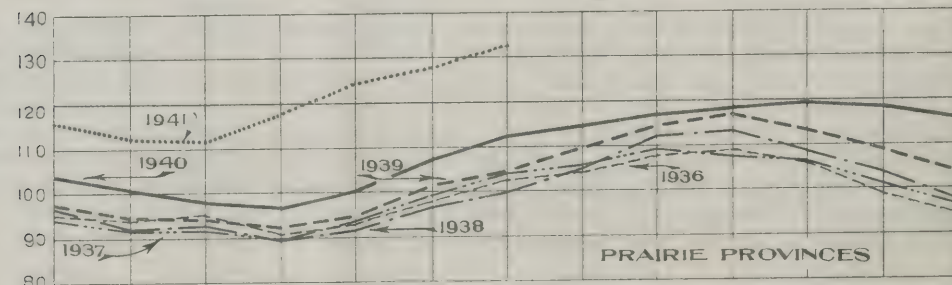
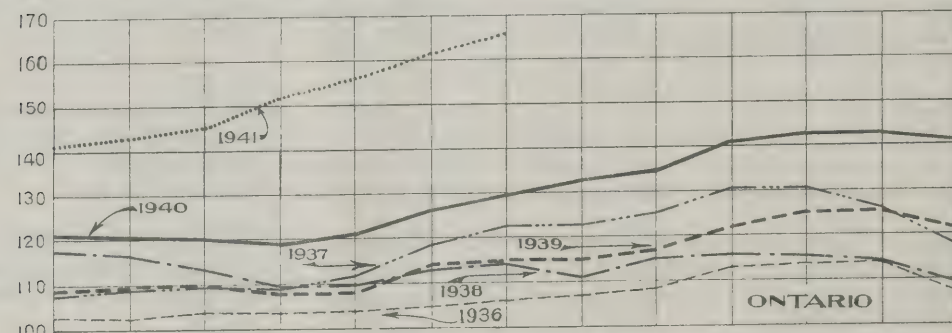
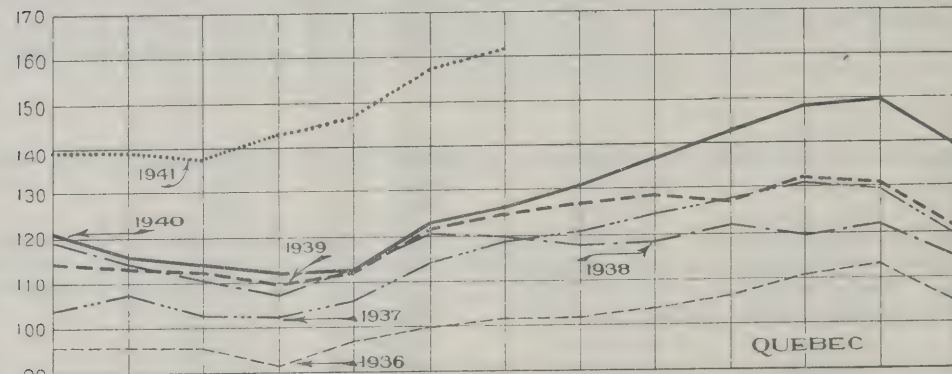
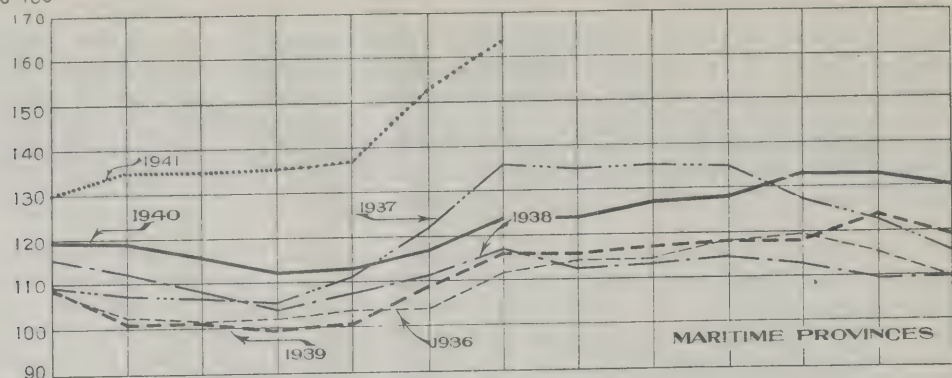
In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar months.

An exception to these rules is made in the case of employees in those branches of the railroads where operations are continuous; for such workers, the proportion of the semi-monthly payroll included in the current tabulations is 7/15. While railroad men ordinarily enjoy one day off in seven, the nature of their work engenders conditions differing considerably from those in other classes of employment. The 7/15 proportion of the semi-monthly earnings is used in the present report because it results in a more consistent average of the current earnings than that derived from the use of other fractions, when an unknown proportion of the staffs are employed on every day of the week. It is possible that further investigations now underway, will be followed by the use of some other fraction. It is hoped that the experience now being gained will shortly permit the stabilizing of the procedure in regard to these points.

The sums resulting from the various calculations described above are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As already stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys of employment, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes the greatest danger to the comparability of the present and the former statistics of employment.

# EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS 1936-1941

1926=100





week; these figures were probably influenced in some cases by seasonal inactivity, but to a greater extent, by the employment of a considerable proportion of female workers.

In logging, there was a seasonal decline in the number of persons employed, but the aggregate and the per capita earnings were higher, mainly as a result of the steadier work afforded those in employment. In connection with the earnings in this industry, it must be noted that the remuneration in many camps includes board and lodging, for which no allowance is made in these surveys of current earnings.

There was a falling-off in employment in mining, but the reported earnings, at \$2,618,473, were higher by 1.7 p.c. The per capita figure rose from \$30.97 in May to \$31.55 in the last week in June.

An increase of 2.6 p.c. in the number working in the communications group at July 1 was accompanied by a rise of two p.c. in the aggregate payrolls disbursed. As a result of this disparity, the per capita figure slightly declined, from \$27.09 in the last week in May to \$26.94 in the last week in June.

In transportation, employment gained by 4.5 p.c., and there was an increase of 5.6 p.c. in the payrolls reported for the period of observation in June. The per capita average rose from \$31.63 in the former, to \$31.95 in the latter week.

The employers co-operating in the construction division enlarged their working forces by 7.5 p.c., while the aggregate earnings increased by \$240,884, or 6.1 p.c. The per capita figures declined from \$22.57 in the last week in May, to \$22.29 in the same period in June. This reduction was partly due to the fact that those newly added to the staffs are usually taken on at the lower rates of pay, but variation in the working time was also a factor.

The number employed in services increased considerably with the approach of the tourist and holiday season, while laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were also busier. The gain of 5.3 p.c. in the personnel reported at July 1, was accompanied by a 4.6 p.c. rise in the aggregate payrolls disbursed in the period of observation in June. The per capita figure therefore showed a small decrease, falling from \$15.98 in the last week in May to \$15.88 in June. In the hotel and restaurant division, and consequently in the service group as a whole, the earnings as reported are lower than they would be were allowance made in the statistics for the value of board and lodging, frequently part of the remuneration of workers in this industry.

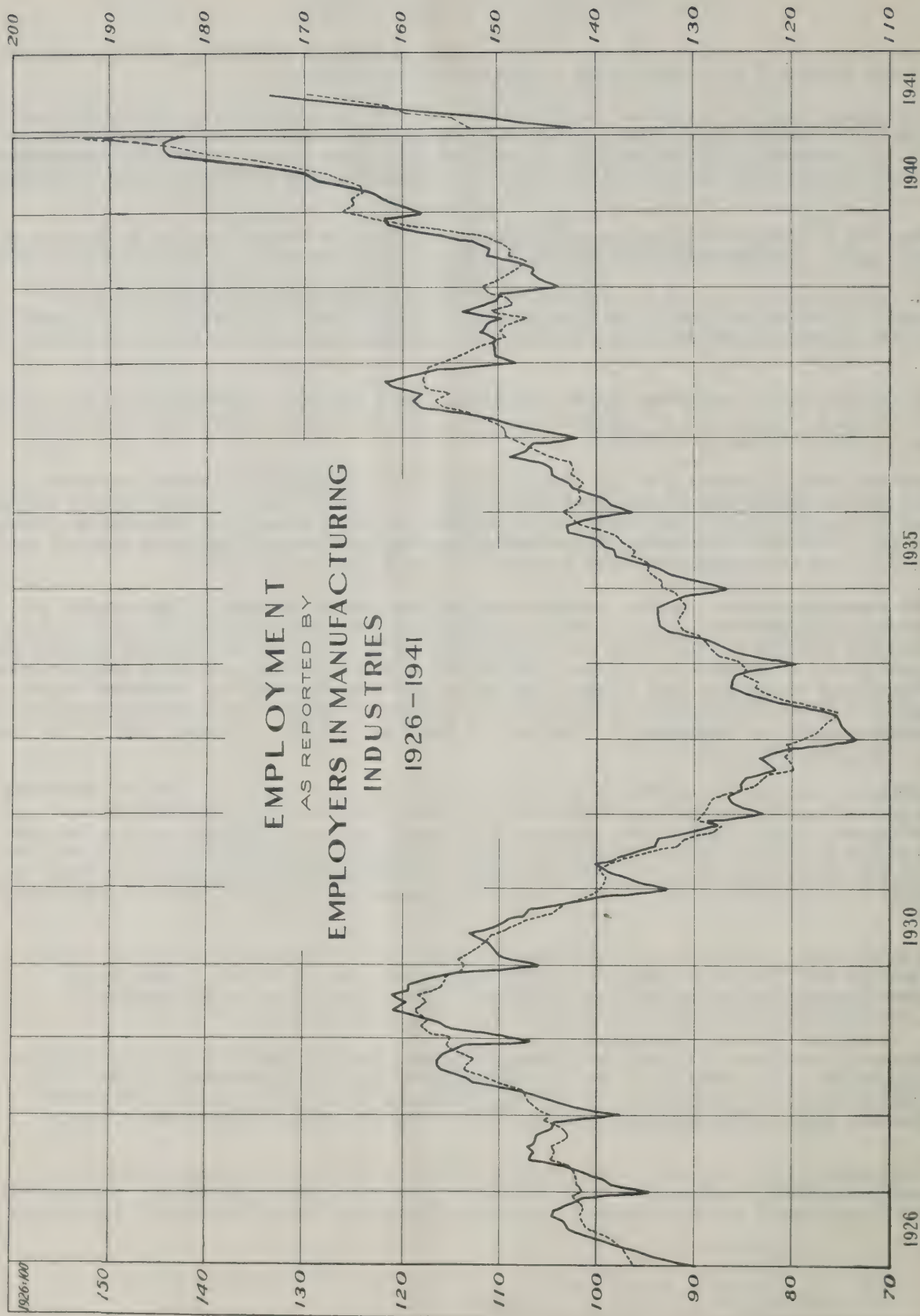
Continued increases in employment were reported in retail and wholesale trade, in which both aggregate and per capita earnings were higher in the period of observation in June than in the corresponding week in May. The 162,464 employees of merchandising establishments for whom data are available earned \$3,746,347 in the last week in June, an advance of \$103,543, or 2.8 p.c., over the payrolls in the same week in the preceding month. The average weekly earnings rose from \$22.68 in May, to \$23.06 in June. The payment of cost-of-living allowances in a number of cases contributed to this gain.

A brief summary of the data for the provinces shows general advances in the total earnings reported for one week in June as compared with the corresponding period in May. The largest proportionate increase was in the Maritime Provinces. The aggregate in Quebec was greater by \$425,047, or almost four p.c., and in Ontario, by \$571,651, or 3.2 p.c.

Firms in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia reported higher per capita earnings in the last week in June than in the same period in May. In Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, on the other hand, the percentage gains in the number of workers exceeded those in the aggregate earnings, so that the average per employee was slightly lower.

The statistics for the eight leading cities indicate that in each of these centres the total payrolls disbursed in the period of observation in June were higher than in May. The greatest improvement in employment and earnings was in Hamilton. Relatively larger increases in the numbers

Chart 4



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937.



added to the staffs than in the aggregate wages were recorded in Quebec City and Winnipeg, where the indicated per capita averages were consequently rather lower than in the preceding period of observation.

To a considerable extent, the variations in the average earnings per employee shown in the statistics for the various cities reflect the influence of the industrial and the sex distribution of the workers therein. Thus, according to statistics of the Annual Census of Manufactures, there is an unusually large proportion of female workers in Quebec City, where the per capita earnings reported in the current surveys are lower than in the other centres for which data are segregated; on the other hand, Windsor, which indicates the highest weekly averages, recorded a very small proportion of women workers. The preponderance of the heavy industries in Windsor and Hamilton also results in higher-than-average earnings in those two cities, particularly at present, when a great deal of overtime work is reported in such plants.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend continued generally upward throughout the Dominion, the provincial gains in employment ranging from 1.4 p.c. in Prince Edward Island and 2.1 p.c. in Alberta, to 5.4 p.c. in New Brunswick and 9.1 p.c. in Nova Scotia. Numerically, the largest additions to staffs were those of 12,162 in Quebec and 16,691 in Ontario; the increase in each case was about 2½ p.c. Employment in all five economic areas reached a new maximum; as compared with July 1, 1940, there were increases ranging from 17.9 p.c. in the Prairie Provinces to 32 p.c. in the Maritimes. In Quebec and Ontario the gains amounted to 28 p.c., and in British Columbia, to 21 p.c.

Maritime Provinces.— Statements were tabulated from 888 establishments employing 122,589 men and women, as against 114,022 in the preceding month. This seasonal increase of 8,567 persons, which exceeds the average at the beginning of July in the years since 1920, brought the Maritimes' index to 163.9 at July 1, 1941; it was then some 32 p.c. higher than at the same date in 1940, when the improvement over the preceding month had not been so pronounced.

Highway construction and logging reported the greatest expansion in operations at the date under review. There were also additions to staffs in services, transportation and manufacturing. Mining, on the other hand, showed a falling-off. Within the manufacturing division, there was marked activity in food and iron and steel products, while other lines recorded gains on a smaller scale.

The 855 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the survey for July 1, 1940, had reported 91,996 workers, as compared with 86,809 in the preceding month. The index was then 124.0.

Quebec.— Manufacturing showed further important advances in Quebec, there being very general increases, the largest of which were in pulp and paper, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal products; those in lumber and food factories were also noteworthy. In the non-manufacturing industries, transportation reported considerably heightened employment, and there was also improvement on a smaller scale in mining, communications, construction, services and trade. Logging, on the other hand, was seasonally quieter.

The personnel of the 3,149 co-operating firms included 471,187 men and women; as compared with 459,025 at June 1, this was an increase of 12,162 workers, or 2.6 p.c. The advance was seasonal in character, the trend in Quebec having been upward at July 1 in fifteen of the preceding twenty years for which data are available. Industrial activity in that province was at a new high level. Standing at 161.8 at the latest date, the index was nearly 28 points above that of 126.6 at July 1, 1940, when the 3,041 business enterprises making returns had employed 362,696 persons, or some 10,498 more than in the preceding month.

Ontario.— Further but smaller additions to staffs were indicated in Ontario, where the 5,438 establishments whose statistics were tabulated reported 673,288 employees, or 16,691 more than at June 1. The movement at July 1 in previous years has usually, though not invariably, been upward, the average change being a moderate advance. The improvement at the date under review has only once been exceeded at that date in the period since 1920. With the increase at July 1, 1941, employment reached a new high level; the index was 28 p.c. above that for the beginning of July last summer.

The expansion at the date under review took place mainly in manufacturing, in which the co-operating plants took on some 11,300 additional employees. Transportation and construction reported considerably heightened activity, while communications, services and trade were also busier. Mining, on the other hand, was slacker. The outstandingly large gains in manufacturing were in the vegetable food and iron and steel divisions, but lumber, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other industries also afforded much more employment. Rubber factories, however, released some workers.

The 5,278 employers furnishing statistics for July 1, 1940, had a staff of 517,370, as compared with 505,550 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- The most important expansion recorded in the Prairie Area was in construction and maintenance and transportation, but manufacturing, mining, communications, services and trade also afforded more employment. Data were compiled from 1,776 firms with an aggregate working force of 179,271 persons at July 1, as against 173,529 in their last return. The number of persons added to the staffs (5,742), exceeded the usual increase at July 1, but the percentage gain was slightly below the average at the beginning of July in the period, 1921-1940. The index, at 132.5 at the date under review, was the highest for any month in the years since 1929, being some 18 p.c. above that of 112.4 at July 1, 1940. The 1,710 establishments then co-operating had reported 147,022 employees, as compared with 140,575 at June 1, 1940.

British Columbia.- Continued advances were made in British Columbia, where a staff of 128,539 persons was employed at the date under review by the 1,316 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 124,747 employees at the beginning of June. Manufacturing was seasonally busier, particularly in the food, lumber and iron and steel divisions; construction also reported considerable improvement, and there were smaller gains in transportation, services and trade. On the other hand, logging showed curtailment as compared with June 1, 1941; this is customary in the summer, as a result of the fire hazard. Employment reached a new high level, the index, at 139.2, being several points above the previous maximum figure of 134.9 at June 1, 1941. It was also 21.3 p.c. higher than the July 1, 1940, index of 114.8. The 1,274 establishments furnishing data for the beginning of July last year had employed 101,702 men and women, an increase of 2,551 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas in the last few years; the curves are plotted from the indexes in Table 1.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Each of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made - Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver - showed heightened activity; the gains in employment were all considerably above the average for July 1 in the years since 1920. The greatest expansion was in Montreal and Hamilton. The improvement resulted in the establishment of a new high level of employment in each of these centres.

Montreal.- A further advance was noted in Montreal, mainly in manufacturing. Iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants reported especially large increases, while food, electrical apparatus, beverage, tobacco, lumber and many other divisions showed moderate gains. Among the non-manufacturing groups, transportation and building were also brisker. A combined working force of 221,508 men and women was recorded by the 1,827 co-operating employers, who had 213,898 workers at June 1. This advance was the largest ever indicated at the beginning of July.

An increase had also been noted at July 1, 1940, when 1,789 firms had reported a staff of 176,787; the index then was much lower, standing at 114.3, as compared with 146.2 at the latest date.

Quebec.- A steeply upward movement was indicated in Quebec City, where statements were tabulated from 218 establishments with 23,726 employees, compared with 22,692 in the preceding month. Employment in construction, services and manufacturing advanced, while other industries showed little general change. The index was decidedly above that at the beginning of July last summer, when the increase in personnel had been on a smaller scale. The 214 firms then furnishing data had reported an aggregate staff of 17,670.



Toronto.- There was further acceleration in industrial activity in Toronto at July 1, when manufacturing, transportation, services and trade were brisker. The largest gains in employment were in manufacturing, particularly in food and non-ferrous metal products. Iron and steel and textile factories, on the other hand, were rather slacker. The 1,888 employers making returns enlarged their staffs by 2,207 workers to 198,718 at the beginning of July. At the same date of last year, the 1,810 co-operating business concerns had increased their labour forces by 1,957 persons, to 156,868; the July 1, 1940, index had stood at 121.4, compared with 155.1 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- Statistics were received from 241 establishments with 20,246 men and women on their pay-lists, or 435 more than in the preceding month. Most of the increase took place in manufacturing, other divisions showing little general change. A larger gain had been indicated at July 1, 1940, when 236 firms had reported 16,830 employees. Employment then, however, was at a much lower level than at the date under review.

Hamilton.- There was an exceptionally pronounced advance in Hamilton, where 3,719 workers were added to the forces of the 338 employers furnishing information, bringing them to 56,424 at the beginning of July, 1941. Manufacturing showed continued expansion, notably in the textile and iron and steel divisions. Trade reported moderate gains, but construction was quieter. For July 1 of last year, 334 returns were tabulated, showing a combined staff of 40,540, compared with 39,918 at June 1, 1940; activity was then decidedly below its present level, the latest index being the highest ever recorded.

In Windsor, a contra-seasonal increase of 757 persons was reported in the payrolls of the 197 co-operating establishments, which had 32,251 in their employ at the date under review; the gain took place mainly in the food and iron and steel industries, but construction was also rather brisker. The index, at 235.6, was considerably higher than at July 1, 1940, when a contraction had been indicated. The personnel of the 194 firms then furnishing data had included 19,820 men and women.

Winnipeg.- Transportation, manufacturing and trade registered advances, while little general change took place in other industries. An aggregate force of 52,066 employees was reported by the 554 firms making returns; this was a gain of 1,134, or 2.2 p.c., over their June 1 staffs. The improvement noted at the beginning of July last summer had been on a smaller scale, and the index of employment then was many points lower than its all-time maximum of 124.9 at the latest date. The 537 statements tabulated for July 1, 1940, had shown a combined staff of 44,342.

Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver was favourable, according to statistics from 589 establishments employing 51,943 persons, as against 50,019 in the preceding month. There were increases in all industrial groups, those in manufacturing and building construction being most pronounced; within the former, the largest additions to the payrolls were in food and iron and steel factories.

Expansion on a rather smaller scale had been recorded at the beginning of July last year by the 553 concerns then co-operating; their employees had numbered 41,683. The index then, however, was almost 25 points lower than that of 147.4 at the latest date. This was the highest figure indicated in any month for which information is on record.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing showed continued expansion at July 1, when a staff of 898,826 men and women was reported by the 6,928 co-operating establishments, whose employees in the preceding month had numbered 873,379. This increase of 25,447 workers, which was considerably larger than usual for the time of year, raised the index, (1926=100), from 167.9 at June 1, 1941, to a new all-time high of 172.9 at the date under review. The previous maximum for July was last summer, when the figure had been 130.3.

The movement at the beginning of July had been downward in nine and upward in eleven of the twenty preceding years for which data are available, the average change from June to July in this period being a very slight advance. Since the improvement at the date under review substantially exceeded the average,

the seasonally-adjusted index showed an important increase, rising from 164.7 at June 1, to 169.4 at the first of July. Like the crude index, the seasonally-corrected figure established a new high.

An analysis of the data for July 1, 1941, shows pronounced expansion in the vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal groups, with smaller gains in many other divisions. The only exception to the generally upward movement was in rubber products, in which employment was rather quieter than in the preceding month.

At July 1 in recent years, the unadjusted indexes in manufacturing have been as follows:- 1941, 172.9; 1940, 130.3; 1939, 111.3; 1938, 111.8; 1937, 119.0; 1936, 104.7; 1935, 98.5; 1934, 93.8; 1933, 83.0; 1932, 85.4; 1931, 97.2; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 120.3; 1928, 113.1 and 1927, 106.8.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics at July 1, 1940, had numbered 6,697, and their employees had aggregated 670,123, as compared with 664,512 in the preceding month.

Logging.- There was a seasonal decline in employment in logging, 1,624 men being laid off by the 415 reporting firms, who employed 45,304 at July 1. Improvement was shown in New Brunswick and Quebec, while curtailment was recorded in British Columbia, partly owing to the closing of camps during the season of acute danger from fire. A contra-seasonal increase had been recorded at the same date in 1940, but the index was then about 31 points lower; the latest figure was higher than that for the same month in previous years of the record.

Mining.- Returns were tabulated from 410 mine operators with 82,986 employees, as compared with 83,148 in their last report; this was a contra-seasonal falling-off of 162 workers. The extraction of coal afforded rather less employment, while that of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores showed improvement. The mining index stood at 176.8, compared with 167.2 at the beginning of July, 1940; an increase over the preceding month had then been indicated.

Transportation.- Employment continued to advance in this group, there being large gains in street and electric railway operation and cartage, in steam railway operation and in stevedoring; 544 employers reported a combined working force of 130,323 persons, as against 124,657 at June 1. Activity in the transportation division was greater than in the early summer of 1940, or any other year since 1930. The additions to staffs indicated at the same date of last summer had been much smaller than those at July 1, 1941. The latest gains were the greatest recorded at the beginning of July in any year since 1920. To some extent this may be due to the use of the new questionnaire, which calls for a statement of the number employed in the last pay period in the month, rather than the number at work on a given day.

Communications.- There was a further improvement in communications, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 26,647 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 25,974 in the preceding month. Employment on both telegraphs and telephones was brisker. A similar gain on the whole had been recorded at the beginning of July of last summer, but the index in this division was then several points lower.

Construction and Maintenance.- Marked increases were again recorded in construction, although the general advance was below normal in the experience of the years since 1920. Data were received from 1,405 contractors whose employees aggregated 188,239, or 13,082 more than at June 1, 1941. In highway construction, some 8,000 additional men were reported on the staffs of the co-operating employers; the number engaged on such work, however, was considerably smaller than at July 1, 1940. There were also substantial gains in building and railway construction and maintenance work, both of which showed improvement over last summer. Construction as a whole was more active than at the beginning of July, 1940, although a larger increase had then been indicated. The latest index was the highest since 1930.

Services.- Continued activity was shown in the service group, according to returns from 615 employers with 40,077 persons on their staffs, as compared with 38,060 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the improvement, which was on a larger scale than that noted at July 1, 1940; the index then was several points lower than at the latest date.



Trade.— Wholesale and retail trade both reported greater activity; the general gain considerably exceeded the average increase from June to July in the experience of the years since 1920, but was rather less than that reported at July 1 of last summer. Statements were tabulated from 2,187 establishments having 162,464 employees, as against 160,617 at the beginning of June, 1941. Employment as reported by the larger trading organizations throughout the Dominion was at its maximum for July in the years since 1920.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette", the number of wholly unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at June 16 was 243,656, of whom 121,562 were males; those temporarily stopped numbered 47,733, while there were 10,550 unemployed casual workers. As compared with May 12, 1941, there were declines of 46,656, 18,011 and 2,382, respectively, in the number of wholly unemployed, temporarily stopped, and unemployed casual workers. As compared with June 17, 1940, there was a reduction of 404,658 in the first category, 33,647 in the second and 26,591 in the third class.

Recent press dispatches state that the number of unemployed registered at July 14 was 277,780, including wholly unemployed, temporarily stopped and the unemployed casual workers. This was a decline of 24,659 from the June 16 figure of 301,939 for these three classes.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

The Department of Labor in Washington reports that over 380,000 more workers were employed in non-agricultural establishments in July, 1941, than in June; of this number, some 210,000 workers were taken on in manufacturing plants, reflecting a further acceleration of defence production.

Substantial gains in employment over July, 1940, were shown by all major industrial groups. The largest increase was in manufacturing, where 2,150,000 more workers were employed over the twelve months. Construction, trade, transportation and public utilities, Federal, State and local Government services also reported large increases in the numbers employed.

Employment and payrolls in manufacturing as a whole again advanced contra-seasonally in July. The index of employment rose to 130.5 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, and the payroll index to 152.2, the highest levels on record. Employment in durable goods industries was two p.c. higher than in June, and 40 p.c. above July of last year. Although payrolls in the durable goods industries declined slightly from June to July, they were 77 p.c. higher than last July. The 2.2 p.c. increase in the non-durable goods was largely seasonal, and employment in this group is now at a level of 14.6 p.c. above that of July, 1940. Payrolls in non-durable goods increased 2.0 p.c. during the month and were 31.5 p.c. higher than a year ago.

The 2.2 p.c. increase in the non-durable goods was largely seasonal, and employment in this group is now 14.6 p.c. greater than in July, 1940. Payrolls increased by two p.c. in July, 1941, as compared with the preceding month, and were 31.5 p.c. higher than in July of last year.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	-	-	-	109.6	108.9	110.7	-	-	-	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	-	-	-	113.6	117.7	129.8	-	-	-	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	-	-	-	119.4	127.2	136.7	-	-	-	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	-	-	-	116.8	116.9	120.4	-	-	-	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	-	-	-	103.2	102.7	108.9	-	-	-	97.9
July 1, 1932	88.7	96.4	-	-	-	86.6	89.2	90.5	-	-	-	83.7
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	-	-	-	83.0	85.0	85.0	-	-	-	81.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	100.4	-	-	-	94.1	109.9	94.1	-	-	-	94.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	106.7	-	-	-	94.8	102.7	96.3	-	-	-	99.5
July 1, 1936	104.6	111.7	-	-	-	101.6	106.2	101.9	-	-	-	104.8
July 1, 1937	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9 x	152.4 x	107.1	167.9 x	134.9	157.3	161.9 x	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.6	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	166.0	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at July 1, 1941.												
	100.0	7.8	.1	4.7	3.0	29.9	42.8	11.4	5.4	2.3	3.7	8.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

x Revised.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
July 1, 1935	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
July 1, 1936	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
July 1, 1937	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	172.9	235.6	124.9	147.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1941.

14.1      1.5      12.6      1.3      3.6      2.0      3.3      3.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
July 1, 1936	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
July 1, 1937	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9x	168.0x	158.3	177.2x	97.2	99.2x	139.5x	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.6	172.9	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1941.									
	100.0	57.1	2.9	5.3	1.6	8.3	12.0	2.5	10.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

x Revised.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1941	June 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936
MANUFACTURING	57.1	172.9	168.0 <sup>2/</sup>	130.3	111.3	111.8	119.0	104.7
Animal products - edible	2.2	175.1	172.9	151.6	143.2	139.0	142.3	134.4
Fur and products	.2	124.4	123.6	119.8	108.0	97.7	105.1	97.1
Leather and products	1.8	137.4	137.0	110.3	108.5	103.4	113.6	106.0
Boots and shoes	1.1	131.6	131.0	107.7	110.9	106.9	115.4	106.3
Lumber and products	4.2	124.1	120.9	102.6	93.1	89.9	99.4	86.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	118.3	115.7	98.3	88.7	84.6	94.8	81.3
Furniture	.6	113.9	111.9	91.8	81.7	81.6	89.3	81.8
Other lumber products	.9	155.2	148.5	127.0	116.6	113.6	121.9	108.2
Musical instruments	.2	95.6	94.3	63.9	51.2	52.8	56.4	44.7
Plant products - edible	3.0	147.8	133.8	126.8	119.1	120.9	119.4	112.7
Pulp and paper products	5.2	131.3	128.3	118.7	110.4	106.7	113.7	102.4
Pulp and paper	2.4	124.7	120.5	113.5	100.1	97.5	110.5	95.0
Paper products	.9	172.2	167.3	143.2	130.3	130.9	135.4	120.6
Printing and publishing	1.9	126.0	125.2	117.0	116.8	110.4	110.3	105.8
Rubber products	1.1	133.4	134.6	108.2	108.5	97.8	109.2	97.3
Textile products	8.9	160.1	159.4	139.7	115.5	116.0	126.0	115.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	173.5	169.9	154.4	121.4	124.1	140.3	131.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	130.7	125.8	121.7	94.8	95.4	105.4	94.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	188.2	186.3	167.6	126.3	125.9	141.7	135.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	582.9	585.6	474.7	386.6	425.5	523.1	507.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	142.8	143.0	136.7	121.5	118.9	127.6	122.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	154.9	155.6	131.8	109.5	112.3	118.3	104.4
Other textile products	1.1	163.2	166.0	123.7	105.8	98.6	103.1	95.7
Tobacco	.6	107.8	107.0	100.0	96.8	97.4	100.2	93.6
Beverages	.8	216.9	205.6	179.7	175.3	174.7	154.1	137.9
Chemicals and allied products	2.7	341.6	326.6 <sup>2/</sup>	198.5	159.1	155.6	154.6	139.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	135.2	133.3	107.3	97.4	94.9	101.5	87.9
Electric light and power	1.2	152.3	149.9	139.7	134.0	134.2	124.0	118.3
Electrical apparatus	1.9	211.3	205.9	151.6	131.0	138.0	149.2	128.4
Iron and steel products	18.0	210.7	203.3	128.1	93.7	100.0	111.1	89.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	219.6	211.2	158.6	126.5	124.8	142.8	104.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	226.7	225.2	139.0	112.5	122.1	133.2	105.6
Agricultural implements	.6	107.8	107.9	80.9	53.0	67.4	76.6	63.1
Land vehicles	7.2	183.3	179.8	111.1	83.8	92.3	102.6	86.4
Automobiles and parts	2.4	258.2	256.5	144.2	108.6	132.7	160.3	124.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.3	446.8	420.6	253.8	62.8	84.4	82.2	64.1
Heating appliances	.3	161.9	158.4	122.6	127.4	131.2	133.0	108.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	231.7	226.2	150.6	109.1	123.6	130.0	87.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	236.8	232.3	131.1	103.9	100.4	123.4	92.2
Other iron and steel products	3.5	265.0	242.3	140.9	102.2	99.6	111.9	90.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	288.3	273.9	185.6	156.4	156.2	161.3	135.1
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	184.5	179.7	173.7	160.5	160.0	155.5	142.2
Miscellaneous	.5	212.2	205.5	150.6	144.2	147.0	144.8	132.3
LOGGING	2.9	152.7	158.3	121.4	95.3	86.1	125.0	93.4
MINING	5.3	175.8	177.2 <sup>2/</sup>	167.2	164.1	154.5	153.6	134.1
Coal	1.6	89.8	91.5	85.8	82.5	85.1	83.3	83.6
Metallic ores	3.0	372.3	372.1 <sup>2/</sup>	352.8	349.8	318.4	312.9	258.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	160.7	161.0	155.9	151.2	137.3	146.3	115.1
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	99.7	97.2	89.4	86.0	87.2	88.0	82.4
Telegraphs	.4	122.0	115.5	103.3	98.7	100.9	99.9	94.7
Telephones	1.2	93.6	92.2	85.6	82.6	83.4	84.7	79.1
TRANSPORTATION	8.3	103.7	99.2 <sup>2/</sup>	93.7	87.6	86.3	89.4	87.1
Street railways and cartage	2.3	148.6	146.5	134.5	125.9	121.5	120.1	117.5
Steam railways	4.5	89.3	86.2 <sup>2/</sup>	81.8	75.0	73.4	78.1	76.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	106.6	94.9	93.2	93.9	98.6	100.6	98.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.0	149.9	139.5 <sup>2/</sup>	105.0	133.1	124.9	128.5	97.4
Building	4.1	148.1	141.1 <sup>2/</sup>	79.9	62.5	60.9	69.6	51.3
Highway	5.0	200.0	180.3	152.7	270.7	250.7	232.7	147.7
Railway	2.9	105.7	100.9	86.2	76.2	71.6	89.9	97.5
SERVICES	2.5	179.8	170.9	149.2	147.6	146.1	137.5	131.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	176.0	163.6	145.7	146.0	143.9	134.6	128.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	186.4	183.6	155.3	150.5	149.6	144.3	136.7
TRADE	10.3	138.5	156.8	142.8	137.4	133.3	133.4	127.3
Retail	7.8	166.3	164.6	148.6	143.4	139.4	140.6	134.4
Wholesale	2.5	137.6	136.2	127.8	121.3	118.9	117.1	111.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	157.6	152.9 <sup>2/</sup>	124.7	115.8	113.5	119.1	104.6

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

2/ Revised.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	July 1 1941	June 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936
<u>Maritime</u>	All Manufacturing	34.1	154.5	152.2	129.8	112.6	109.5	121.1	104.2
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4.1	112.3	112.0	106.9	97.1	91.6	112.9	99.7
	Pulp and paper	4.3	188.8	187.1	172.9	160.5	153.5	180.7	156.1
	Textile products	3.5	118.2	118.5	109.1	86.2	76.7	92.9	83.4
	Iron and steel	12.9	189.6	183.1	142.2	117.3	114.1	126.0	101.5
	Other manufactures	9.3	145.8	145.3	124.0	111.9	115.4	113.9	101.9
	Logging	6.0	311.4	259.8	183.6	111.7	82.6	192.4	89.7
	Mining	14.2	115.5	118.9	113.8	113.1	113.4	109.9	107.3
	Communications	1.9	108.2	104.7	94.8	90.4	96.9	94.7	93.1
	Transportation	8.3	87.8	85.2	71.3	61.6	62.3	68.4	63.8
	Construction	24.3	320.9	252.9 x	157.4	182.3	204.7	298.6	197.4
	Services	2.1	295.5	258.7	223.8	215.5	215.2	212.7	201.2
	Trade	8.6	170.1	168.7	146.7	136.9	133.5	128.9	121.8
<u>Maritimes -</u>	All Industries	100.0	163.9	152.4 x	124.0	115.9	116.7	135.8	111.7
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	63.6	180.2	173.9	134.6	112.6	114.4	120.2	105.0
	Lumber products	3.4	146.7	143.9	111.6	99.5	104.0	109.6	97.7
	Pulp and paper	6.5	128.0	124.4	118.3	105.5	105.4	111.2	97.4
	Textile products	15.3	179.8	179.6	154.8	129.1	130.2	138.9	125.4
	Iron and steel	15.8	219.6	206.7	122.7	81.2	91.2	103.0	81.9
	Other manufactures	22.6	185.6	177.0	138.7	124.8	122.3	122.9	108.9
	Logging	3.9	205.6	228.0	170.0	100.0	118.1	187.4	137.3
	Mining	2.9	299.7	294.7	294.7	287.4	254.5	256.3	184.6
	Communications	1.4	93.4	91.5	81.2	76.9	76.2	78.7	71.5
	Transportation	7.9	105.5	96.0	91.4	87.8	90.0	88.9	88.7
	Construction	10.5	121.7	121.1	89.4	186.0	147.8	99.9	69.7
	Services	2.3	154.0	148.5	128.9	128.0	132.1	120.7	114.4
	Trade	7.5	166.1	165.1	151.0	143.8	143.4	139.7	136.3
<u>Quebec -</u>	All Industries	100.0	161.8	157.3	126.6	124.0	119.9	118.0	101.6
<u>Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	65.8	176.1	171.6 x	129.5	110.9	111.2	119.7	104.8
	Lumber products	3.3	103.2	100.0	89.5	81.0	77.2	88.7	76.8
	Pulp and paper	5.2	128.7	125.7	114.7	110.3	105.2	110.1	101.2
	Textile products	8.6	142.3	140.9	126.7	104.0	105.2	115.5	109.5
	Iron and steel	24.2	229.5	223.9	137.8	101.8	107.1	120.2	94.3
	Other manufactures	24.5	181.2	175.5 x	138.7	128.6	127.3	132.0	119.6
	Logging	1.5	110.1	110.8	104.7	81.2	77.3	79.8	79.3
	Mining	4.6	312.6	313.9 x	292.0	288.6	251.8	254.3	217.5
	Communications	1.5	91.3	89.9	84.1	79.4	81.7	83.0	76.8
	Transportation	5.5	99.0	95.3	92.6	84.2	84.1	88.5	83.9
	Construction	8.8	155.2	148.2	116.2	104.5	112.8	135.6	89.8
	Services	2.3	202.7	195.7	168.9	165.3	164.3	153.1	150.2
	Trade	10.0	166.3	165.1	149.3	144.4	138.9	140.8	133.7
<u>Ontario -</u>	All Industries	100.0	166.0	161.9 x	129.6	114.7	114.0	122.2	106.2
<u>Prairie</u>	All Manufacturing	31.2	141.4	139.2	116.4	105.5	105.6	111.8	102.7
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.3	143.7	141.0	111.0	105.5	102.9	111.5	94.6
	Pulp and paper	2.4	107.6	106.1	101.3	102.8	96.6	96.5	92.2
	Textile products	2.5	194.3	196.9	152.0	127.1	118.9	139.9	118.4
	Iron and steel	10.9	113.2	110.7	86.6	74.5	81.6	86.7	79.9
	Other manufactures	13.1	179.3	176.3	152.6	140.9	136.3	143.0	133.2
	Logging	.6	64.0	78.3	41.2	33.0	14.9	13.4	10.8
	Mining	6.1	123.7	121.6	108.8	98.9	99.4	97.0	94.2
	Communications	2.5	115.9	110.5	98.5	97.0	97.6	95.3	92.4
	Transportation	17.8	114.4	110.5	105.5	96.6	89.7	93.8	93.6
	Construction	19.7	139.1	130.8	104.5	95.8	86.9	96.4	106.8
	Services	3.8	179.3	162.7	142.9	141.8	137.3	130.1	123.2
	Trade	18.3	135.2	131.8	125.3	120.7	117.2	117.5	112.9
<u>Prairies -</u>	All Industries	100.0	132.5	128.3	112.4	104.0	99.8	104.0	101.9
<u>British</u>	All Manufacturing	45.6	155.3	158.5	130.6	114.0	112.9	114.8	105.4
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	14.7	139.0	134.4	113.4	103.5	95.8	101.5	88.4
	Pulp and paper	5.3	150.1	148.6	126.1	112.9	103.3	123.6	113.5
	Textile products	1.2	171.0	172.4	142.1	111.8	122.4	126.8	114.9
	Iron and steel	9.4	263.1	245.7	137.5	82.5	92.7	86.2	71.9
	Other manufactures	15.0	163.0	155.0	148.9	136.8	141.3	134.6	131.7
	Logging	6.5	113.7	121.4	83.2	117.5	75.0	110.7	77.5
	Mining	7.9	118.5	117.7	112.0	113.0	117.9	114.4	96.8
	Communications	2.6	120.1	116.5	114.5	116.7	114.5	115.8	108.9
	Transportation	10.6	103.7	101.5	98.1	101.8	98.2	104.1	100.9
	Construction	10.9	116.3	104.9	81.3	78.0	97.7	132.0	116.3
	Services	3.4	147.5	143.0	130.8	134.6	121.9	118.3	109.3
	Trade	12.5	160.4	158.8	141.4	137.0	129.9	135.3	124.6
<u>B.C.</u>	All Industries	100.0	139.2	134.9	114.8	111.0	108.0	117.1	104.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

x Revised.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1941	June 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	71.1	165.0	159.5	124.3	105.3	106.4	110.4	96.2
Plant products - edible	3.9	147.6	144.0	135.3	128.0	124.0	109.7	113.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.8	125.8	123.6	116.2	115.2	108.6	106.5	102.3
Textiles	14.8	157.5	158.9	133.0	113.1	115.2	117.0	101.9
Tobacco and beverages	4.3	147.3	141.6	128.4	119.5	121.7	110.0	105.6
Iron and steel	22.3	198.5	187.6	119.8	81.5	89.9	101.0	80.0
Other manufactures	22.0	158.3	151.8	121.1	110.3	107.0	114.8	99.2
Communications	1.4	65.2	65.0	68.0	64.9	64.9	66.2	62.4
Transportation	6.4	117.1	101.1	96.2	96.1	96.0	98.8	95.8
Construction	5.1	70.4	67.2	51.2	117.8	98.1	69.0	50.7
Trade	12.5	156.8	156.3	145.7	137.9	135.8	133.1	129.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	146.2	141.1	114.3	108.3	106.4	105.5	93.5
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	69.1	197.6	188.1	131.1	107.2	109.3	109.0	97.0
Leather products	11.8	109.2	107.4	79.1	95.1	96.8	102.4	104.5
Other manufactures	57.3	236.7	224.1	153.6	112.7	115.0	111.9	93.6
Transportation	4.0	70.9	69.0	124.5	97.6	97.9	90.6	91.4
Construction	8.4	170.2	158.0	110.7	329.6	98.5	98.7	73.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	171.1	163.9	127.3	127.4	109.1	106.4	94.5
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	68.6	164.6	162.7	123.0	107.5	105.6	107.8	99.3
Plant products - edible	5.7	155.2	149.0	122.5	116.2	114.1	115.4	108.4
Printing and publishing	7.6	150.8	149.5	131.2	129.9	123.8	126.1	116.8
Textiles	9.9	119.5	120.0	102.5	85.6	87.6	91.3	86.4
Iron and steel	17.7	237.7	238.7	139.6	98.2	95.3	100.1	81.8
Other manufactures	27.7	160.6	157.2	123.1	113.8	111.9	112.2	106.7
Communications	1.5	70.8	70.9	70.3	68.2	67.8	68.1	64.5
Transportation	3.8	107.7	103.9	105.7	100.1	102.7	102.1	93.7
Construction	4.0	132.0	135.5	69.3	60.2	66.6	71.6	60.7
Trade	18.1	149.9	147.3	137.8	131.7	127.4	132.1	125.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	155.1	153.3	121.4	109.4	107.4	109.5	101.4
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	51.3	156.3	149.9	116.2	100.7	97.6	104.7	99.4
Lumber products	4.4	76.3	60.5	80.0	71.3	51.4	68.1	64.2
Pulp and paper	14.8	124.4	116.4	102.7	94.6	92.7	98.8	94.0
Other manufactures	32.1	212.3	210.7	140.1	116.2	117.8	122.1	116.2
Construction	12.0	159.0	161.4	161.4	142.6	123.0	150.3	144.2
Trade	20.9	171.2	172.4	149.4	140.8	139.9	134.9	134.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	153.8	150.6	124.0	111.8	106.8	114.9	110.0
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	85.0	180.9	165.6	127.2	105.6	111.2	118.7	98.1
Textiles	13.8	121.2	107.5	106.5	85.3	87.9	94.5	89.5
Electrical apparatus	9.4	164.1	161.9	126.9	105.7	122.0	130.6	104.1
Iron and steel	43.6	243.3	213.2	135.2	109.8	116.5	121.9	92.5
Other manufactures	18.2	152.1	151.4	134.5	117.9	120.3	131.3	111.5
Construction	3.3	115.9	152.9	63.7	58.0	56.3	52.9	49.7
Trade	7.7	155.8	151.8	140.3	134.3	137.8	131.2	129.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	172.9	161.9	124.2	105.7	109.9	116.3	99.4
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	89.4	266.8	258.6	155.9	121.2	138.2	159.3	119.2
Iron and steel	73.4	286.3	282.3	150.8	110.0	130.6	160.7	113.0
Other manufactures	16.0	203.6	181.3	173.1	158.6	163.7	153.9	141.9
Construction	2.5	85.5	68.3	45.6	40.8	49.0	89.9	34.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	235.6	229.9	143.4	114.7	128.8	149.8	113.0
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	51.7	136.4	134.4	108.7	98.6	99.5	108.5	98.7
Animal products - edible	6.2	175.3	193.5	142.6	136.5	132.4	145.5	129.8
Printing and publishing	4.8	110.0	106.9	106.4	106.3	99.6	100.8	96.6
Textiles	7.0	198.4	201.0	156.2	128.9	132.2	145.7	132.0
Iron and steel	18.8	114.3	111.2	84.0	71.8	77.7	89.0	79.3
Other manufactures	14.9	149.1	140.6	125.5	119.5	116.0	121.5	112.4
Transportation	5.6	75.4	72.5	85.3	79.0	81.0	85.9	78.5
Construction	8.4	154.2	154.7	54.7	39.0	55.8	40.3	46.3
Trade	2.8	115.9	111.6	104.9	102.6	99.5	101.0	97.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	124.9	122.2	101.3	94.3	95.2	99.2	92.7
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	47.7	193.0	185.4	143.1	119.0	117.1	116.9	106.8
Lumber products	10.8	133.5	131.2	105.5	90.7	82.9	88.3	75.6
Other manufactures	36.9	222.0	211.8	161.2	132.2	132.7	130.0	121.0
Communications	4.6	111.6	108.7	111.8	115.3	113.0	112.3	107.3
Transportation	10.5	84.4	83.7	97.1	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.7
Construction	7.3	98.3	79.2	58.3	43.1	61.5	80.4	67.6
Services	5.7	139.0	137.0	133.8	135.8	118.2	118.0	105.5
Trade	24.2	161.7	160.4	145.0	140.4	132.4	140.4	128.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	147.4	141.9	122.9	112.6	111.0	114.8	106.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.











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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**AUGUST, 1941**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in July

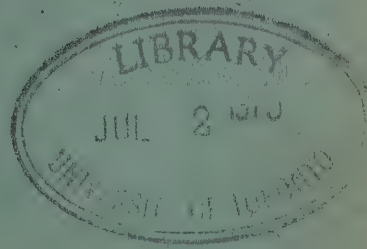
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(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

**Note:-** Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:  
In Charge Employment Statistics:

R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)  
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment at the beginning of August showed a further important gain, partly seasonal in character, but substantially exceeding the average at Aug. 1 in the experience of the last twenty years. The increase was the seventh recorded in as many months, in each of which the expansion was above normal for the time of year. The latest gain was smaller than that in any of the preceding four months; however, it exceeded the usual mid-summer advance by about the same proportion as was indicated in the reports for May, June and July.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns for Aug. 1 from 12,577 establishments employing 1,605,580 persons, an increase of 32,090, or two p.c., over the number reported at the first of July. The index number advanced from 157.4<sup>+</sup> in the preceding month to 160.6 at the latest date. The latter figure constituted a new all-time high, being 25.6 p.c. above that of 127.9 at Aug. 1, 1940, the previous maximum for midsummer.

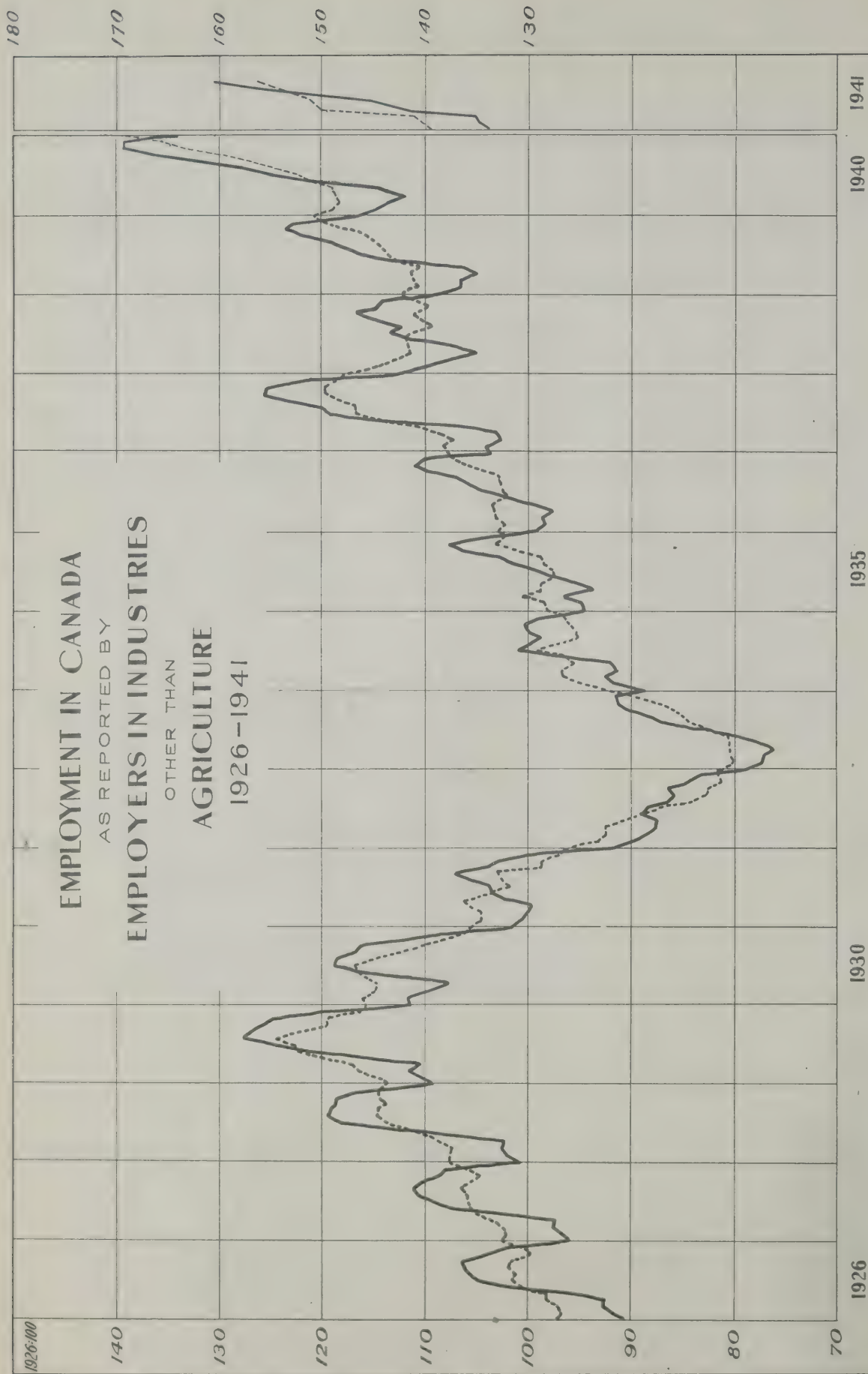
Since the number of employees added to the staffs at the beginning of August exceeded the average, there was a further increase in the seasonally adjusted index, which rose from 154.4<sup>+</sup> at July 1, to 156.3 at the beginning of August. These two figures are the highest on record in the period of more than twenty years during which the current surveys have been made.

The expansion in manufactures contributed materially to the general gain recorded at Aug. 1, when the number of workers absorbed by such establishments was decidedly above average, and constituted an unusually large proportion of the increase in all industries. Thus, in the experience of past years, the gain in employment in manufacturing at Aug. 1 has averaged roughly one-seventh of the total, while at the latest date it was over 70 p.c.

The distribution of the workers included in the current surveys as between the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing divisions have shown considerable differences in recent months. The following table illustrates these variations as indicated by the data for the beginning of August in 1941 and immediately preceding years:-

	P.C. Distribution of Workers at Aug. 1		Indexes of employment at Aug. 1 (1926=100)		All Industries
	Manufacturing	Non-Manufacturing	Manu- facturing	Non-Manu- facturing	
1937	52.5	47.5	118.1	122.2	120.0
1938	52.2	47.8	110.0	114.3	112.1
1939	50.5	49.5	112.8	122.7	117.5
1940	55.2	44.8	134.4	120.7	127.9
1941	57.3	42.7	176.9	143.0	160.6

<sup>+</sup>Revised.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



The effect of war-time conditions upon the industrial pattern is further shown in the distribution of the workers added to the staffs of manufacturing establishments at Aug. 1 in 1940 and 1941, as compared with the changes indicated at that date in the three preceding years. Incidentally, the number added to the working forces in manufacturing at midsummer in 1941 was rather larger than in any other year of the record, although the percentage gain was lower than at Aug. 1, 1940.

Percentage Change in Number of Employees reported at Aug. 1  
as compared with July 1 in:-

	<u>Durable</u> <u>Goods Manufacturing</u>	<u>Non-Durable</u> <u>Goods Manufacturing</u>	<u>All</u> <u>Manufactures</u>
	(decrease indicated by the minus sign)		
1937	- 2.7	2.4	- 0.8
1938	- 5.1	2.6	- 1.6
1939	- 0.4	2.5	1.3
1940	3.8	2.6	3.1
1941	2.8	2.4	2.8

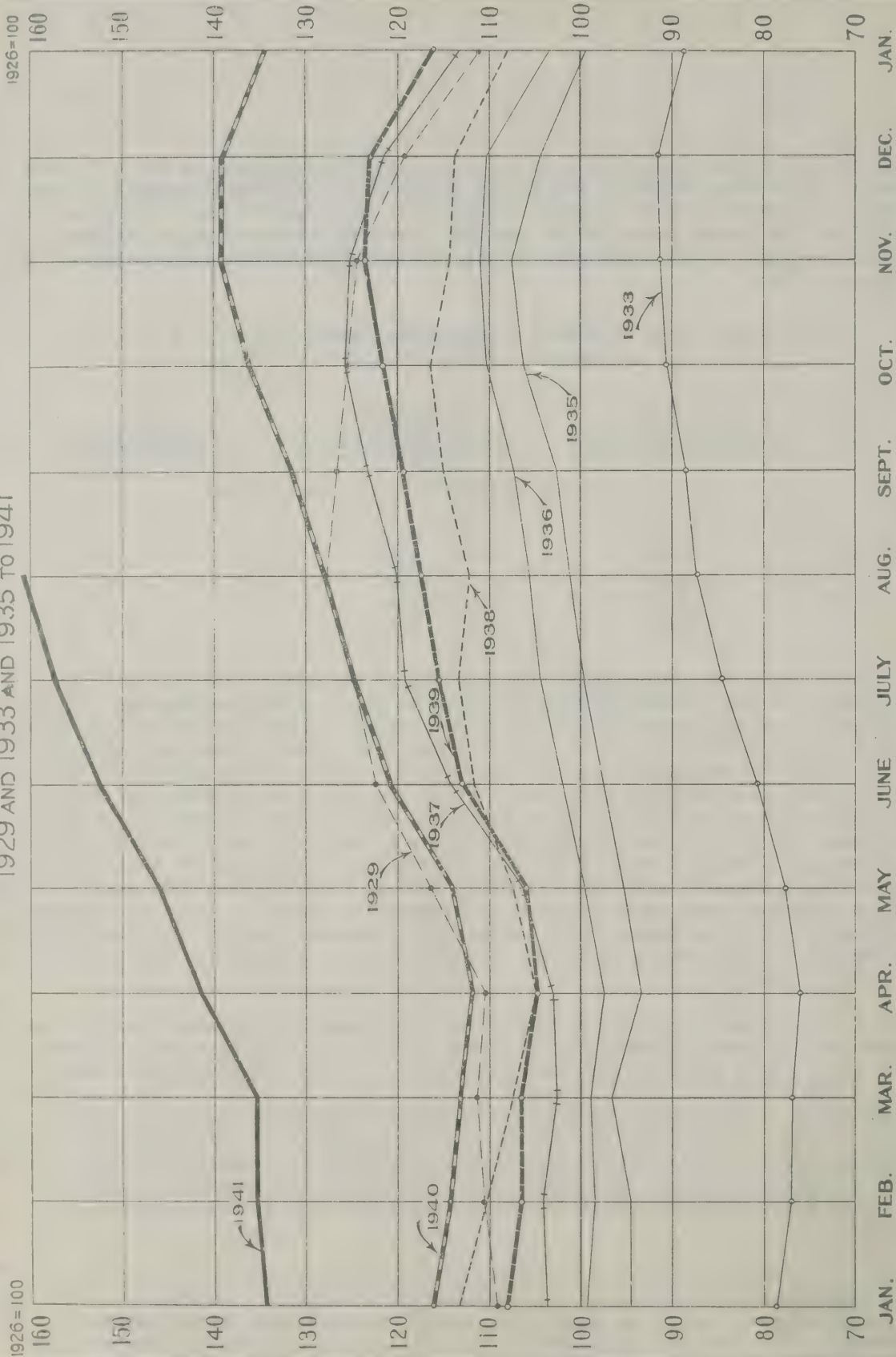
Prior to 1940, employment in the durable class<sup>1</sup> had almost invariably declined at midsummer. The number of additional employees reported at Aug. 1, 1940, was smaller than that of 12,300 indicated at the date under review, the lower percentage gain at the latter being due to the expansion in employment in the durable goods industries. Where these had accounted for just over 40 p.c. of the number employed by the manufacturers co-operating at Aug. 1, 1939, and 44 p.c. at Aug. 1, 1940, they employed more than half of the much greater number of factory operatives reported at midsummer of the present year. No doubt a large proportion of the nearly 452,000 men and women reported in the durable goods class at the date under review is employed, directly or indirectly, in connection with war-time production. The index for this division at Aug. 1, 1941, was 194.9, compared with 130.4 in 1940, 99.2 in 1939, 97.7 in 1938 and 109.9 in 1937. Thus in the last two years there has been an increase of 96.5 p.c. in those employed in the durable goods group; this percentage gain substantially exceeds that of 32.4 p.c. reported in the non-durable goods class, being also much larger than that of 56.8 p.c. indicated in all manufactures in the 24 months.

The insignificant variation in the percentage gains in employment shown in the production of non-durable goods between July 1 and Aug. 1 in the last five years has been accompanied by a substantial growth in the number employed in these industries; the index at midsummer of the present year was 162.9, compared with 137.3 at Aug. 1, 1940, 123.0 in 1939, 119.3 in 1938 and 124.5 in 1937. The increase during the war period has been 32.4 p.c. reflecting partly a growing demand for consumers' goods in Canada arising from generally greater civilian purchasing power, but also due in part to the production of goods for personal use in the armed forces at home and abroad. The noteworthy expansion in the chemical industries in response to war-time needs has also had an important effect upon the situation in the non-durable goods class.

<sup>1</sup> The following industries are included in the "durable goods" class of manufactures; iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The remaining manufacturing industries are included in the "non-durable goods" group. Central electric stations are excluded from the manufacturing industries in making these calculations, in conformity with the practice in other branches of the Bureau.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1941



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity, for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



A further brief analysis of the data shows growth in each of the economic areas in the proportion of workers in the durable goods division, the index numbers in all cases having shown important advances since the outbreak of war. These gains have been as follows: Maritime Provinces, 53.5 p.c.; Quebec, 132.9 p.c.; Ontario, 100.1 p.c.; Prairie Provinces, 40.3 p.c.; and British Columbia, 67 p.c. Over 53 p.c. of those employed in the durable goods group at Aug. 1, 1941, were situated in Ontario, while Quebec reported 27.4 p.c. of the total number employed in those industries.

The expansion in the production of non-durable goods in the same period of 24 months has in each of the economic areas been on a much smaller scale, and the range has been much narrower, from 19 p.c. in British Columbia, to 36.4 p.c. in Quebec. Firms in the latter province reported 40.3 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing consumers' goods at Aug. 1; this fact, closely associated with an unusually high proportion of female labour, is probably largely responsible for the lower-than-average per capita earnings indicated in Quebec.

Returning to the comparison of employment at Aug. 1 and July 1, the statistics show further expansion in manufacturing, a continuation of the upward movement shown in 22 of the last 24 months; this has resulted in the establishments of successive new all-time highs in the last six months. The latest figure, at 176.9, was 31.6 p.c. higher than that of 134.4 indicated at Aug. 1, 1940, until now the midsummer maximum. Very general improvement was shown at the latest date in employment in factories, that in iron and steel, food, lumber and chemical plants being most extensive.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and services reported increased activity. The gains in construction were greatest. Seasonal declines were recorded in trade and logging; these slightly exceeded the average losses at Aug. 1 in the years since 1920.

An analysis by industries is given in greater detail following the text dealing with the employment situation in the provinces and the leading cities.

As already stated, the unadjusted index of employment in all industries, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 160.6 at the beginning of August, 1941, compared with revised figure of 157.4 at July 1, while at Aug. 1 in recent years, the crude indexes have been as follows: 1940, 127.9; 1939, 117.5; 1938, 112.1; 1937, 120.0; 1936, 105.6; 1935, 101.1; 1934, 99.9; 1933, 87.1; 1932, 86.3; 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 118.5 and 1927, 110.5.

For Aug. 1, 1940, 12,214 firms had reported an aggregate payroll of 1,268,934 persons, compared with 1,221,316 in the preceding month. Improvement had then been noted in manufacturing, and in many non-manufacturing industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Statistics of employment collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators, show that at Aug. 1, 883 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 60,028 persons, compared with 59,700 in the preceding month. On the 1926 base as 100, the index stood at 116.3 at the beginning of August. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Aug. 1 survey of employment to 1,665,608 in 13,460 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 160.6 in the industries above enumerated, to 158.5; when the statistics of the co-operating financial organizations were included in the general figures for July 1, the index was lowered from 157.4 to 155.4. The Aug. 1, 1940 index had stood at 127.9 without the figures from financial institutions, and at 127.2 when they were included.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at July 1 and at Aug. 1, 1941, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Earnings of these Employees in One Week in June and One Week in July.

(The payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Reported for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
	<u>July 1</u>	<u>August 1</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>(a) Provinces</u>						
Maritime Provinces	122,669	122,789	2,622,207	2,723,605	21.38	22.18
Prince Edward Island	2,114	2,614	45,120	54,394	21.34	20.81
Nova Scotia	73,918	74,405	1,591,588	1,674,617	21.53	22.51
New Brunswick	46,637	45,770	985,499	994,594	21.13	21.73
Quebec	471,518	488,670	11,172,005	11,676,198	23.69	23.89
Ontario	671,207	675,166	18,146,550	18,331,106	27.04	27.15
Prairie Provinces	179,410	183,498	4,659,071	4,876,032	25.97	26.57
Manitoba	84,506	85,839	2,223,275	2,329,931	26.31	27.14
Saskatchewan	37,185	37,203	915,945	937,244	24.63	25.19
Alberta	57,719	60,456	1,519,851	1,608,857	26.33	26.61
British Columbia	128,686	135,457	3,509,963	3,723,683	27.28	27.49
CANADA	1,573,490	1,605,580	40,109,796	41,330,624	25.49	25.74
<u>(b) Cities</u>						
Montreal	221,486	224,990	5,478,162	5,640,787	24.75	25.07
Quebec City	23,717	24,835	487,181	515,870	20.54	20.77
Toronto	198,790	200,750	5,349,858	5,369,238	26.91	26.75
Ottawa	20,246	20,677	476,092	485,251	23.52	23.47
Hamilton	54,247	54,819	1,501,664	1,520,867	27.68	27.74
Windsor	32,251	31,393	1,232,784	1,187,507	38.22	37.83
Winnipeg	52,070	53,612	1,300,788	1,370,976	24.26	26.33
Vancouver	51,978	54,847	1,333,481	1,456,821	25.65	26.56
<u>(c) Industries</u>						
Manufacturing	896,752	919,689	23,148,603	23,959,995	25.81	26.05
Durable Goods	439,680	451,863	12,378,144	12,867,660	28.15	28.48
Non-Durable Goods	437,681	448,151	10,159,280	10,476,031	23.21	23.38
Logging	45,304	39,410	878,346	783,859	19.39	19.89
Mining	82,986	83,566	2,618,473	2,631,867	31.55	31.49
Communications	26,647	27,149	708,344	719,452	26.58	26.50
Transportation	130,911	132,305	4,176,220	4,317,203	31.90	32.63
Construction and Maintenance	188,330	201,790	4,196,595	4,582,293	22.28	22.71
Services	40,077	40,997	635,708	641,242	15.86	15.64
Trade	162,483	160,674	3,747,507	3,694,713	23.06	23.00
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,573,490	1,605,580	40,109,796	41,330,624	25.49	25.74



### STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The data on earnings given in the present report result from the fifth tabulation of weekly earnings. As in the case of the statistics previously published, they must be regarded as preliminary. A brief explanation of the current information on earnings, and its treatment in the Bureau, is given in the note below.

The 12,577 establishments furnishing statistics reported that their employees, numbering 1,605,580 at Aug. 1, were paid \$41,330,624 for services rendered in the last week in July. This was an increase of \$1,220,828 over the sum of \$40,109,796 earned by the 1,573,490 persons employed by these establishments at July 1. An increase of two p.c. in the number of workers was accompanied by a gain of three p.c. in the aggregate payrolls, so that the per capita earnings gained slightly, rising from \$25.49 in the last week in June, to \$25.74 in the last week in July.

In the last bulletin on employment and earnings, it was stated that 1,574,866 workers employed at July 1 had been paid \$40,246,036 in the last week in June, a per capita average of \$25.56. There were some revisions in practically all provinces, cities and industries, due to the detection of errors made possible only when the figures for the succeeding month became available.

A summary of the data is given in the table on the next page, statistics being given for the provinces, the eight leading cities and the main industrial groups. It is hoped shortly to publish the figures in much greater detail than at present seems advisable.

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Note- The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire, and their treatment in this Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration for which they are paid. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

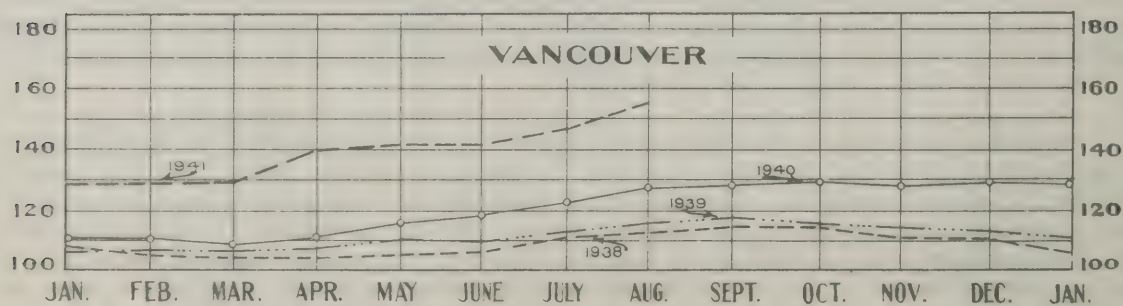
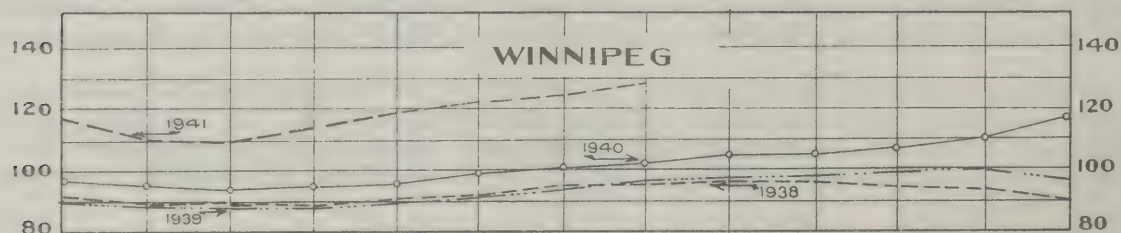
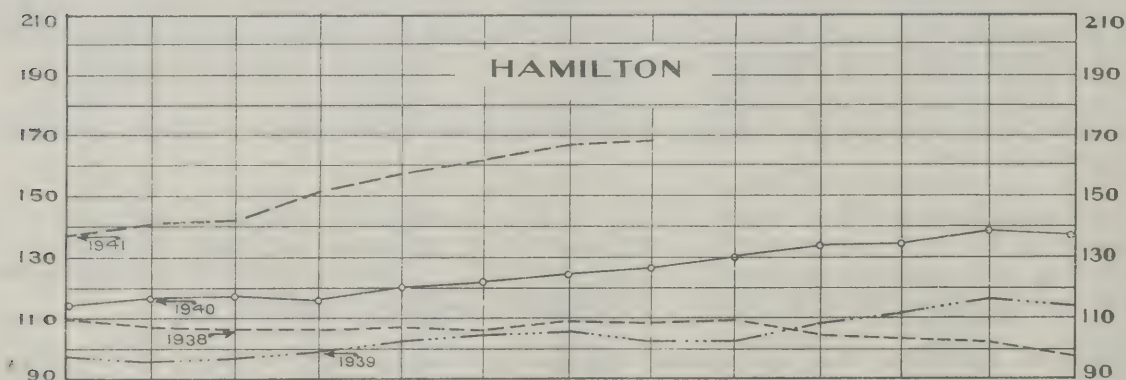
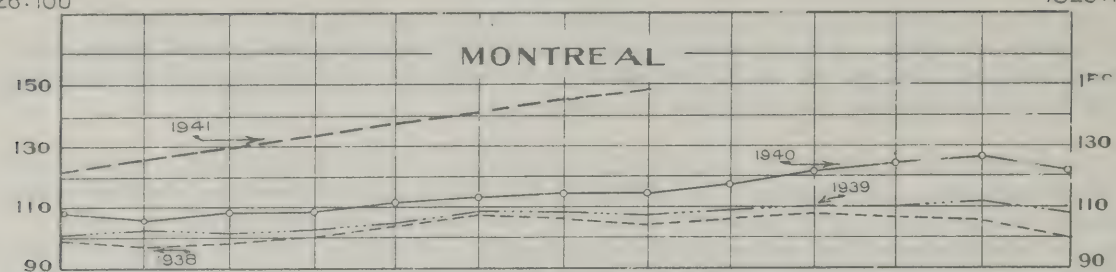
In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week: the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As previously stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes the greatest danger to the comparability of the present and the former statistics of employment.

1926:100

1926:100





A brief analysis of the information for the leading industries, shows that the 919,689 persons employed at Aug. 1 by the co-operating manufacturers received \$23,959,995 for their services in the preceding week; at July 1 the same establishments had employed 896,752 men and women, whose payrolls in the last week in June had totalled \$23,148,603. The increase of 2.6 p.c. in the number of workers was accompanied by a rise of 3.5 p.c. in the aggregate earnings. The per capita average rose from \$25.81 in the period of observation in June to \$26.05 in July. Both these figures slightly exceeded the all-industries per capita averages of \$25.49 and \$25.74 in June and July, respectively.

The earnings of the 451,863 persons reported in the manufacture of durable goods amounted to \$12,867,660 in July, a gain of four p.c. over the figure for the same period in June. The importance of the part played by the heavy industries in the national economy is indicated by the fact that in July, some 31 p.c. of the total earnings disbursed by the 12,577 establishments furnishing data was paid to those employed in such industries, who constituted approximately 28 p.c. of the total employees included in the survey for August 1.

The per capita earnings in the durable goods divisions at \$28.48, considerably exceeded the figure of \$23.38 reported in the non-durable goods group. The difference in these averages is partly due to the sex distribution of the employees in the two classes, there being a much larger proportion of female workers in the latter. Another factor is the greater prevalence of overtime work, while the generally high degree of training and skill required of many of those employed in the durable goods group probably accounts to an even greater extent for the relatively high earnings.

Logging camps continued to release men, there being a seasonal decline of 15 p.c. in the number employed, together with a reduction of 10.8 p.c. in the aggregate earnings, which were reported as \$783,859 in the last week in July. The per capita earnings, however, were rather larger, at \$19.89, compared with \$19.39 in the final week in June. These figures do not make any allowance for board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of those employed in logging camps.

There was a small gain in the number of employees, and in the payrolls distributed in mining; the 85,566 workers for whom data are available were paid \$2,631,867. This was an increase of 0.5 p.c. over the total earnings reported in the period of observation in June, but as the number of employees had grown by 0.7 p.c. there was a slight falling-off in the per capita earnings. These stood at \$31.49 in the last week in July, six cents lower than in the same period in the preceding month.

In communications also the increase in employment was rather greater than that shown in earnings, those newly added to the staffs usually being taken at the lower rates. The 27,149 men and women reported by communications companies were paid \$719,452 in one week in July. The per capita figure of \$26.50 was lower by eight cents than that paid in June.

Employment and earnings in transportation showed further increases, there being a gain of 1.1 p.c. in the former and 3.4 p.c. in the latter; the 132,305 persons on the working forces of the co-operating firms at Aug. 1 were reported to have earned \$4,317,203 for services rendered in the preceding week. The per capita figure was \$32.63, compared with \$31.90 in the last week in June.

The number of persons employed in construction and maintenance at the beginning of August was 201,790, while their earnings were given as \$4,582,293 in the period of observation. These figures were respectively 7.1 p.c. and 6.2 p.c. higher than those reported by the same firms in their last return. The average weekly earnings per employee rose from \$22.28 in June, to \$22.71 in July.

In the services division, the 40,997 men and women on the staffs of the establishments furnishing data were paid \$641,242. This was almost one p.c. higher than the payrolls disbursed by these employers in the last week in June, but as the number of employees rose by 2.3 p.c., there was a decline in the per capita earnings. These fell from \$15.86 in the last week in June, to \$15.64 in the same period in July. As in the case of logging camps, the



figures of earnings in the service group appear somewhat lower than they would if they included the value of the board and lodging, furnished as part of their remuneration to many employees in hotels and restaurants. This industry employs a majority of those in the service group.

Trading establishments were seasonally slacker, a condition which was reflected in the number of persons working therein, and also in their earnings. These decreased by 1.4 p.c., while the personnel was reduced by 1.1 p.c. The 160,674 employees on the working force of the co-operating firms were paid \$3,694,713 in the last week in July. The per capita figure was \$23.00, compared with \$23.06 in the same period in June.

The aggregate salaries and wages disbursed by the establishments furnishing returns for the last week in July were higher in all provinces than in the same period in June. The gains ranged from less than one p.c. in New Brunswick, (where there was a falling-off in employment), to 6.1 p.c. in British Columbia. In Quebec, the recorded payrolls aggregated \$11,676,198, a figure which was higher by \$504,193, or 4.5 p.c., than that distributed in the last week in June. The total reported by firms in Ontario for the last week in July was \$18,331,106, being one p.c. greater than in the same period in the preceding month.

The per capita average weekly earnings indicated in July in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and the four Western Provinces exceeded those recorded in June. The gains varied from that of 11 cents in Ontario to 83 cents in Manitoba. In Nova Scotia, there was a slight loss in the per capita figure, while in Prince Edward Island, the average showed a greater decline. This was mainly due to the employment of a considerable number of employees in construction, taken on at the lower rates of pay.

The differences in the per capita figures for the various provinces reflect to a considerable extent the industrial, sex and age distributions of the persons employed therein. Thus in Ontario and British Columbia, where the highest averages are found, the proportion of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries is unusually large, involving the employment of many highly skilled and experienced workers. On the other hand, the greater proportion of workers in the consumers' goods industries in Quebec, implies a higher ratio of female workers, and consequently of workers tending to belong in the younger age groups; this combination produces a figure of per capita weekly earnings in Quebec that is lower than the Ontario or the Dominion average.

The statistics of earnings tabulated for the eight leading cities shows increases in seven of these centres, the exception being Windsor, where employment and earnings both declined. The percentage loss in the latter exceeded that in the former, so that the per capita figure in Windsor was also lower in the last week in July than in the same period in June. In Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were increases in the aggregate earnings disbursed, ranging from a gain of 0.4 p.c. in Toronto, to 9.2 p.c. in Vancouver, where there was a  $5\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. increase in employment. In each of these cities, the number of persons employed was also greater, in some cases by a proportion which exceeded the advance in the payrolls. This was the case in Toronto and Ottawa, resulting in a rather lower figure of per capita earnings in those centres. In Quebec City, Hamilton and Winnipeg, on the other hand, the average earnings per employee showed increases.

As pointed out in previous bulletins, the variations in the per capita earnings, which are particularly noteworthy in the cities, are mainly due to the industrial and sex distribution of the workers therein. The highest figures are in Windsor, reflecting a concentration of the heavy industries, with a consequently large proportion of male workers. In Hamilton, the same conditions prevail, though to a rather less extent.



EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Improvement was reported in all provinces except New Brunswick, where seasonal curtailment in logging reduced employment in the province as a whole. The largest numbers added to the payrolls were in Quebec and British Columbia. Activity generally was greater than at Aug. 1, 1940. In the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the index numbers were the highest on record; in the Prairie Area, the favourable comparison goes back to the summer of 1929.

Maritime Provinces - Statements were tabulated from 894 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 122,789 persons, 120 more than in the preceding month; the trend was upward in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but was unfavourable in New Brunswick. In the Maritime Provinces as a whole, manufacturing, transportation, services and construction reported increased activity, while mining and logging were slacker, the losses in the latter being extensive. Within the manufacturing group, the greatest gains were in the iron and steel division, in which, however, the increase was not so marked as in preceding months. Animal food factories, on the other hand, afforded less employment. The general index, at 164.2, was almost forty points higher than at the same date in 1940, when improvement had also been indicated.

The 863 employers in this area whose returns were included in the survey for Aug. 1, 1940, had reported 92,527 workers, as compared with 92,184 in the preceding month.

Quebec - Further marked improvement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 3,149 establishments 488,670 employees, as against 471,518 at July 1. Industrial activity generally reached a new high level, greatly surpassing that of Aug. 1, 1940, when gains on a smaller scale had been noted; the index then stood at 130.6, as compared with 167.8 at the latest date.

Logging, retail trade and transportation recorded lowered employment at the beginning of August, the losses in the first two being partly seasonal in character. On the other hand, manufacturing generally gained, the advances in leather, lumber, food, pulp and paper, textile, chemical and iron and steel plants being most extensive; those in iron and steel were particularly large. Mining, communications and construction and maintenance also afforded more employment; the increase in work on the highways was greatest.

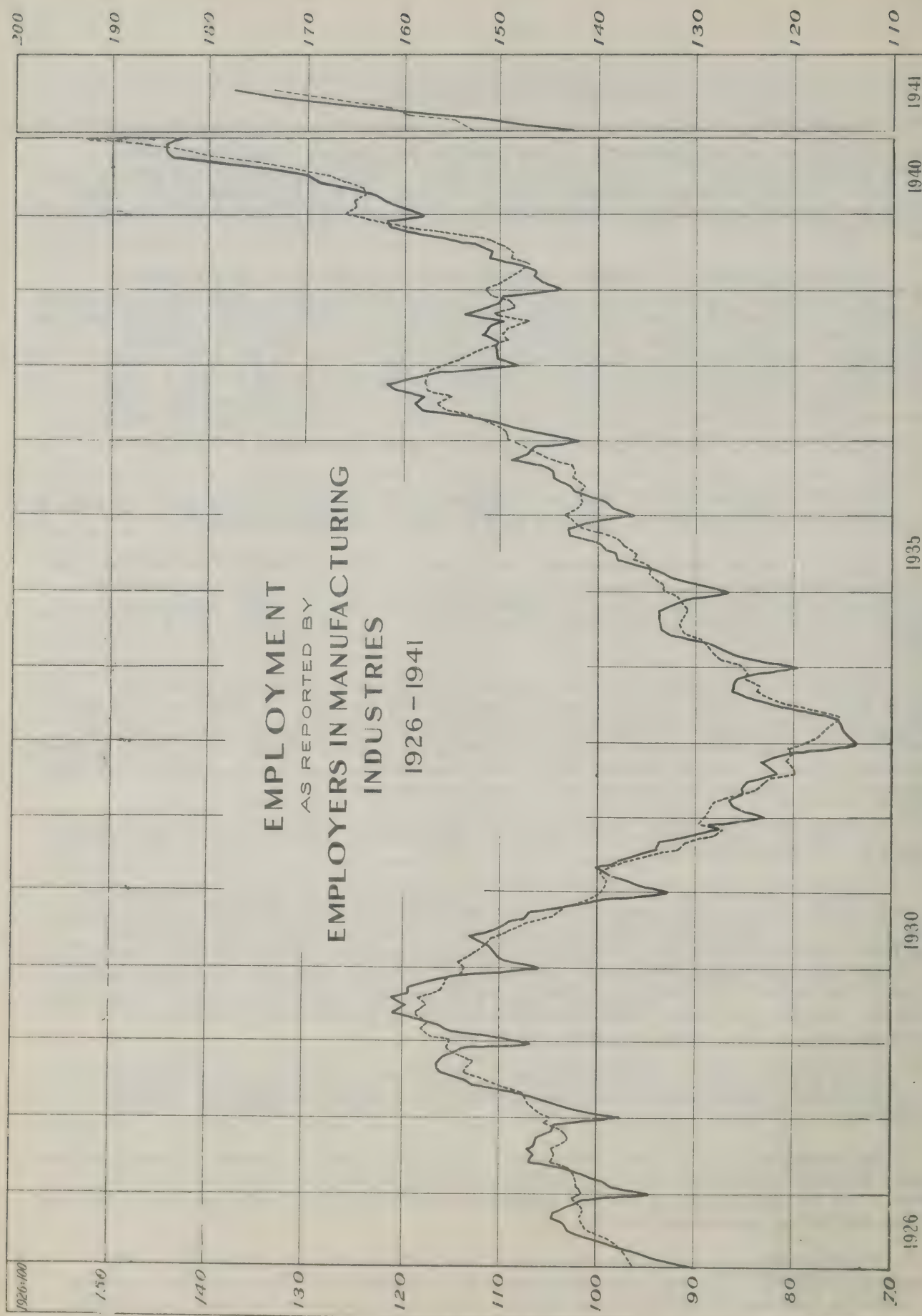
For Aug. 1 of last year, 3,062 employers had reported 374,294 workers, as compared with 362,825 in the preceding month.

Ontario - The buoyant movement in industrial employment in Ontario continued in evidence, the 5,439 co-operating firms having enlarged their personnel by 3,959 men and women, to 675,166 at Aug. 1. The average change at midsummer in the years since 1920 has been a slight decline, so that the advance at the latest date was contra-seasonal; it was, however, on a smaller scale than any recently recorded increase, and was also less than that indicated at Aug. 1, 1940. Employment in manufacturing continued to expand, mainly in the heavy industries; lumber, rubber, chemical and other lines also showed moderate improvement. Fruit and vegetable canneries, on the other hand, were not so busy.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging and retail trade were seasonally slacker, while mining, communications, transportation, construction and services reported greater activity.

Employment at Aug. 1, 1940, had shown a large gain from the preceding month, but the index number then was many points lower, standing at 132.8, as compared with 165.5 at the latest date. The returns tabulated for the beginning of August of last year numbered 5,286, and the reported staffs had aggregated 530,341.

Prairie Provinces - Further improvement was indicated in this area; the 1,773 establishments furnishing data had 183,498 workers, as compared with 179,410 at the beginning of July. Alberta recorded the greatest expansion. There were gains in the Prairie Provinces



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937.



in services, trade, mining, transportation, construction and manufacturing. Within the last named group, which showed exceptionally pronounced gains, the largest increases were in lumber, food, iron and steel and chemicals. The general index of employment, at 135.6, was several points above that of 114.9 at Aug. 1 of last year, when a total of 1,718 firms had reported 150,325 persons in their employ, compared with 147,125 at July 1, 1940. The latest index was also higher than in any other month since Oct. 1, 1929.

British Columbia - The tendency in British Columbia at Aug. 1 was decidedly favourable, continuing the upward movement in evidence since Mar. 1. Manufacturing showed considerably heightened activity, particularly in the food, lumber and iron and steel groups. There were also gains in transportation, construction and services. Logging was seasonally quieter, but the losses were much smaller than usual in the experience of the last few years. Mining also released some employees. Trade and communications showed little change, on the whole. Returns were compiled from 1,319 firms employing 135,457 men and women, 6,771 more than in the preceding month.

A larger increase had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, when the index stood at 119.0, compared with the all-time maximum of 146.6 at the latest date. The 1,285 employers co-operating at Aug. 1, 1940, had reported 105,454 workers on their payrolls.

Index numbers by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated: the situation in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed a further betterment, while there was a slackening in Windsor. The gains ranged from one p.c. in Toronto, to 5.5 p.c. in Vancouver, while the largest numbers of persons taken on by the co-operating firms were in Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto. Industrial activity generally in the eight centres was at a higher level than at the beginning of August in 1940, or in any other year in the period for which information is available. In most cases, new highs were established at the latest date; in Windsor, as already mentioned, the figure was slightly lower than in the preceding month, but with that exception, was the highest on record.

Montreal - Employment in Montreal experienced its seventh successive increase, the 1,828 co-operating firms reporting a combined payroll of 224,990 men and women at Aug. 1, as compared with 221,486 at July 1. Construction and maintenance, transportation and trade showed contractions, while manufacturing was brisker. Within the former, iron and steel works reported substantial advances, and there were gains on a smaller scale in leather, beverage, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other plants. An increase had also been indicated at Aug. 1, 1940, by the 1,787 establishments furnishing data, whose employees had aggregated 178,933; the index was then nearly 34 points lower than that of 148.5 at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other month of the record.

Quebec - Large additions to staffs were reported in Quebec City, mainly in construction and manufacturing. In the last-named, there was general improvement, that in chemicals being outstanding. Statements were received from 218 concerns having 24,835 persons on their payrolls, compared with 23,717 in the preceding month. Information received for Aug. 1 of last summer from 216 employers of 18,749 workers had indicated a moderate falling-off in employment from the preceding month; the index was then many points lower than at the latest date, when a new maximum was reached.

Toronto - There was a further expansion in industrial activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,886 firms employing 200,750 persons, or 1,960 more than at the beginning of July. The gain was largely contra-seasonal, curtailment having been noted at Aug. 1 in fifteen of the nineteen preceding years for which statistics for that city are available. As a result of the recent important increases in staffs, employment at the beginning of August was at its peak for any month in the period of observation.



Manufacturing showed substantial improvement as compared with July 1, 1941, most divisions contributing to the gain, which, however, was especially pronounced in iron and steel plants. Construction was quieter; transportation gained moderately, while there was little general change in other lines. For Aug. 1, 1940, 1,811 concerns had indicated a combined working force of 161,156 men and women, or 3,809 more than at July 1 of last summer. The index then, at 124.4, was many points lower than that of 156.7 at the beginning of August in the present year.

Ottawa - Employment in Ottawa advanced, 431 persons being added to the staffs of the 240 co-operating employers, who had 20,677 workers at Aug. 1. There was a favourable movement in manufacturing, particularly in lumber and iron and steel, and in construction, while trade was quieter. Improvement had also been noted at the beginning of August, 1940, but a generally lower level of employment had then been reflected in the information furnished by 236 establishments, whose payrolls had included 17,111 employees.

Hamilton - Further expansion was shown in Hamilton, where 339 firms reported 54,819 men and women on their pay lists, as against 54,247 in their last return. Manufacturing operations considerably increased, mainly in the iron and steel division, while textile factories were somewhat slacker. Employment was brisker than in any other month in the record of nearly twenty years. An advance had also been indicated by the 333 employers co-operating at Aug. 1, 1940, whose staffs had aggregated 41,389; the index was then 126.8, compared with 148.9 at the date under review.

Windsor - The trend of employment in Windsor was seasonally downward, the loss being the first recorded in 13 months. Statistics were received from 197 firms employing 31,393 workers, or 858 fewer than at July 1. Beverage, vegetable food and iron and steel plants released some employees; trade was also quieter, while services and construction afforded more employment. An increase over the preceding month had been noted at Aug. 1, 1940, but the index then was considerably lower than at the date under review; a payroll of 20,631 men and women was reported by the 195 employers furnishing information at midsummer of last year.

Winnipeg - There was further improvement in Winnipeg, according to 553 firms who had 53,612 employees, as compared with 52,070 at the beginning of July. The movement in manufacturing was decidedly upward, particularly so in the chemical division. Trade and building were rather quieter, while other industries showed little general change. A smaller gain had been indicated at the same date of last year, when 538 establishments had reported 45,005 workers. Activity was then much lower than at the date under review, when a new maximum was reached.

Vancouver - In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation, construction and services afforded more employment; the largest increases were in manufacturing, and within that group, in food, lumber and iron and steel products. Returns were compiled from 580 employers with 54,847 persons on their staffs, as compared with 51,978 in the preceding month. A rather smaller gain had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1940, by the 557 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 43,175; the index number then, at 127.3, was decidedly below that of 155.6 at the latest date. This was the highest figure recorded in any month in the period for which statistics are available.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1938, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing - Heightened activity was again indicated in manufacturing establishments, 6,934 of which reported 919,689<sup>1</sup> operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 896,752 at July 1; this was an increase of 22,937 employees, or 2.6 p.c. Based on the 126 average as

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<sup>1</sup> Including 19,675 employees reported by central electric stations; the index in manufacturing without this group stood at 177.5, compared with 175.0 at July 1, 1941.



100, the crude index of employment advances to a new, all-time maximum of 176.9 at Aug. 1; the revised figure for the preceding month was 172.5. These two are the highest to date. The previous maximum for Aug. 1 had been 134.4 last summer; there was thus an increase of 31.6 p.c. in the index for manufacturing in the last twelve months.

On the average, employment in manufacturing in the period, 1921-1940, has shown at Aug. 1 only a slight gain over July 1, declines in eight of these years just about offsetting the increases recorded in the remaining twelve Augusts. After correction for seasonal movement, the index at the latest date therefore advanced, rising from 169.0 at July 1, 1941, to 173.0 at the beginning of August. These two figures, like the corresponding crude indexes, are the highest on record.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers at Aug. 1 in recent years; 1941, 176.9; 1940, 134.4; 1939, 112.8; 1938, 110.0; 1937, 118.1; 1936, 104.9; 1935, 99.8; 1934, 94.2; 1933, 85.2; 1932, 82.6; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 121.6; 1928, 115.2 and 1927, 107.0. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

Improvement was indicated at the date under review in a great majority of industrial groups, the expansion in the food, lumber, chemical and iron and steel industries being particularly noteworthy. However, there were also large increases in leather, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and petroleum divisions. Central electric stations were also decidedly busier.

The gain in iron and steel, which was contra-seasonal, provided work for some 8,300 additional workers, and continuing the series of increases reported since the opening of the year, resulted in a new all-time high index of 215.3. The figure for Aug. 1, 1940, had been 132.2, while in the pre-war period, the peak index in iron and steel had been 137.6, at May 1, 1929. The upward movement in textiles was also contrary to the usual trend at midsummer in the years since 1920.

For Aug. 1, 1940, returns had been compiled from 6,724 manufacturers with 691,231 employees; in the preceding month, they had 670,172 persons on their payrolls.

Logging - Seasonal dullness affected employment in logging, in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, while the fire hazard in British Columbia, caused the closing of some camps, as is usual at the time of year. The percentage reduction approximated the average for Aug. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. Statements for the date under review were tabulated from 408 firms employing 39,410 men, or 5,894 fewer than in the preceding month. The index stood at 132.8, compared with 112.2 at the beginning of August of last year; the latest figure is the highest for midsummer in the years since 1920.

Mining - A moderate increase was indicated in the extraction of metallic ores, while the coal and other non-metallic mineral groups showed little general change. An aggregate working force of 83,566 persons was reported by the 409 co-operating mine operators, who had 82,986 employees at July 1. A smaller gain, on the whole, had been noted in mining at the same date last year. The index, then standing at 168.1, was several points below the Aug. 1, 1941, figure of 178. 1.

Communications - There was further improvement in communications at Aug. 1, when the companies and branches whose statistics were received had 27,149 workers in their employ, as against 26,647 in the preceding month. Both telegraphs and telephones showed greater activity. The number engaged in this group was considerably larger than at the beginning of August of last year, when a rather smaller increase had been indicated.

Transportation - Employment in all branches of transportation advanced moderately, there being heightened activity in the local and steam railway divisions, and in shipping and stevedoring. Returns were tabulated from 549 employers, whose payrolls were enlarged from 130,911 men and women at July 1, to 132,305 at the date under review. This gain was seasonal in character, but was larger than usual in the experience of other years of the record. The index was considerably higher than at Aug. 1, 1940, when a similar improvement had been noted in the transportation division. Employment at the latest date was in fact, in greater volume than in any other month since November, 1930.



Construction and Maintenance - Further important expansion was indicated in this group, building, highway and railway construction and maintenance affording greater employment; the gain in work on the roads was most pronounced. The general improvement in construction exceeded the average advance recorded at midsummer in the last twenty years, but was not equal to that noted at Aug. 1, in 1939 and several other years. A combined working force of 201,790 was employed at Aug. 1, 1941, by the 1,414 contractors furnishing data, who had a personnel of 188,330 at July 1. Employment in this group as a whole was in greater volume than at the beginning of August in 1940, or any other year since 1931. The new questionnaire, in calling for statistics of earnings, requires a statement of the number employed in any part of the pay period, rather than of the number at work on a given day; this difference in the data furnished by employers, particularly by those having a considerable proportion of casual labour, tends to an unknown extent to exaggerate the recorded increases in employment, and, in corresponding degree, to reduce the comparability of the present statistics with those compiled on the former basis.

Services - The staffs of hotels and restaurants were enlarged as the tourist season progressed, and laundries and dry-cleaning works were also rather busier; 613 firms in the service classification employed 40,997 men and women, or 920 more than at the beginning of July. Although a greater gain had been noted at Aug. 1 of last year, the index then was below its level at the date under review.

Trade - Employment in wholesale houses increased, but there was a seasonal falling-off in retail trade; the 2,189 trading establishments reporting 160,674 persons on their staffs, as compared with 162,483 in the preceding month. A seasonal decrease had also been recorded in the trade group at the beginning of August of last summer, when the index was several points below that of 156.8 at Aug. 1, 1941.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette", the number of wholly unemployed at July 14 in Great Britain was 219,577, distributed as follows:- men, 102,010, boys, 11,652, women, 88,852 and girls, 17,063. The total at June 16, 1941, had been 243,656, while at July 15, 1940, it was 636,532. Those temporarily stopped numbered 46,029 at July 14, of whom 20,340 were men and 23,854 were women, 1,833 being boys and girls. At July 15, 1940, the temporarily unemployed had numbered 153,242. Unemployed casual workers were given in the latest report as 11,676, including 10,986 men. The total of casual workers without jobs at July 15, 1940, had been 37,492.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there was a further increase in total civil, non-agricultural employment in the United States in August. From July to August, the number employed increased by 261,000, resulting in a new high total of 39,542,000. This is the fifth consecutive month in which employment has exceeded all previous levels. Further expansion in defence production, together with a greater-than-usual rise in the canning industry resulting from Army and Navy and Lend-lease purchases, more than offset seasonal lay-offs in automobile plants and decreases in industries affected by shortages of materials.

As compared with August, 1940, employment expanded in all major branches of non-agricultural industry. The largest increase was in manufacturing, where 1,983,000 more workers were employed this August than a year ago. Construction, trade, transportation and public utilities, and Federal, State and local Government services all showed important gains.

Employment in the strategic industries handling a greater part of the defence production orders continued to expand in August. The aggregate gain in 18 private defence industries since the inauguration of the defence program in June, 1940, was 975,000 wage-earners, or a gain of 60 p.c., while employment in all manufacturing industries combined, increased by



more than 2,320,000 wage-earners, or 29 p.c.

The advance in employment and payrolls for all manufacturing industries combined carried the indexes to new record high levels. The index of employment reached 132.5 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, and the payroll index rose to 157.0. The increase over the past year has been twice as great in payrolls as in employment, reflecting substantial increases in working hours, overtime payments and wage rates. Although activity advanced in most of the separate durable goods industries, the group total remained unchanged between July and August, largely because of the offsetting decline in automobile plants due to the change-over in models and restricted production schedules. Payrolls in the durable goods group, however, showed a slight rise. Non-durable goods industries reported a three p.c. increase in employment over the month, and a rise of 4.1 p.c. in payrolls.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	-	-	-	109.8	109.2	114.0	-	-	-	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	-	-	-	114.1	118.9	132.5	-	-	-	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	-	-	-	121.3	128.0	144.8	-	-	-	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	-	-	-	114.7	115.7	126.2	-	-	-	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	106.8	-	-	-	102.4	100.7	129.1	-	-	-	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	-	-	-	84.4	86.9	90.1	-	-	-	81.4
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	93.0	-	-	-	84.8	86.6	90.5	-	-	-	87.3
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	101.3	-	-	-	94.9	106.0	93.0	-	-	-	97.6
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	106.7	-	-	-	97.2	102.4	98.7	-	-	-	106.8
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	113.9	-	-	-	101.3	107.1	103.9	-	-	-	107.9
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4*	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.5*	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.5	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1941.

100.0	7.6	.2	4.6	2.8	30.4	42.2	11.4	5.3	2.3	3.8	8.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\* Revised.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Aug. 1, 1933	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Aug. 1, 1934	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Aug. 1, 1935	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Aug. 1, 1936	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Aug. 1, 1937	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.8	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	166.2 *	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	168.0	229.3	128.6	155.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1941.

14.0      1.5      12.5      1.3      3.6      2.0      3.2      3.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\* Revised.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8 *	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	153.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4*	172.5*	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.9	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1941.

100.0	57.3	2.5	5.2	1.7	8.2	12.6	2.5	10.0
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\* Revised.



TABLE 4.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1941	July 1 1941	Aug. 1 1940	Aug. 1 1939	Aug. 1 1938	Aug. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1936
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	57.3	176.9	172.5*	134.4	112.8	110.0	118.1	104.9
Animal products - edible	2.4	192.6	175.1	156.6	162.0	142.1	144.7	142.5
Fur and products	.2	121.7	124.4	119.0	106.8	94.5	99.8	94.0
Leather and products	1.8	140.1	137.4	116.3	114.0	109.3	116.7	108.2
Boots and shoes	1.1	133.5	131.6	116.6	116.7	115.0	119.6	110.8
Lumber and products	4.3	128.3	124.1	106.3	93.8	90.8	98.6	87.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	123.5	118.3	103.2	89.6	86.4	93.5	83.8
Furniture	.6	114.3	113.9	94.5	81.5	81.3	90.9	83.1
Other lumber products	1.0	158.8	155.2	127.2	117.4	112.9	120.7	102.2
Musical instruments	.2	93.2	95.6	64.3	57.2	58.4	57.8	49.6
Plant products - edible	3.0	150.5	147.8	134.7	126.6	128.7	127.3	120.3
Pulp and paper products	5.1	132.7	131.3	120.5	110.5	107.3	113.8	104.3
Pulp and paper	2.4	125.8	124.7	116.5	100.7	99.1	111.7	98.3
Paper products	.8	176.1	172.2	144.7	129.8	130.7	133.5	121.4
Printing and publishing	1.9	126.8	126.0	117.6	116.5	110.1	109.9	106.4
Rubber products	1.1	135.3	133.4	110.9	107.6	97.2	109.1	98.7
Textile products	8.7	160.7	160.1	142.1	115.8	113.7	123.6	113.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	175.0	173.5	158.1	125.7	122.3	139.9	129.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.6	131.3	130.7	123.3	98.0	93.0	104.6	91.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	189.4	188.2	173.5	132.8	121.6	141.9	140.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	592.5	582.9	490.5	400.5	439.7	530.6	496.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	144.3	142.8	135.1	121.2	115.2	126.6	120.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	155.0	154.9	134.7	106.3	108.5	113.6	101.6
Other textile products	1.0	161.5	163.2	127.2	106.2	100.9	98.9	94.2
Tobacco	.6	109.9	107.8	103.3	98.0	99.7	102.1	100.9
Beverages	.7	220.8	216.9	182.6	181.5	172.8	155.7	143.8
Chemicals and allied products	2.8	365.0	341.6	203.5	159.0	157.2	151.9	138.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	137.5	135.2	112.8	99.9	93.8	102.1	88.4
Electric light and power	1.2	154.5	152.3	144.2	138.6	134.7	129.2	122.3
Electrical apparatus	1.9	218.0	211.3	156.1	130.8	132.2	151.8	120.8
Iron and steel products	18.1	215.3	209.1*	132.2	92.1	91.1	105.7	85.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	222.1	219.6	169.2	124.4	112.2	144.9	107.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	212.8	205.6*	145.4	111.6	120.0	134.3	106.9
Agricultural implements	.5	106.8	107.8	82.4	51.5	58.8	73.9	61.6
Land vehicles	7.3	186.8	183.3	110.8	80.3	77.7	91.8	78.8
Automobiles and parts	2.2	245.6	258.2	139.5	94.7	86.4	125.1	99.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.3	472.4	446.8	277.2	64.7	85.8	75.8	67.4
Heating appliances	.3	165.4	161.9	125.5	131.2	132.2	128.2	112.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	243.4	231.7	159.4	110.7	121.8	134.1	90.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	237.6	236.8	141.9	104.9	94.3	116.2	93.2
Other iron and steel products	3.7	280.0	265.0	147.3	103.0	99.7	113.5	89.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	292.0	288.3	199.4	156.9	156.4	160.6	137.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	189.5	184.5	176.5	162.3	162.0	157.4	145.6
Miscellaneous	.6	220.5	212.2	151.0	146.7	145.4	143.3	113.1
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.5	132.8	152.7	112.2	73.5	59.6	124.7	85.0
<b>MINING</b>	5.2	178.1	176.8	168.1	165.6	153.6	153.7	137.9
Coal	1.5	89.6	89.8	87.3	83.5	83.9	82.3	85.4
Metallic ores	3.0	377.7	372.3	351.6	352.9	319.3	316.0	265.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	160.1	160.7	158.0	152.1	134.5	146.1	119.0
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.7	101.6	99.7	90.9	87.5	88.2	89.9	84.1
Telegraphs	.4	125.7	122.0	108.6	101.1	101.8	102.0	97.0
Telephones	1.3	95.1	93.6	86.1	83.7	84.4	86.6	80.7
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	8.2	105.0	103.7	94.8	87.5	86.9	89.1	88.7
Street railways and cartage	2.3	151.6	148.6	135.7	127.8	119.3	120.4	120.0
Steam railways	4.4	89.7	89.3	82.7	74.9	74.2	77.7	77.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	109.1	106.6	95.7	91.5	102.4	100.1	98.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	12.6	160.7	149.9	114.3	146.3	128.0	139.8	102.9
Building	4.2	155.9	148.1	97.8	76.1	64.6	76.9	57.4
Highway	5.5	224.9	200.0	162.5	297.1	261.4	266.2	152.1
Railway	2.9	106.9	105.7	85.7	76.4	66.7	84.5	103.6
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.5	184.0	179.8	155.4	149.8	143.5	141.7	135.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	182.3	176.0	154.6	150.5	141.6	143.2	137.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	187.0	186.4	156.8	148.7	146.5	142.8	134.5
<b>TRADE</b>	10.0	156.8	158.5	141.4	135.5	132.1	132.2	126.3
Retail	7.6	163.4	166.3	145.9	140.3	137.3	138.3	132.2
Wholesale	2.4	139.2	137.6	129.8	122.8	119.6	118.3	112.9
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	160.6	157.4*	127.9	117.5	112.1	120.0	105.6

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\* Revised.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1941	July 1 1941	Aug. 1 1940	Aug. 1 1939	Aug. 1 1938	Aug. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1936
<u>Maritime - Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	34.4	155.7	154.5	132.7	111.5	103.7	121.1	102.0
	Lumber products	4.1	112.7	112.3	109.4	92.8	88.3	112.9	97.7
	Pulp and paper	4.2	188.0	188.8	173.6	159.9	162.5	185.2	155.0
	Textile products	3.5	117.5	118.2	111.9	84.2	78.3	93.6	77.1
	Iron and steel	13.2	192.6	189.6	149.6	115.9	98.2	125.1	102.8
	Other manufactures	9.4	147.2	145.8	123.6	113.5	110.5	112.8	97.3
	Logging	3.4	176.9	311.4	147.3	66.3	57.9	176.5	74.0
	Mining	14.0	114.2	115.5	113.2	112.3	111.7	111.0	109.6
	Communications	1.9	110.9	108.2	97.1	94.2	101.0	101.2	94.1
	Transportation	8.6	91.2	87.8	75.2	61.6	62.1	63.0	64.1
	Construction	26.9	348.2	320.9	155.8	193.6	196.9	292.4	219.0
	Services	2.2	318.1	295.5	236.7	225.9	220.9	227.6	213.9
	Trade	8.6	169.9	170.1	147.0	136.3	133.1	130.0	122.9
	All Industries	100.0	164.2	163.9	124.5	115.6	112.6	134.3	113.9
<u>Quebec -</u>	All Manufacturing	63.5	186.8	180.2	139.1	115.0	114.8	120.3	104.4
	Lumber products	3.4	152.6	146.7	115.9	100.2	104.1	111.5	94.9
	Pulp and paper	6.4	129.9	128.0	120.1	105.9	106.4	112.2	100.3
	Textile products	14.8	180.8	179.8	157.7	129.5	127.1	135.5	120.4
	Iron and steel	16.2	234.3	219.6	123.3	81.0	86.6	100.7	81.4
	Other manufactures	22.7	193.1	185.6	147.7	131.0	128.0	126.2	110.4
	Logging	3.6	195.2	205.6	167.6	89.9	87.2	202.6	119.4
	Mining	2.9	304.7	299.7	290.8	286.8	253.1	263.3	193.0
	Communications	1.4	95.8	93.4	81.9	77.9	77.2	78.8	72.5
	Transportation	7.6	103.7	105.5	92.1	86.8	88.9	89.0	87.6
	Construction	11.7	140.8	121.7	100.5	197.1	140.8	114.8	74.0
	Services	2.2	156.0	154.0	133.7	129.6	128.4	126.0	118.3
	Trade	7.1	164.1	166.1	148.1	142.5	140.8	138.0	132.7
	All Industries	100.0	167.6	161.8	130.6	126.4	117.8	120.8	101.3
<u>Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	65.8	176.5	175.3*	133.4	109.8	107.5	117.5	104.3
	Lumber products	3.4	104.3	103.2	91.8	80.8	80.1	88.3	79.5
	Pulp and paper	5.2	129.6	128.7	116.2	109.9	106.2	109.3	102.8
	Textile products	8.5	142.5	142.3	128.2	104.2	102.5	114.0	110.0
	Iron and steel	24.3	228.4	226.4*	143.9	97.6	95.5	112.8	87.3
	Other manufactures	24.4	182.4	181.2	143.2	129.0	126.3	132.4	121.6
	Logging	1.4	98.3	110.1	87.6	49.2	49.9	76.7	76.6
	Mining	4.6	318.3	312.6	293.1	290.6	251.9	254.8	224.1
	Communications	1.5	92.5	91.3	85.5	80.2	80.8	84.7	77.1
	Transportation	5.6	100.8	99.0	93.0	84.8	83.7	88.6	86.7
	Construction	9.0	160.8	155.2	129.0	116.5	118.4	152.6	100.6
	Services	2.4	206.3	202.7	174.0	164.3	163.0	156.0	152.3
	Trade	9.7	162.0	166.3	147.3	140.9	136.2	138.0	131.5
	All Industries	100.0	166.5	165.5*	132.8	114.2	111.2	122.2	107.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	31.9	148.2	141.4	117.9	109.7	105.5	109.7	104.6
	Lumber products	2.4	153.9	143.7	119.2	108.0	108.2	110.1	94.5
	Pulp and paper	2.4	109.9	107.6	101.5	104.1	98.2	96.7	93.5
	Textile products	2.5	197.3	194.3	159.9	131.7	130.3	133.7	126.7
	Iron and steel	10.8	114.7	113.2	85.9	80.8	76.6	79.9	79.3
	Other manufactures	13.8	194.1	179.3	154.4	143.5	138.7	146.5	133.8
	Logging	.6	66.8	64.0	38.8	32.8	12.3	6.0	6.8
	Mining	6.2	128.7	123.7	114.3	102.7	97.7	92.1	97.4
	Communications	2.5	118.0	115.9	100.9	99.0	101.9	99.7	100.2
	Transportation	17.6	115.9	114.4	105.6	95.9	93.9	93.5	95.4
	Construction	19.3	139.6	139.1	112.8	116.6	109.0	109.8	107.9
	Services	3.8	182.2	179.3	152.5	148.5	133.8	132.6	130.4
	Trade	18.1	136.6	135.2	124.5	120.8	118.5	117.8	114.1
	All Industries	100.0	135.6	132.5	114.9	109.4	104.9	105.6	103.9
<u>British Columbia</u>	All Manufacturing	47.8	182.6	165.3	137.8	128.1	115.7	118.4	114.8
	Lumber products	14.7	146.5	139.0	118.4	107.0	94.5	97.8	89.4
	Pulp and paper	5.1	151.7	150.1	133.3	114.2	94.2	122.5	114.8
	Textile products	1.1	174.3	171.0	144.8	117.4	126.3	124.6	112.8
	Iron and steel	9.9	293.4	263.1	149.6	82.7	93.7	86.7	77.4
	Other manufactures	17.0	193.3	163.0	157.3	172.9	153.6	149.4	155.6
	Logging	5.6	103.4	113.7	82.8	97.2	49.6	102.0	74.4
	Mining	7.2	113.2	118.5	113.1	116.7	118.4	113.4	97.7
	Communications	2.5	122.5	120.1	116.7	119.0	116.1	115.9	110.4
	Transportation	10.6	109.0	103.7	102.4	104.0	99.9	106.4	106.5
	Construction	11.0	123.8	116.3	83.4	88.5	96.6	121.9	104.3
	Services	3.3	154.3	147.5	137.2	138.2	117.6	123.2	111.9
	Trade	12.0	160.9	160.4	143.3	136.4	130.6	136.4	126.3
	All Industries	100.0	146.6	139.2	119.0	117.0	107.1	116.9	107.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\* Revised.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

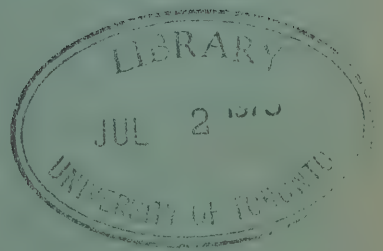
Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1941	July 1 1941	Aug.1 1940	Aug.1 1939	Aug.1 1938	Aug.1 1937	Aug.1 1936
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	72.3	170.6	165.0	126.2	106.1	104.9	109.3	94.8
Plant products - edible	3.8	146.9	147.6	140.5	130.5	124.6	114.8	106.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.7	125.2	125.8	116.4	113.3	107.6	109.1	101.8
Textiles	14.5	157.2	157.5	134.5	110.1	110.7	111.6	98.1
Tobacco and beverages	4.4	154.0	147.3	134.9	124.0	120.2	112.8	107.0
Iron and steel	23.8	214.5	198.5	118.7	80.7	84.9	96.6	79.0
Other manufactures	22.1	161.9	158.3	124.7	114.5	110.1	116.5	99.7
Communications	1.5	66.8	65.2	67.9	65.3	65.1	66.4	62.6
Transportation	6.2	114.3	117.1	97.7	95.0	93.4	98.6	96.6
Construction	4.6	65.0	70.4	46.8	109.3	96.9	75.1	48.2
Trade	12.0	153.0	156.8	143.1	136.6	132.5	130.7	126.1
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	148.5	146.2	114.9	107.6	104.7	105.2	92.2
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	69.2	207.4	197.6	138.4	109.6	109.7	108.2	98.7
Leather products	11.4	110.9	109.2	90.8	100.0	103.6	101.0	105.7
Other manufactures	57.8	250.4	236.7	159.0	114.0	112.5	111.4	95.5
Transportation	3.9	72.7	70.9	120.0	99.9	102.6	94.1	93.5
Construction	8.9	187.7	170.2	148.3	294.2	93.0	111.2	70.0
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	179.1	171.1	134.9	126.9	109.6	108.6	96.5
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	69.1	167.5	164.6	127.8	107.4	104.6	106.3	99.2
Plant products - edible	5.7	156.9	155.2	124.3	118.0	113.0	112.2	109.5
Printing and publishing	7.7	153.1	150.8	131.7	127.6	124.5	124.6	118.9
Textiles	9.8	119.3	119.5	106.0	85.2	87.0	90.9	86.0
Iron and steel	18.1	245.7	237.7	150.7	98.3	92.8	95.5	79.6
Other manufactures	27.8	163.3	160.6	127.5	114.2	110.8	111.9	106.1
Communications	1.5	71.9	70.8	71.2	68.5	68.4	69.0	64.8
Transportation	3.8	109.6	107.7	103.4	100.3	98.9	99.6	97.5
Construction	3.8	123.9	132.0	83.0	62.1	65.3	76.1	64.5
Trade	17.9	149.9	149.9	134.9	127.3	123.1	127.7	123.3
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	156.7	155.1	124.4	108.6	105.6	107.8	101.3
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	51.1	158.8	156.3	120.9	101.8	99.4	102.8	98.7
Lumber products	4.8	85.1	76.3	81.8	74.7	73.9	69.4	63.1
Pulp and paper	14.1	120.7	124.4	106.9	95.7	89.9	91.4	94.7
Other manufactures	32.2	217.3	212.3	146.3	116.6	115.6	123.1	114.4
Construction	13.0	176.3	159.0	158.5	130.6	127.2	147.3	136.4
Trade	19.9	166.5	171.2	145.6	139.3	136.9	128.6	123.5
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	157.0	153.8	126.1	110.2	107.7	112.7	107.4
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	85.4	175.2	172.6*	129.7	100.9	109.2	120.3	98.7
Textiles	13.4	119.5	121.2	107.1	82.5	88.2	93.2	90.4
Electrical apparatus	9.4	167.1	164.1	129.6	111.6	114.8	137.3	106.1
Iron and steel	44.6	227.7	221.6*	140.8	96.3	112.7	128.0	89.7
Other manufactures	18.0	153.4	152.1	134.3	120.0	121.4	126.5	116.2
Construction	3.3	117.1	115.9	76.0	62.2	56.8	53.4	44.7
Trade	7.3	150.1	155.8	139.0	132.4	136.9	131.8	130.3
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	168.0	166.2*	126.8	102.1	108.3	117.7	99.8
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	88.2	256.1	266.8	162.1	117.7	108.3	140.0	121.0
Iron and steel	73.6	279.2	286.3	160.9	106.2	91.5	128.5	110.5
Other manufactures	14.6	180.6	203.6	165.8	156.4	164.4	182.6	159.4
Construction	3.3	112.4	85.5	61.3	46.3	49.1	89.8	35.6
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	229.3	235.6	149.2	112.1	105.2	135.0	115.1
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	55.4	146.1	136.4	110.7	102.5	98.8	104.2	98.9
Animal products - edible	6.1	173.9	175.3	143.5	130.6	131.8	149.8	132.7
Printing and publishing	5.0	113.2	110.0	108.2	109.7	102.0	102.1	96.7
Textiles	7.2	202.9	198.4	164.6	134.3	136.8	137.6	140.4
Iron and steel	19.0	115.3	114.3	84.8	78.5	73.7	79.8	77.9
Other manufactures	18.1	181.7	149.1	127.7	121.3	117.9	122.1	111.8
Transportation	5.6	75.2	75.4	87.2	81.0	84.5	89.7	80.6
Construction	8.0	147.1	154.2	65.4	40.5	56.2	37.9	45.4
Trade	27.7	114.6	115.9	103.5	102.8	98.8	100.7	98.6
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	128.6	124.9	102.8	96.5	95.2	97.6	93.8
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	49.0	209.1	193.0	150.1	122.6	120.9	116.7	110.5
Lumber products	10.8	140.2	133.5	115.6	94.2	88.9	85.8	77.0
Other manufactures	38.2	242.7	222.0	166.7	135.9	135.4	130.8	125.7
Communications	4.5	114.5	111.6	113.1	117.3	113.0	111.8	108.9
Transportation	10.2	86.4	84.4	100.0	107.0	105.2	111.8	113.1
Construction	7.9	112.3	98.3	62.7	47.6	65.0	93.8	67.0
Services	5.6	145.2	139.0	136.2	137.5	112.1	119.5	107.5
Trade	22.8	161.4	161.7	147.5	140.0	131.5	140.2	131.4
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	155.6	147.4	127.3	115.1	112.2	117.3	109.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\* Revised.











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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**SEPTEMBER, 1941**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in August

+ + +

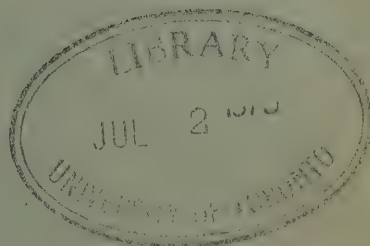
(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

**Note:-** Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



OTTAWA

November 10 1941



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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF EARNINGS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN AUGUST.

Dominion Statistician:  
In Charge Employment Statistics:

R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)  
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Continuing the upward movement which has been indicated without interruption since the opening of the year, employment at the beginning of September showed another important expansion, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,633 establishments in eight main industrial groups. Their employees aggregated 1,627,055; this was an increase of 21,060 persons, or 1.3 p.c., over the number on their payrolls at the beginning of August. The gain was not equal to that recorded in any of the five months immediately preceding, and was also smaller than the increase indicated at Sept. 1, 1940, although it was slightly above the average for that date in the period since 1920.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index rose from 160.6 at Aug. 1 to 162.7 at the date under review, when it was 23.6 p.c. above the Sept. 1, 1940, figure of 131.6, previously the maximum for the early autumn. The seasonally-adjusted index also showed a further upward movement, rising slightly from 156.3 at Aug. 1 to 156.4 at the latest date. This was the nineteenth consecutive gain. The indexes in the last two months are the highest on record.

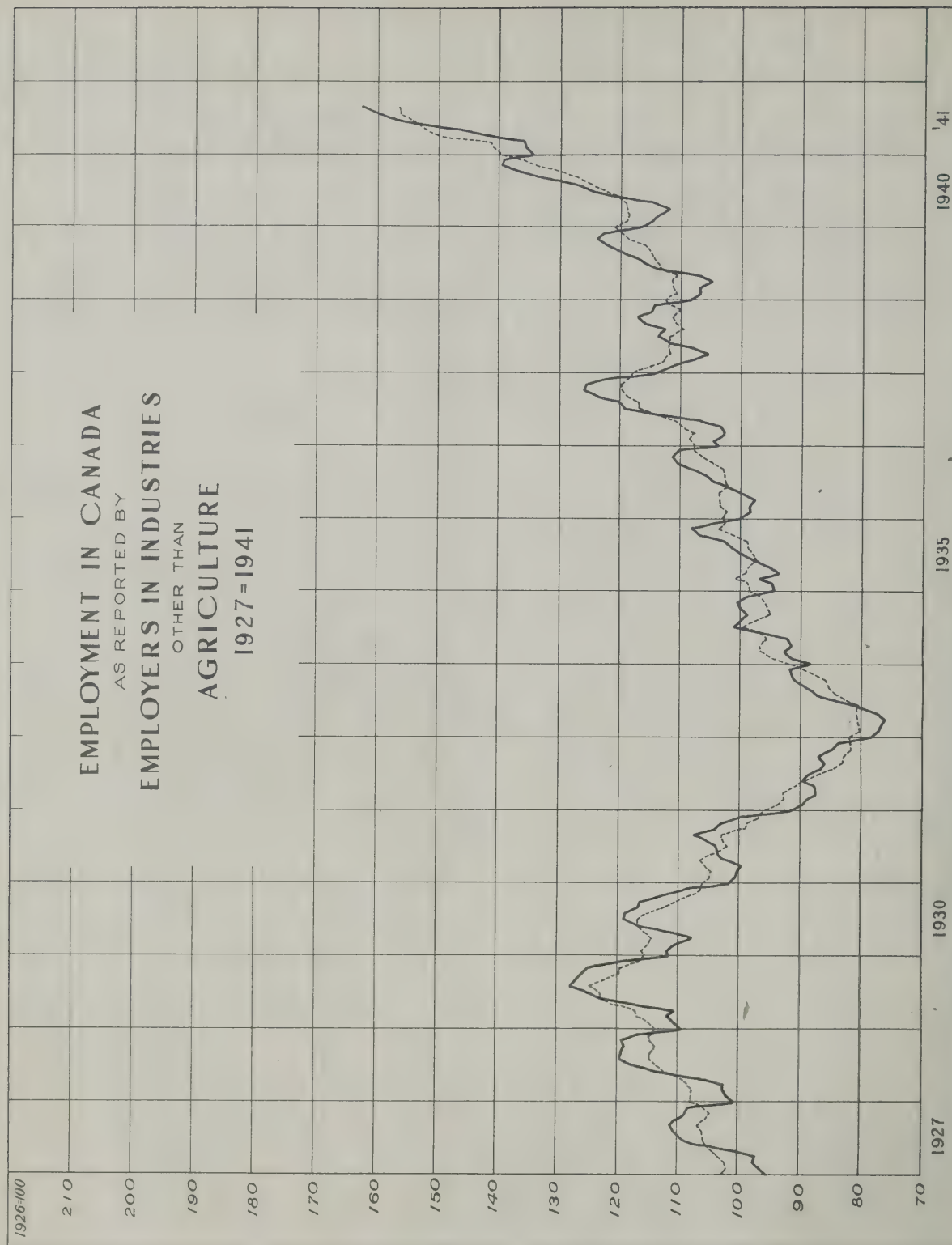
A summary of the returns on employment by industries shows further marked expansion in manufacturing, in which some 24,000 persons were added to the reported staffs. This was the largest increase at the beginning of September in any of the years since 1920; the average change in this period is a small fractional gain. The latest advance, amounting to 2.6 p.c., is therefore decidedly above normal.

The greatest additions to the working forces were in iron and steel factories, which absorbed an additional 7,750 persons, bringing the number employed by the reporting manufacturers to over 298,500, or 184 in each 1,000 of those on the payrolls of the firms furnishing returns in the eight leading industries. Vegetable food, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal product plants also reported greatly heightened activity.

Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, communications, transportation, building and wholesale trade reported moderate improvement; many of these gains were seasonal in character, but in some cases they were below normal in the experience of the years since 1920. Construction was quieter; the loss in this group, together with a slight falling-off in services and in retail trade, was sufficient to lower employment in the non-manufacturing division as a whole, some 3,000 workers having been released in such industries since Aug. 1. The decline is contra-seasonal; in view of the existing labour situation, it is probable that demand for harvest labour resulted in the withdrawal of men from construction to work on their own or their friends' farms. However, the possibility is also suggested that the expansion in manufacturing and other industries more immediately concerned with the war effort is beginning to take place at the expense of other occupations.

An analysis by industries is given in greater detail following the text dealing with the statistics of earnings, and with the employment situation in the economic areas and the leading cities. Preceding these sections is a paragraph dealing briefly with a segregation of the employment data for

Chart 1



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



establishments having 50 employees or over at Sept. 1, 1940, succeeded by a short discussion of the changes in industrial employment since the outbreak of hostilities.

The following are the crude indexes of employment for Sept. 1 in recent years, the figures being calculated on the 1926 average as 100:- 1941, 162.7; 1940, 131.6; 1939, 119.6; 1938, 115.1; 1937, 123.2; 1936, 107.1; 1935, 102.7; 1934, 98.8; 1933, 88.5; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1 and 1927, 111.0.

The employers furnishing data for Sept. 1, 1940, had numbered 12,247, and their employees had aggregated 1,289,385, which was an increase of 2.9 p.c. over their Aug. 1, 1940, payrolls. The improvement then had also been widely distributed.

NUMBER EMPLOYED BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING FIFTY EMPLOYEES  
AND OVER AT SEPT. 1, 1941.

An indication of the scope of the recently announced regulations respecting rates of wages and cost-of-living allowances may be obtained from the current survey of employment, the statistics for the establishments with 50 employees and over having been segregated. The totals given below include an unknown number of supervisors and other individuals whose positions and earnings place them outside the regulations of the wartime wages and cost-of-living bonus order.

Although the sample included in these surveys is unusually large, due to generally excellent co-operation from employers, it is nevertheless true that returns are not being received from all establishments coming within their purview. In any case, the number of firms in any grouping according to the number of employees will vary from month to month as a result of seasonal and other movements.

Of the 12,633 employers reporting in the eight main industrial groups<sup>1/</sup>, slightly over 5,300 had a staff of 50 or more at Sept. 1; their employees numbered 1,476,364, or 90.7 p.c. of the total working force of the establishments furnishing data at the latest date.

The regulations regarding wages and allowances apply to construction firms with a minimum of 10 employees. The Bureau's minimum for inclusion in the current surveys is ordinarily 15; the contractors having between 15 and 50 persons on their staffs at Sept. 1 reported 15,275 employees, thus raising to 1,491,639 the known number of workers to whom, in the great majority of cases, the regulations will apply.

If statistics for financial institutions are added to those for the eight leading industries ordinarily coming, to a greater or lesser extent, within the scope of labour legislation, the co-operating establishments in the 50-and-over class rises to 5,500, whose employees at the beginning of September aggregated 1,529,854. This number does not include those employed by contractors in the 15 to 49 class, namely 15,275.

A COMPARISON OF THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AS AT SEPT. 1, 1939 AND 1941.

As statistics become available for the first two years of the war, a brief comparison of the employment situation at Sept. 1, 1941, with that indicated by employers at the outbreak of hostilities seems appropriate. The changes in the twenty-four months are summarized in the statistics on page 4, which emphasizes the progressive expansion in employment during this period. While there were, on the whole, fairly large advances in the first 12 months of hostilities, the forward movement has been greatly accelerated in the second year, as the mobilization of resources gains in force.

At the outbreak of war, the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion constituted 50.7 p.c. of the total employees reported by firms in all industries, a proportion which has risen to 58 p.c. of the much greater number of workers reported at Sept. 1, 1941. In the 24 months of war, the recorded number of employees in manufacturing has increased by some 345,000,

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<sup>1/</sup> Manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and services, (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry cleaning establishments.)

Employment as Indicated by Employers at Sept. 1, 1941,  
as Compared with Sept. 1, 1940 and Sept. 1, 1939.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Sept. 1 1939	Index Numbers (1926=100)		Change from Sept. 1, 1939 at	
		Sept. 1 1940	Sept. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1940	Sept. 1 1941
				(Decrease indicated by minus sign)	
				p.c.	p.c.
<u>(a) Provinces</u>					
Maritime Provinces	116.4	127.3	164.0	9.4	40.9
Prince Edward Island	111.6	117.0	130.2	4.8	16.7
Nova Scotia	125.6	136.7	181.9	8.8	44.8
New Brunswick	105.3	116.4	143.7	10.5	36.5
Quebec	128.5	136.4	169.8	6.1	32.1
Ontario	116.2	134.8	169.2	16.0	45.6
Prairie Provinces	114.0	117.0	136.1	2.6	19.4
Manitoba	104.2	109.1	130.5	4.7	25.2
Saskatchewan	128.9	119.3	132.2	- 7.4	2.6
Alberta	119.2	127.8	147.5	7.2	23.7
British Columbia	116.6	126.7	149.8	8.7	28.5
CANADA	119.6	113.6	162.7	10.0	36.0
<u>(b) Cities</u>					
Montreal	109.3	117.8	151.6	7.8	38.7
Quebec City	127.8	138.9	186.2	8.7	45.7
Toronto	110.5	128.5	159.5	16.3	44.3
Ottawa	108.6	124.4	156.8	14.5	44.4
Hamilton	101.8	129.6	170.7	27.3	67.7
Windsor	115.2	169.1	244.4	46.8	112.2
Winnipeg	98.2	105.6	129.6	7.5	32.0
Vancouver	117.2	128.9	159.4	10.0	36.0
<u>(c) Industries</u>					
Manufacturing	115.3	138.4	181.5	20.0	57.4
Durable Goods	100.4	133.8	198.7	33.3	97.9
Non-Durable Goods	126.6	141.9	168.3	12.1	32.9
Non-Manufacturing Industries	124.3	124.0	142.4	- 0.2	14.6
Logging	60.3	126.8	139.6	110.3	131.5
Mining	168.0	170.2	181.6	1.3	8.1
Communications	87.3	92.1	102.0	5.5	16.8
Transportation	90.0	94.6	105.9	5.1	17.7
Construction	152.2	121.1	153.9	-20.4	1.1
Services	151.7	157.1	183.9	3.6	21.2
Trade	134.9	142.9	157.5	5.9	16.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	119.6	131.6	162.7	10.0	36.0



while the index has advanced by over 57 p.c. Meanwhile, employment in the non-manufacturing industries has gained by rather less than 15 p.c. Of the latter advance, a considerable proportion is due to activity in building and transportation, in both cases closely associated with the war effort.

Even more impressive than the expansion in manufacturing as a whole in the first 24 months of war, has been that indicated in the production of durable goods<sup>1/</sup>, in which 460,800 employees were reported by the firms co-operating at Sept. 1, 1941; this was a gain of practically 98 p.c. since Sept. 1, 1939. The index then stood at 100.4, while the latest figure is 198.7. The iron and steel industries in particular have shown extremely noteworthy increases, the index having risen from 94.1 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 220.8 at the same date in the present year, or by 134.6 p.c; the number now employed in iron and steel plants is more than double that in any other class of manufacturing. Employment in the production of electrical apparatus has risen by 70 p.c. in the last two years, and that of non-ferrous metal products by 85 p.c.

In the non-durable class, the expansion, though on a considerably smaller scale, has nevertheless been large, judged by pre-war standards. From 126.6 at Sept. 1, 1939, the figure has risen to 168.3 at Sept. 1, 1941, or by practically 33 p.c. Within this category there have been widespread and important gains, of which the greatest has taken place in chemicals, mainly to supply war needs. Employment in such plants has risen by 136.9 p.c., the index, at Sept. 1, 1941, being 383.5. Possibly a clearer picture of the changes in employment in the consumers' goods group as a result of the war is conveyed if the figures for chemicals are eliminated; in this case, the index for the non-durable goods would be 158.0, an increase of 26 p.c. over the similarly constructed index of 125.0 at Sept. 1, 1939.

In the non-manufacturing industries as a whole, there was no general change in the first year of war; logging was decidedly more active and mining, communications, transportation, services and trade showed generally moderate increases, but there was a decline in construction; this was largely due to curtailment in highway construction and maintenance in accordance with the policy of the various Governments to conserve resources by postponing all but essential work for the post-war period. In the second year of war, however, there was a general increase of some 15 p.c. in the non-manufacturing class, to which the various divisions contributed to a greater or less extent. The advance in construction as a whole in the two years has been very slight, due, as already explained, to a slackening of road work; building, however, has been decidedly busier. The employment recently afforded in the latter has been largely in connection with the war effort, to meet the requirements of the expanding armed forces and to house war industries, many other classes of building construction having been curtailed as a result of the existing situation. Transportation showed a substantial gain, amounting to some 18 p.c. The improvement in trade is due, in the main, to the general increase in consumers' purchasing power resulting from the growing volume of employment.

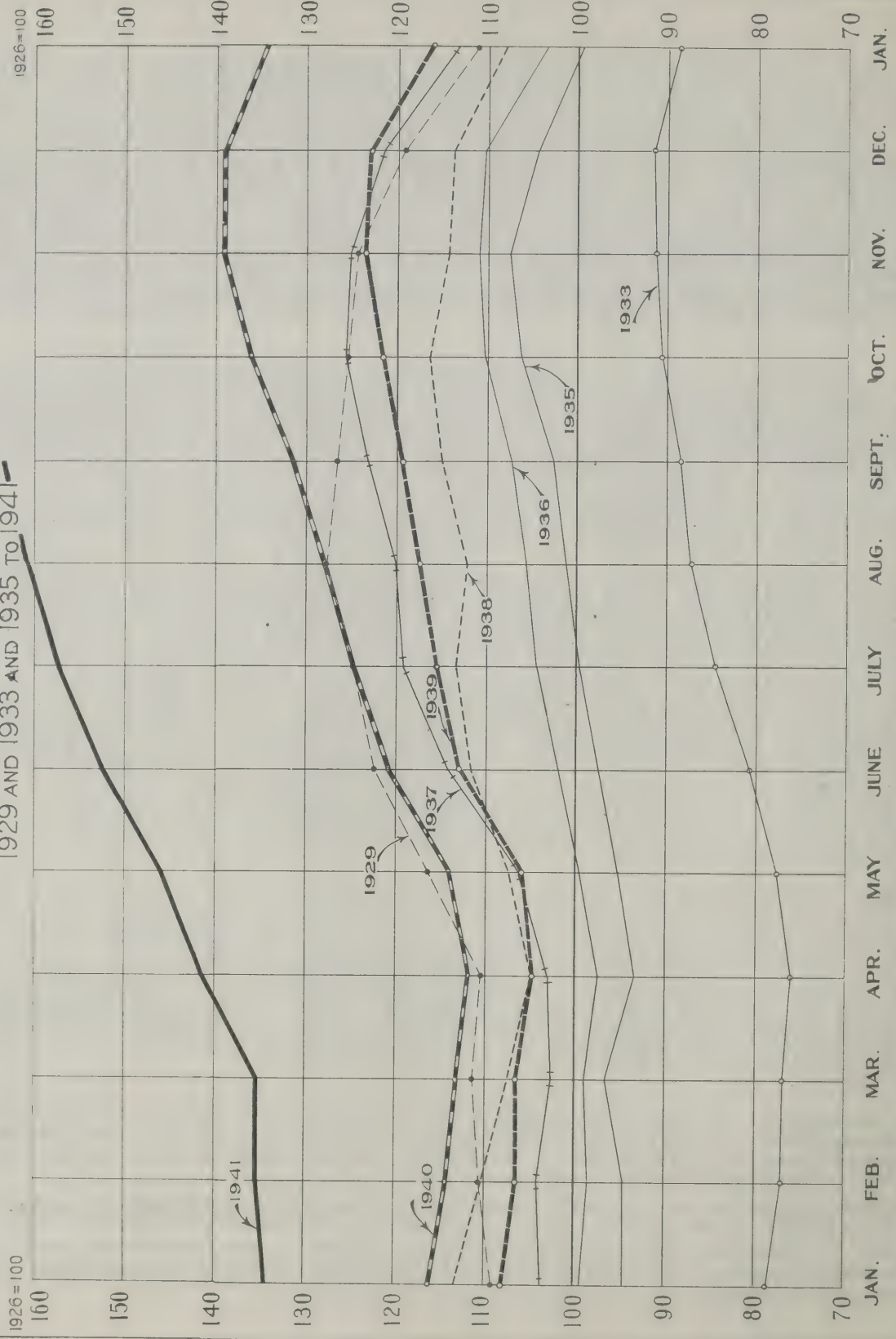
Each of the provinces has reported a considerable increase in the number at work, the smallest gain being in Saskatchewan, where heightened activity in manufacturing, transportation and other industries has been largely offset by a contraction in highway work. The expansion as indicated in these general indexes for the provinces has been particularly outstanding in Ontario, where much of the heavy industry in the Dominion is situated; that in Quebec is also impressive, and would appear even more so were it not that the large programme of road work underway in 1939, has since been considerably curtailed. In manufacturing, however, the increase in Quebec is proportionately rather greater, the index for such industries having risen by approximately 62 p.c., as compared with the gain of 60 p.c. in Ontario during the first 24 months of war.

Employment in the eight leading centres as a whole is more active than in any previous period, the index having advanced by 44<sup>1/2</sup> p.c. since the outbreak of hostilities. This increase exceeds that of 36 p.c. reported generally in the Dominion. Nevertheless, an all-industries index for the cities as a

- 1/ The following industries are included in the "durable goods" class of manufactures; iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The remaining manufacturing industries are included in the "non-durable goods" group. Central electric stations are excluded from the manufacturing industries in making this division, in conformity with the practice in other branches of the Bureau.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1941—



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity, for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



unit continues below the general figure for Canada.

In the centres for which data are segregated, the growth has ranged from that of 32 p.c. in Winnipeg, to 67.7 p.c. in Hamilton and 112.2 p.c. in Windsor. In six of these eight cities, the expansion has been greater than that in the Dominion as a whole. This development is to be expected in view of the concentration of manufacturing in the larger centres. Thus, at the beginning of September, 50.1 p.c. of all those reported in manufacturing in Canada were in the eight leading cities. This proportion exceeds that of 46.7 p.c. indicated in September of 1939.

In addition to the large numbers of workers absorbed by industry in the first 24 months of war (the co-operating firms alone having enlarged their personnel by some 431,000), there has also been very considerable transfer of wage-earners and other persons into the armed forces.

#### STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The results of the sixth tabulation of statistics of weekly earnings as reported by establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, are contained in the present bulletin. The figures are subject to correction. The note at the foot of page 9 gives a brief explanation of the current data on earnings and their treatment in the Bureau.

The 1,627,055 men and women employed at Sept. 1 by the 12,633 firms furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were paid \$42,285,225 for services they rendered in the final week in August. In their last returns, these establishments had indicated a staff of 1,605,995 employees, whose earnings in the period of observation in July had amounted to \$41,249,335. Thus, a gain of 1.3 p.c. in the number of workers was accompanied by an advance of 2.5 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls, with the result that there was a further increase in the average per capita earnings, which rose from \$25.68 in the last week in July to \$25.99 in the same period in August.

The last bulletin on employment and payrolls stated that the earnings of the 1,605,580 employees reported by the establishments whose returns were then tabulated had amounted to \$41,330,624 in the last week in July, a per capita average of \$25.74. There were some revisions in the figures for most of the provinces, cities and industries, due to the correction of errors in the reported information which became apparent only by comparison with the statistics for the pay periods in the succeeding month.

The table on the opposite page contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups. In Table 7 at the end of the bulletin appear data for a fair<sup>1</sup> comprehensive list of industries, including figures for financial institutions, available for the Dominion for the first time. The statistics of earnings must in all cases be regarded as preliminary.

A brief review of the data for the leading industries shows that the 943,868 employees of the co-operating manufacturers were paid \$24,707,321 for their services in the last week in August. The same firms had employed 919,795 persons at the beginning of August, and had disbursed \$23,962,788 in earnings. The increase of 2.6 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 3.1 p.c. in their aggregate earnings. The per capita average accordingly also showed a gain, rising from \$26.05 in the last week in July to \$26.18 in the last week in August.

Largely as a result of seasonal factors, the growth in the number of employees and in the payrolls reported by producers of non-durable goods <sup>1</sup>/at the first of September was greater than that in the production of durable goods; the former, with an increase of 3.4 p.c. in employment, showed a 4.2 p.c. advance in the earnings distributed, while in the durable goods group<sup>1</sup>/, an increase of two p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by a gain of 2.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

The production of durable goods accounted for approximately 28 p.c. of those reported in the eight leading industries, while the earnings of such persons constituted more than 31 p.c. of the total amount disbursed in earnings by the co-operating establishments in the last week in August.

1/ See footnote on page 5.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at Sept. 1 and at Aug. 1, 1941, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Earnings of these Employees in One Week in August and One Week in July.

(The payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Reported for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	August	July	August	July
<b>(a) Provinces</b>			\$	\$	\$	\$
Atlantic Provinces	122,762	122,827	2,781,953	2,720,901	22.66	22.15
Prince Edward Island	2,529	2,614	55,020	54,305	21.76	20.77
Nova Scotia	73,439	74,416	1,698,086	1,671,975	23.12	22.47
New Brunswick	46,794	45,797	1,028,847	994,621	21.99	21.72
Quebec	495,220	488,620	12,066,667	11,620,517	24.37	23.78
Ontario	686,429	675,567	18,695,999	18,340,954	27.24	27.15
Maritime Provinces	184,243	183,524	4,912,242	4,844,166	26.66	26.40
Manitoba	85,583	85,865	2,285,049	2,297,026	26.70	26.75
Saskatchewan	36,651	37,203	942,339	936,298	25.71	25.17
Alberta	62,009	60,456	1,684,854	1,610,842	27.17	26.64
British Columbia	138,401	135,457	3,828,364	3,722,797	27.66	27.48
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>1,627,055</b>	<b>1,605,995</b>	<b>42,285,225</b>	<b>41,249,335</b>	<b>25.99</b>	<b>25.68</b>
<b>(b) Cities</b>						
Montreal	229,674	225,003	5,848,133	5,640,708	25.46	25.07
Quebec City	25,821	24,835	555,955	515,870	21.53	20.77
Toronto	204,647	200,779	5,484,467	5,367,906	26.80	26.74
Calgary	20,660	20,683	482,115	485,355	23.34	23.47
Winnipeg	55,702	54,819	1,577,540	1,520,857	28.32	27.74
Edmonton	33,208	31,393	1,184,660	1,187,507	35.67	37.83
Manitoba	54,027	53,614	1,349,717	1,366,489	24.98	25.49
Vancouver	56,175	54,847	1,512,834	1,456,429	26.93	26.55
<b>(c) Industries</b>						
Manufacturing	943,868	919,795	24,707,321	23,962,788	26.18	26.05
Durable Goods	460,797	451,950	13,179,165	12,870,257	28.60	28.48
Non-Durable Goods	463,311	448,170	10,913,192	10,476,227	23.55	23.38
Electric Light and Power	19,759	19,675	614,964	616,304	31.12	31.32
Mining	41,421	39,410	788,353	783,859	19.03	19.89
Transportation	85,385	83,735	2,784,667	2,636,600	32.61	31.49
Communications	27,259	27,149	720,586	719,452	26.43	26.50
Transportation	133,440	132,344	4,373,938	4,227,266	32.78	31.94
Construction and Maintenance	193,331	201,824	4,498,882	4,580,677	23.27	22.70
Services	40,978	40,997	654,107	641,242	15.96	15.64
Trade	161,373	160,741	3,757,371	3,697,451	23.28	23.00
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>1,627,055</b>	<b>1,605,995</b>	<b>42,285,225</b>	<b>41,249,335</b>	<b>25.99</b>	<b>25.68</b>



The per capita average in the heavy industries was above the all-industries, or the total manufacturing figure, the relatively high rates of wages therein being supplemented by much overtime work.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were those in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, mainly petroleum products; those in the iron and steel and printing and publishing industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

The lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather, textile and vegetable food groups, most of which employ a considerable proportion of females; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of the employees therein, the women workers tending, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In considering the relative earnings, it must also be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is also a factor, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in an industry. An illustration of this is found in the fruit and vegetable canneries, where the work, depending upon the supply of the foods to be processed, is irregular and the earnings are consequently below the average.

In logging, there was a considerable increase in the number of employees reported, accompanied by a much smaller gain in the aggregate earnings; it is probable that many of the additional workers were not employed throughout the pay period for which information was furnished. The per capita average showed a decline, falling from \$19.89 in the last week in July, to \$19.03 in the last week in August. It must again be mentioned that the figures of earnings given in this review make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of bushmen.

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Note - The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire, and their treatment in this Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration for which they are paid. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As previously stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes the greatest danger to the comparability of the present and the former statistics of employment.

Employment in mining showed greatest activity, and there was a relatively large increase in the aggregate earnings, probably due to seasonal causes, particularly in the case of coal-miners. The statistics showed that 85,385 persons were paid \$2,784,667 for their services in the last week in August, a per capita figure of \$32.61. The average per employee in the last week in July had been \$31.49.

In communications, there was an increase of 0.4 p.c. in the number employed, and the payrolls disbursed were higher by 0.2 p.c., resulting in a decline of seven cents in the per capita earnings, which were given as \$26.43 in the latest period of observation.

The transportation industries reported at Sept. 1 an aggregate working force of 133,440 men and women, whose earnings in the one week amounted to \$4,373,938. These figures were higher by 0.8 p.c. and 3.5 p.c., respectively, than in the preceding report. There was accordingly a further increase in the average earnings of the individual, which were \$32.78 in the last week in August, as compared with \$31.94 in the same period in July. All three branches of transportation shared in the increase in employment, and also in the higher payrolls disbursed.

Construction, on the whole, was quieter, there being a decline of 4.2 p.c. in the number of workers, while the earnings showed a reduction of 1.8 p.c. There was a curtailment of work on the highways and in the railway construction and maintenance group, but building showed a further advance. Since the earnings reported in building generally exceed those in either of the other two classes of construction, these differences in trends resulted in a considerable increase in the per capita earnings in the group as a whole; these rose from \$22.70 in the last week in July to \$23.27 in the period of observation in August.

The service establishments furnishing returns reported an insignificant falling-off in the number of their employees, but the earnings were higher, possibly due to rather greater regularity in employment. Accordingly, the per capita earnings showed a moderate increase, from \$15.64 in July, to \$15.96 in the last week in August. These averages are lower than those in any other group, partly because of the employment of a considerable proportion of female and part-time workers in services; further, the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging which is frequently a part of the remuneration of the staffs of hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for over 60 p.c. of those employed by the establishments co-operating in the service industry.

In trade, there was a moderate gain in the number of employees and a rather larger rise in the aggregate payroll distributed; the former was higher by 0.4 p.c., and the latter by 1.6 p.c. The reported per capita earnings therefore showed an increase, being \$23.28 in the last week in August, as compared with \$23.00 in the last week in July.

The present report shows, for the first time, statistics of earnings in financial organizations, in which 63,202 persons were reported to have earned \$1,803,496 in the last week in August, a per capita average of \$28.54. The inclusion of the figures for financial organizations raises the per capita average for the Dominion from \$25.99 to \$26.08. The statistics for the provinces and the eight leading cities do not yet include the employees and the earnings in the financial group, but later on the provincial and city distribution of these employees and the earnings in such industries will be shown.

The payrolls reported in all provinces except Manitoba, were higher in the last week of August than in the corresponding period in July. In Manitoba, there was a moderate falling-off in employment, together with a slightly larger loss in the aggregate earnings; the per capita earnings therefore declined, falling from \$26.75 in the final week in July to \$26.70 in the last week in August. In all other provinces, the aggregate and per capita earnings showed increases. The gain of 4.6 p.c. in the total payroll distributed by the firms co-operating in Alberta was proportionately the largest, while the greatest increases in the money disbursed were reported in Quebec and Ontario, where they amounted to \$446,150 and \$355,045, respectively.



As previously stated, the differences in the <sup>average</sup> earnings in the various provinces and cities largely result from the industrial and the sex distributions of the persons whose earnings are aggregated to give the provincial and city figures. For example, the concentration of heavy industries in certain centres in Ontario, and of plants producing consumers' goods in the cities in Quebec, accounts to a considerable extent for the differences in the per capita earnings in the two provinces, and in the cities therein. These points will be further emphasized when statistics are published in some detail for the provinces and the cities.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver there were also increases in the payrolls disbursed. These five centres accordingly showed higher average earnings in the last week in August than in the same period in July. In Windsor and Winnipeg, on the other hand, the earnings were lower, despite the larger numbers on the payrolls; the losses in aggregate and average earnings were due in the main to a difference in the time worked by employees in the more highly paid classes, partly resulting from shortage of materials occasioned by industrial disputes.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan showed a slowing-up in employment; in the first three provinces, this took place in the non-manufacturing industries, offsetting improvement in manufacturing. In Saskatchewan, however, the trend was also downward in manufacturing. Continued expansion was indicated in the remaining provinces, mainly in manufacturing. The general gains ranged from 1.4 p.c. in Quebec to 2.6 p.c. in Alberta, while the largest increase, amounting to 10,862 workers, or 1.6 p.c., was reported in Ontario.

In all provinces the employment afforded by industrial establishments was at a higher level than at Sept. 1 of last autumn. In the last two months, industrial activity in four of the five economic areas - the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia - has been greater than in any preceding month in the record of 21 years; in the Prairie Area, the index of employment is higher than in any other month since the late summer of 1929.

Maritime Provinces.- Activity decreased in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but gained in New Brunswick, with the result that there was a slight decline in employment in the Maritime Provinces as a unit. This was seasonal in the experience of the years since 1920, although the trend at Sept. 1 in the more recent years of this period has been upward. At the beginning of September, 1940, a substantial gain had been indicated; the volume of employment then, however, was considerably less than at the latest date. Manufacturing reported decided improvement, particularly in the iron and steel divisions, while there were smaller increases in pulp and paper and edible plant products. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, transportation, highway construction and maintenance, services and trade showed curtailment.

Statistics were received from 900 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 122,762 workers at Sept. 1, 1941, compared with 122,827 in the preceding month. A large increase had been indicated at the beginning of September of last year, when the 859 employers furnishing data had reported 94,585 persons on their payrolls. The index then was nearly 37 points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 164.1.

Quebec.- The trend in Quebec continued upward; the improvement exceeded the usual seasonal gain at Sept. 1 in the years since 1920, but was not so pronounced as that noted at the same date in 1940. There were important gains in transportation, logging and manufacturing, with smaller advances in mining and services. Trade showed little general change, while construction released employees. The loss in the latter was in work on the roads, there being an upward movement in building and also in railway construction and maintenance. Within the manufacturing division, the largest additions to the payrolls were in iron and steel, in which over 2,500 accessions to the working forces were reported. Textile, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, rubber and leather plants also afforded more

employment; animal and vegetable food and lumber factories, on the other hand, were slacker.

The working force of the 3,159 establishments co-operating in Quebec included 495,220 employees, as against 488,620 at Aug. 1. Employment at the latest date was in greater volume than in any other month in the nearly twenty-one years during which the current surveys have been made. The index stood at 169.9, as compared with 136.4 at the beginning of September, 1940, when statements had been tabulated from 3,077 firms employing 390,973 men and women, compared with 374,362 in the preceding month.

Ontario.-- In Ontario, 5,469 businessmen reported considerable additions to their staffs, which were enlarged from 675,567 at the first of August to 686,429 at Sept. 1. This increase of 10,862 persons, or 1.6 p.c., has only twice been exceeded at Sept. 1 in the years since 1920. The gain was decidedly larger than that indicated at the same date last year; the index then, at 134.8, was many points lower than the latest figure of 169.2, the maximum to date.

Manufacturing recorded a further substantial advance, almost 12,300 persons being taken on in such establishments. There was marked improvement over Aug. 1, 1941, in the iron and steel and vegetable food group, together with smaller gains in the pulp and paper, textile, rubber, chemical, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and some other classes, while the working forces of animal food, lumber and clay, glass and stone plants slightly declined. In some of these industries, the increases were seasonal in character.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, transportation and hotel and restaurants showed heightened activity. Building, mining, communications and trade reported little general change, while in highway and railway construction and maintenance, there were considerable reductions in personnel.

The 5,305 employers co-operating at Sept. 1 in 1940 had a working force of 538,252 men and women, as compared with 530,414 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.-- Further moderate advances, on the whole, were indicated in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September; there was a slowing-down in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but decided improvement was shown in Alberta. The general index, at 136.1, was over 19 points above that of Sept. 1, 1940; it was also higher than in any other month since September, 1929.

Data for the date under review were tabulated from 1,781 firms with 184,243 employees, as compared with 183,524 in the preceding month. This increase of 0.4 p.c. was not equal to that reported at the same date in 1940, being also rather less than the average gain at the beginning of September in earlier years for which information is on record.

Manufacturing, mining, transportation and trade afforded more employment; the increases in manufacturing, which were particularly large, took place mainly in the chemical and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, services and construction and maintenance were slacker.

For Sept. 1, 1940, 1,718 establishments had reported a staff of 153,223 persons, a gain of 1.9 p.c. over the preceding month.

British Columbia.-- Employment in British Columbia showed continued expansion at Sept. 1; the improvement, which was above-average for the season of the year, resulted in the establishment of a new high index. This stood at 149.3, being 18.2 p.c. higher than the Sept. 1, 1940, figure of 126.7. Transportation and construction reported a falling-off, but in other industries the trend was upward. There were slight gains in mining, communications and services; those in trade and logging were larger, although they were still on a moderate scale, while manufacturing establishments reported considerable improvement, that in lumber, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and food factories being most extensive.

The working forces of the 1,324 employers furnishing data in British Columbia rose from 135,457 in the preceding month, to 138,401 at the beginning of September. At the same date last year, 1,283 firms had made returns, showing an aggregate staff



of 112,352. The index then stood at 126.7, many points below the latest figure of 149.8.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing improvement since Aug. 1, while little general change was indicated in Ottawa. The staffs reported by employers in all these cities were decidedly larger than at Sept. 1, 1940; industrial employment was also more active than in any other month of the record, except in Ottawa, where the index was fractionally lower than at Aug. 1, 1941, but was otherwise at the peak.

Montreal.-- Employment in Montreal increased substantially at the beginning of September, 4,671 persons having been added since Aug. 1 to the paylists of the 1,833 co-operating firms, who employed 229,674. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel and textile products, but vegetable food, leather, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and many other factories were also busier. Among the non-manufacturing industries, shipping, services and trade showed heightened activity, while there was a falling-off in construction.

A similar advance, on the whole, had been made at Sept. 1, 1940, when data were received from 1,797 employers of 183,489 men and women; the index was then nearly 34 points lower. The latest figure, (151.6), was the highest in the record.

Quebec.-- A further gain was indicated in Quebec, according to 219 establishments having 25,821 workers, as compared with 24,835 in the preceding month. The index, at 186.2, was many points above the Sept. 1, 1940, figure of 138.9, previously the maximum for that date. Manufacturing showed an important increase at the beginning of September, mainly in chemical and iron and steel plants. Moderate improvement was reported in transportation and construction, while trade was quieter.

A smaller advance had been reported by the 216 concerns making returns for the beginning of September last year, when their staffs had aggregated 19,302.

Toronto.-- There was substantial improvement in manufacturing, chiefly in textiles and iron and steel, while leather, vegetable food, printing and publishing, chemical, electrical apparatus and other divisions also showed an upward movement. Trade was rather more active; construction was quieter, while little general change was noted in other non-manufacturing industries. Statements were received from 1,888 employers of 204,647 men and women, a number greater by 3,868 than at Aug. 1. Expansion on a larger scale had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when employment was, however, decidedly below its present level; the Sept. 1, 1941, index of 159.5 was the highest yet indicated in these surveys of employment.

The firms furnishing information for the beginning of September of last year had numbered 1,819, and their employees, 166,533.

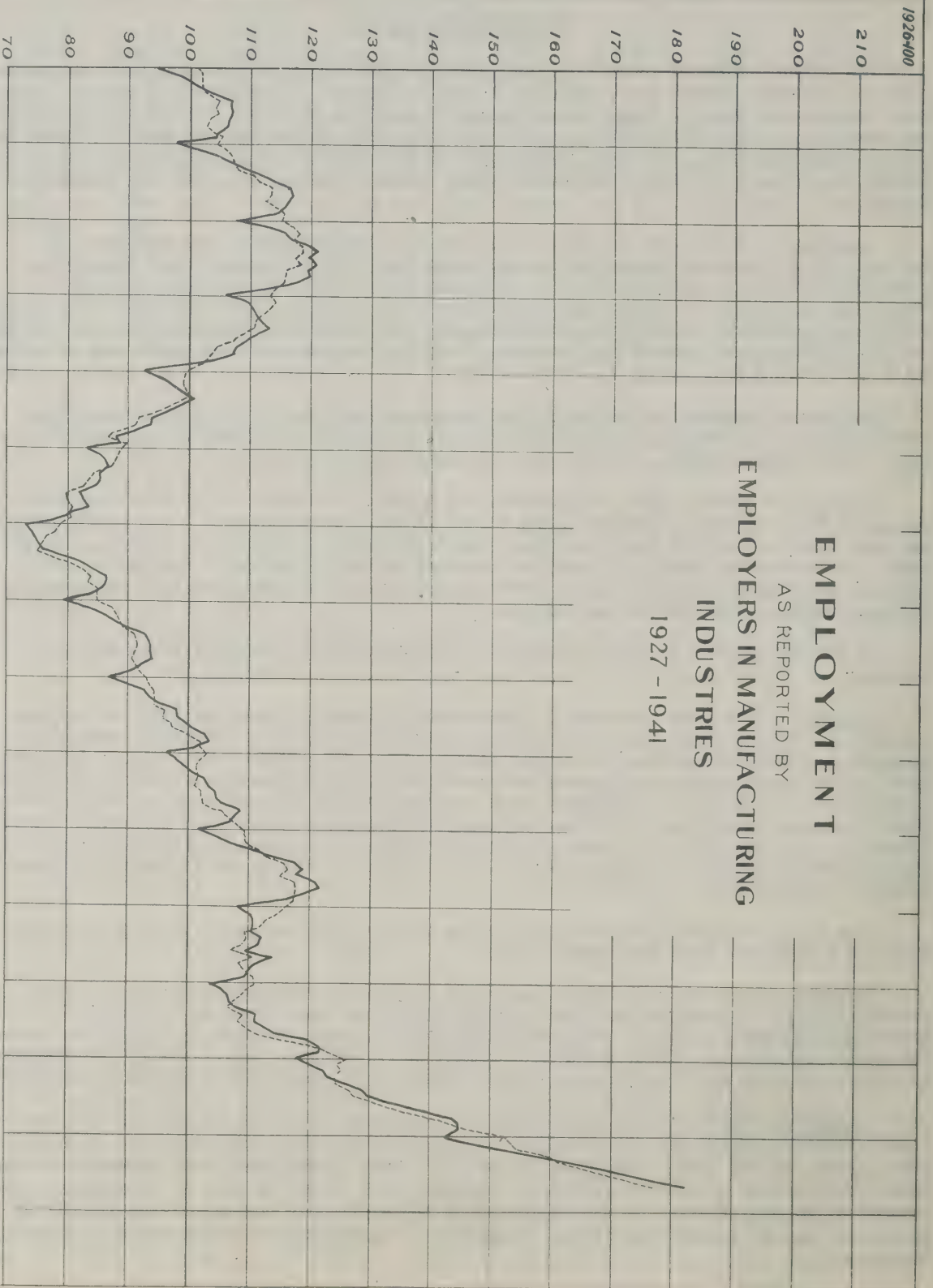
Ottawa.-- Little general change was noted in Ottawa, there was a decline in construction, while manufacturing, trade and services were rather brisker. The 243 establishments making returns reported 20,660 workers, compared with 20,683 in the preceding month. At Sept. 1, 1940, a larger decrease had been indicated by the 238 co-operating employers, who had provided jobs for 16,878 workers; the index was then many points lower.

Hamilton.-- Manufacturing showed further important expansion, chiefly in the iron and steel division. Among the non-manufacturing classes, building and trade were quieter, while other groups showed little change on the whole. Three hundred and forty concerns in Hamilton had 55,702 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 54,819 at Aug. 1. A slightly greater advance had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial employment was at a much lower level, according to information from 335 firms with 42,301 employees.

Chart 3

# **EMPLOYMENT** AS REPORTED BY **EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING** **INDUSTRIES**

1927 - 1941



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937.



Windsor.-- Heightened activity was reported in Windsor, where the 200 establishments making returns had 33,208 men and women on their staffs, as against 31,393 in the preceding month. Food and iron and steel plants afforded more employment, the gain in the last-named being substantial. Construction was also busier, while the changes in other non-manufacturing industries were slight.

The increase noted at the same date of last year had been larger, but the general index was then many points lower; a personnel of 23,386 had been indicated by the 193 employers furnishing statistics for Sept. 1, 1940.

Winnipeg.-- Employment in Winnipeg showed its sixth successive advance; this took place mainly in manufacturing, notably of chemical products, and in trade. Construction, however, released a considerable number of men. Little general change was shown in the other industrial divisions. An aggregate staff of 54,027 men and women was reported by the 555 co-operating establishments, which had employed 53,614 in the preceding month. A greater increase had been indicated at the same date in 1940 by the 536 firms whose statements were received, and whose employees had numbered 46,221; the latest index of 129.6 was the highest on record.

Vancouver.-- There was an upward movement in industrial activity in Vancouver, according to information received from 584 employers of 56,175 persons, as against 54,847 at Aug. 1. Manufacturing plants reported larger staffs, chiefly in vegetable food and iron and steel, the changes in other classes being slight. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, construction and trade were busier, while transportation was rather quieter.

A smaller increase had been indicated by the 559 establishments co-operating at Sept. 1, 1940, when they had 43,788 workers. The latest index, of 159.4, was the maximum so far recorded in the period for which data are available for Vancouver; this figure was over 30 p.c. higher than that of 128.9 at Sept. 1 of last year, previously the high index for September in the period of observation.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- Employment in manufactures showed important expansion at Sept. 1, the 6,958 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 919,795 at Aug. 1, to 943,867 at the date under review. This increase of 24,072 persons, or 2.6 p.c. was decidedly larger than usual for the time of year. The number of employees added to the working forces was not exceeded in any earlier September for which information is available, although the percentage gain was fractionally less than at Sept. 1 in either 1940 or 1938.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index rose to a new all-time maximum of 181.5. In the preceding month, the figure was 176.9, while at Sept. 1, 1940, it had been 138.4. The pre-war peak index for September was 121.2, in 1937.

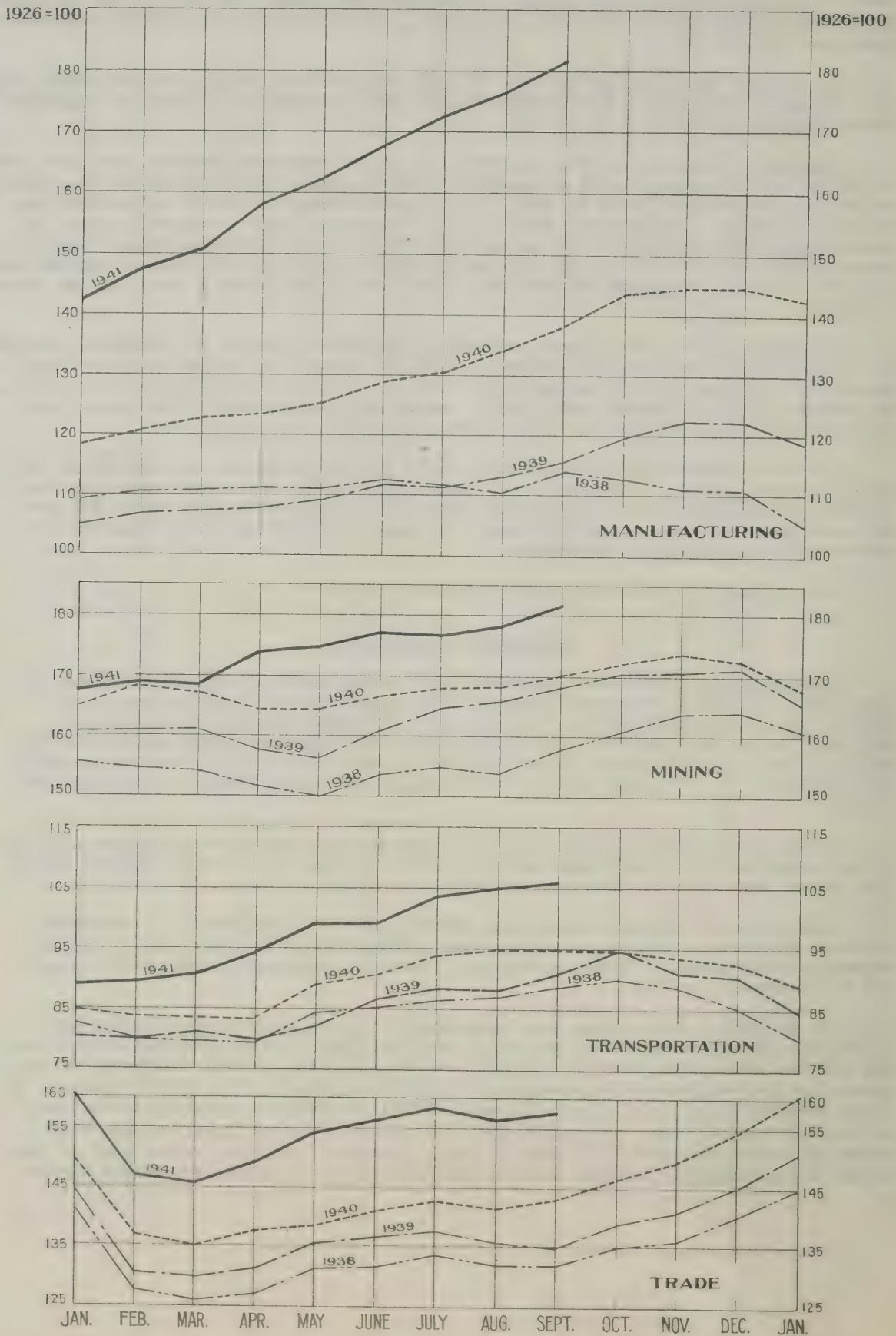
Reflecting the greater-than-average increase at the latest date, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further advance, rising from 173.0 at Aug. 1, to 176.4 at the beginning of September. These two figures, like the corresponding unadjusted indexes, are the highest on record.

An analysis of the returns from manufacturers shows a particularly noteworthy contra-seasonal increase in iron and steel, most branches of which were decidedly busier; the greatest gains took place in the crude, rolled and forged, general machinery, railway locomotive and car, automobile, aeroplane and fire arm groups. The general increase of 7,750 workers, or 2.7 p.c., in this division raised the index to the new all-time peak of 220.8 at Sept. 1, 1941. Vegetable food, textile and chemical factories also showed unusually large advances for the time of year. Increases which were rather smaller than those in the foregoing, but were nevertheless substantial, were reported in the leather,

Chart 4

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938-1941





rubber, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions. On the other hand, a falling-off was noted in animal food, lumber and clay, glass and stone factories. The trend in factory employment was favourable in all provinces except Saskatchewan; the gains of 12,742 employees reported in Ontario and of 5,522 in Quebec were most pronounced.

The unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing at Sept. 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:- 1941, 181.5; 1940, 138.4; 1939, 115.3; 1938, 113.8; 1937, 121.2; 1936, 105.9; 1935, 100.8; 1934, 94.3; 1933, 86.8; 1932, 83.1; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 108.2; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 115.9 and 1927, 106.8.

For Sept. 1, 1940, 6,743 manufacturing establishments had reported 712,177 men and women on their staffs, compared with 691,348 in the preceding month; this was a gain of 20,839 workers, or three p.c., over Aug. 1, 1940.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed seasonal expansion at the beginning of September, according to the 404 firms making returns, whose employees aggregated 41,421, compared with 39,410 in their last return. The increase took place mainly in Quebec, with smaller advances in Ontario and British Columbia. The number engaged in bush work at Sept. 1 was decidedly larger than at the same date in 1940, or any other autumn of the record except that in 1937.

Mining.- Coal-mining afforded considerably more employment and there were small additions to the personnel of other non-metallic mineral mines, while the extraction of metallic ores showed a very slight decline. On the whole, there was an increase of 1,650 in the staffs of the 415 operators furnishing data; they had 85,385 workers at Sept. 1. Improvement on a smaller scale had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was over eleven points lower.

Communications.- Further moderate gain was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 27,259 persons, as compared with 27,149 in the preceding month. Employment on both telephones and telegraphs was rather brisker, being at a slightly higher level than in any other month in the period since 1931.

Transportation.- Employment in this industry again increased, improvement being reported in steam railway operation, in local transportation and in shipping and stevedoring. A combined working force of 133,440 men and women was indicated by the 552 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing statistics in this group, as against 132,344 at Aug. 1. The expansion is not equal to the average at Sept. 1 in the years since 1920. Nevertheless, the latest index is higher than at the same date of last autumn, or of any other year since 1930.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building construction reported heightened activity, while work on the roads and in the track departments of the railways decreased. The payrolls of the 1,426 contractors whose returns were tabulated included 193,331 employees, or 8,493 fewer than in the preceding month. In the experience of the last six years, the decline at Sept. 1 is contra-seasonal; prior to 1935, however, the trend at that date had been almost uninterruptedly downward, the losses probably being associated with harvesting operations. A considerable advance had been noted in the same month of last autumn, but the index was then over thirty points lower than that of 153.9 at the latest date; this is the highest figure for September in any year since 1931.

Services.- Employment in the service group showed little general change; 613 employers had 40,978 men and women on their staffs, compared with 40,997 at Aug. 1. This slight decline is contrary to the usual trend at the beginning of September in the years since 1920. However, the index of employment was at the maximum for the early autumn in the last twenty-one years.

Trade.- Retail trade reported a slackening, while wholesale houses showed heightened activity. On the whole, merchandizing establishments afforded more employment, the 2,204 returns tabulated indicating an increase of 632 employees. The reported staffs aggregated 161,373. Activity was at a higher level than at Sept. 1, 1940, although a much larger gain in the personnel had then been noted.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment since 1938 in certain of the leading industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette", the number of wholly unemployed persons in Great Britain at Aug. 11 was 219,771, of whom 98,737 were men, 17,390 were boys under eighteen, 82,208 were women and 21,436 were girls under eighteen. At July 14, the total number unemployed was practically the same, being 219,577, of whom 102,010 were men and 88,852 were women, the remainder being boys and girls under eighteen. The number wholly unemployed at Aug. 12, 1940, was 613,156, of whom 303,979 were men and 235,192 were women. The number temporarily stopped at Aug. 11, 1941, was 37,950, of whom 15,131 were men and 21,255 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; the total temporarily stopped at July 14, was 46,027, while the corresponding figure in August, 1940, was 154,380. In addition, 12,568 casual workers were registered as unemployed in August of the present year; of these, 11,958 were men. In the preceding month, the total of unemployed casual workers had been 11,676, and at August 12, 1940, such persons had numbered 31,916.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to a report recently issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there was in September a further increase in manufacturing in the United States. The increase of approximately 218,000 workers was, however, of slightly less than the usual seasonal proportions, due to a tapering off of the expansion in heavy metals and machine industries. Silk and rayon goods and hosiery showed substantial dislocations, while the increase in the automobile industry was less than usual, in accordance with the effort to conserve raw materials vital to the defence programme.

The number employed in civil non-agricultural employment in September was estimated at 40,065,000, an increase of approximately 439,000 over August. This was the sixth consecutive month in which employment exceeded any previous level. During the last year, there have been substantial gains in employment in all major industrial groups. The largest of these was in manufacturing, in which some 1,907,000 workers have been added to the working forces since September, 1940. Construction, trade, transportation and public utilities and various governmental services also showed substantial increases, while the armed forces were rapidly expanding.

The defence programme has resulted in a marked alteration in the industrial distribution of those employed in manufacturing, there now being a larger number employed in the durable than in the non-durable goods industries. In the period from September, 1940, to September, 1941, employment in the production of durable goods rose by 31.5 p.c. and that in the manufacture of non-durable goods rose by 12.9 p.c. The index number of employment, based on the 1923-1925 average as 100, reached 135.6 p.c. in September, as compared with 132.8 p.c. in August, 1941, and 111.4 p.c. in September, 1940. In the durable goods, the index was 142.3 p.c., as compared with 138.4 p.c. in August, and 108.2 p.c. in September, 1940. The index in the non-durable goods was 129.2 p.c. in September, 1940, as compared with 127.5 p.c. in August, and 114.4 p.c. in September, 1940.



TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	-	-	-	110.5	110.5	114.4	-	-	-	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	-	-	-	115.7	119.5	127.8	-	-	-	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	-	-	-	120.5	126.9	143.3	-	-	-	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	-	-	-	113.6	113.6	129.8	-	-	-	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	-	-	-	109.8	100.7	130.0	-	-	-	96.6
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.8	-	-	-	85.3	85.1	91.6	-	-	-	82.8
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.5	-	-	-	87.0	88.1	90.7	-	-	-	89.2
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	101.8	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	92.9	-	-	-	96.2
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	107.0	-	-	-	99.3	103.9	100.5	-	-	-	108.0
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	114.4	-	-	-	103.0	108.1	107.4	-	-	-	109.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	111.0	121.2
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.5	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.5	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.0	130.2	181.9	143.7	169.8	169.2	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1941.

100.0 7.6 .2 4.5 2.9 30.4 42.2 11.3 5.3 2.2 3.8 8.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Sept. 1, 1934	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Sept. 1, 1935	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Sept. 1, 1936	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Sept. 1, 1937	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	166.2	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	168.0	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	170.7	244.4	129.6	159.4
	14.1	1.6	12.6	1.3	3.4	2.0	3.3	3.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Revised.



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Sept.1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept.1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept.1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept.1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept.1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept.1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept.1, 1933	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Sept.1, 1934	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Sept.1, 1935	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Sept.1, 1936	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Sept.1, 1937	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept.1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept.1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept.1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.5	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.9	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept.1	162.7	181.5	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1941.									
	100.0	58.0	2.6	5.2	1.7	8.2	11.9	2.5	9.9

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Sept.1 1941	Aug. 1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	58.0	181.5	176.9	138.4	115.3	113.8	121.2	105.9
Animal products - edible	2.3	192.1	192.6	174.9	159.9	140.7	152.6	136.9
Fur and products	.2	124.3	121.7	114.3	107.8	94.6	98.3	89.2
Leather and products	1.8	142.0	140.1	119.5	116.9	113.9	119.5	112.2
Boots and shoes	1.1	134.7	133.5	119.1	119.3	118.5	122.5	114.6
Lumber and products	4.2	128.0	128.3	107.6	92.6	89.5	98.8	87.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	121.7	123.5	104.5	86.6	84.6	93.0	82.0
Furniture	.6	116.2	114.3	96.6	84.2	84.2	93.6	84.4
Other lumber products	1.0	161.9	158.8	127.8	118.8	109.4	121.2	104.9
Musical instruments	.2	92.9	93.2	75.7	59.9	58.4	58.9	53.3
Plant products - edible	3.4	172.2	150.5	140.9	143.7	157.5	152.7	133.3
Pulp and paper products	5.1	133.6	132.7	121.5	110.1	107.1	115.3	103.6
Pulp and paper	2.3	126.5	125.8	117.8	99.4	97.7	113.2	96.3
Paper products	.9	181.4	176.1	147.5	132.7	135.6	137.0	123.4
Printing and publishing	1.9	126.5	126.8	117.5	116.1	109.7	110.7	106.3
Rubber products	1.1	139.1	135.3	118.0	112.2	102.9	110.9	101.5
Textile products	8.8	163.8	160.7	146.6	119.9	119.5	127.3	118.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	176.1	175.0	158.4	127.9	127.8	141.6	133.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.6	132.3	131.3	121.7	98.8	94.6	102.9	93.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	189.9	189.4	174.6	133.3	127.2	148.2	145.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	591.9	592.5	504.7	423.5	483.7	545.7	514.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	144.2	144.3	136.2	121.8	119.7	126.8	124.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	161.8	155.0	144.0	114.7	116.3	120.0	110.1
Other textile products	1.0	164.9	161.5	135.4	107.9	104.0	106.9	94.3
Tobacco	.6	112.9	109.9	105.9	101.3	100.2	105.0	95.4
Beverages	.8	222.1	220.8	184.9	181.8	174.3	156.9	139.2
Chemicals and allied products	2.9	383.5	365.0	208.1	161.9	159.7	157.0	139.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	135.4	137.5	111.6	99.4	93.5	102.9	88.9
Electric light and power	1.2	155.2	154.5	146.4	142.8	136.0	131.0	124.1
Electrical apparatus	1.9	225.1	218.0	160.6	132.4	139.2	157.2	124.4
Iron and steel products	18.4	220.8	215.3	136.6	94.1	93.1	104.8	83.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	226.4	222.1	166.9	129.3	115.4	143.7	107.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	223.4	212.8	152.5	115.9	120.9	134.5	106.5
Agricultural implements	.5	104.8	106.8	79.0	45.0	51.0	72.6	45.5
Land vehicles	7.4	190.1	186.8	117.6	82.7	81.7	89.2	74.2
Automobiles and parts	2.2	247.9	245.6	163.5	101.6	103.5	108.7	92.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.4	494.6	472.4	258.5	61.0	75.9	74.4	56.6
Heating appliances	.3	165.0	165.4	143.3	135.1	138.7	136.2	105.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	246.8	243.4	166.9	110.5	116.1	136.1	91.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	241.8	237.6	149.4	109.2	105.5	121.0	96.7
Other iron and steel products	3.8	291.7	280.0	149.7	105.2	101.2	111.3	93.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	297.5	292.0	203.8	160.7	160.3	166.8	139.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	189.2	189.5	180.9	160.4	161.7	156.6	143.7
Miscellaneous	.6	237.7	220.5	152.2	149.1	147.2	147.2	133.0
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.6	139.6	132.8	126.8	60.3	58.6	143.4	82.7
<b>MINING</b>	5.2	181.6	178.1	170.2	168.0	157.4	159.1	140.2
Coal	1.6	94.9	89.6	91.2	87.8	88.4	89.8	85.7
Metallic ores	2.9	377.5	377.7	350.0	351.7	326.9	319.6	272.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	164.2	160.1	159.8	153.0	128.3	146.9	120.5
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.7	102.0	101.6	92.1	87.3	88.3	90.9	86.0
Telegraphs	.5	126.5	125.7	110.2	98.2	102.7	106.2	99.6
Telephones	1.2	95.4	95.1	87.2	84.3	84.3	86.7	82.5
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	8.2	105.9	105.0	94.6	90.0	88.7	89.7	89.4
Street railways	2.3	153.2	151.6	137.5	130.6	124.8	119.5	121.2
Steam railways	4.4	90.0	89.7	81.5	77.9	76.3	79.2	79.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	111.4	109.1	97.5	91.7	98.3	98.9	96.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	11.9	153.9	160.7	121.1	152.2	133.8	144.5	109.0
Building	4.2	158.2	155.9	116.5	80.5	71.7	81.6	60.1
Highway	4.9	203.4	224.9	166.8	309.7	262.1	278.1	161.9
Railway	2.8	104.3	106.9	82.0	77.5	76.1	82.4	109.6
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.5	183.9	184.0	157.1	151.7	146.7	146.6	137.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	181.5	182.3	156.9	153.7	146.5	148.7	139.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	182.1	187.0	157.4	148.3	146.9	147.4	135.6
<b>TRADE</b>	9.9	157.5	156.8	142.9	134.9	131.0	130.9	126.3
Retail	7.4	163.2	163.4	147.5	139.0	134.9	136.4	132.3
Wholesale	2.5	142.3	139.2	130.7	124.1	121.8	118.5	112.9
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	162.7	160.6	131.6	119.6	115.1	123.2	107.1

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926-100)

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1941	Aug.1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936
<u>Maritime</u> - All Manufacturing		35.8	161.9	155.7	130.2	108.6	102.4	123.7	103.0
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4.0	109.9	112.7	109.4	86.5	84.0	111.7	91.5
	Pulp and paper	4.4	195.0	188.0	178.7	148.8	153.4	186.9	156.5
	Textile products	3.5	118.1	117.5	112.1	85.5	84.5	92.4	83.6
	Iron and steel	14.2	207.4	192.6	133.3	109.8	95.3	130.9	102.6
	Other manufactures	9.7	151.6	147.2	130.1	116.8	111.6	116.5	100.8
	Logging	2.6	136.5	176.9	144.0	56.0	44.5	172.5	48.6
	Mining	14.1	114.7	114.2	113.7	112.1	112.5	114.4	106.9
	Communications	2.0	112.1	110.9	101.2	101.5	102.2	101.8	100.6
	Transportation	8.3	87.8	91.2	76.7	62.8	60.0	63.5	63.7
	Construction	26.8	345.2	348.2	181.8	208.6	210.0	288.0	228.9
	Services	2.1	306.3	318.1	242.6	225.6	230.0	227.4	218.2
	Trade	8.3	165.8	169.9	147.3	135.2	131.0	128.9	121.4
	<u>Maritimes</u> - All Industries	100.0	164.0	164.2	127.3	116.4	113.2	135.4	114.4
	<u>Quebec</u> All Manufacturing	63.9	190.1	186.8	142.2	117.2	115.7	122.7	106.5
	Lumber products	3.4	151.8	152.6	118.4	99.8	104.2	112.2	95.9
	Pulp and paper	6.3	129.8	129.9	120.6	106.0	106.4	114.0	100.5
	Textile products	14.9	184.5	180.8	163.0	135.3	132.7	140.9	127.8
	Iron and steel	16.6	241.7	234.3	125.0	84.8	84.8	101.2	79.3
	Other manufactures	22.7	195.9	193.1	151.1	131.4	127.9	128.1	112.0
	Logging	3.9	218.6	195.2	211.8	87.0	76.7	240.1	133.4
	Mining	2.9	309.5	304.7	290.0	288.3	255.3	267.0	204.3
	Communications	1.4	95.6	95.8	82.2	78.0	77.4	79.4	73.5
	Transportation	7.8	107.9	103.7	94.0	86.2	88.8	88.7	88.6
	Construction	11.0	134.1	140.8	117.8	204.4	142.1	121.1	70.9
	Services	2.2	158.2	156.0	135.0	130.0	129.2	137.0	121.3
	Trade	6.9	163.1	164.1	148.4	141.1	138.6	138.1	133.8
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries		100.0	169.9	167.6	136.4	128.5	118.1	124.5	103.0
<u>Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	66.5	181.4	176.5	137.6	113.6	114.3	120.8	105.3
	Lumber products	3.3	104.1	104.3	91.0	78.6	77.3	87.5	76.5
	Pulp and paper	5.2	131.0	129.6	117.9	110.1	106.6	110.8	101.0
	Textile products	8.6	145.7	142.5	131.7	106.1	108.5	116.5	112.6
	Iron and steel	24.0	232.1	228.4	152.1	100.3	100.1	110.1	85.8
	Other manufactures	25.4	191.4	182.4	146.4	137.1	139.4	142.5	125.7
	Logging	1.4	102.8	98.3	74.8	41.0	39.9	93.6	53.9
	Mining	4.6	317.2	318.3	289.8	289.0	256.2	256.3	228.1
	Communications	1.5	91.9	92.5	86.0	78.7	80.9	86.3	78.7
	Transportation	5.5	101.7	100.8	91.3	86.3	83.5	89.0	86.7
	Construction	8.5	154.3	160.8	126.9	114.4	115.0	156.0	107.1
	Services	2.3	207.7	206.3	175.7	167.7	165.0	161.3	154.1
	Trade	9.5	162.0	162.0	147.8	139.7	135.1	135.3	132.1
	<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	169.2	166.5	134.8	116.2	115.0	125.0	108.1
	<u>Prairie</u> All Manufacturing	32.5	151.8	148.2	119.9	110.0	106.6	109.8	99.9
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.4	152.2	153.9	123.9	100.9	102.2	106.1	92.4
	Pulp and paper	2.3	108.5	109.9	98.7	103.1	95.2	99.1	91.2
	Textile products	2.4	194.7	197.3	173.2	142.3	136.3	137.5	130.8
	Iron and steel	11.0	117.1	114.7	86.9	81.2	79.9	79.6	70.5
	Other manufactures	14.4	203.3	194.1	156.5	144.0	138.9	146.8	135.6
	Logging	.6	60.9	66.8	40.3	19.7	10.6	8.2	8.3
	Mining	6.9	143.7	128.7	127.4	116.6	110.7	109.4	103.4
	Communications	2.5	119.8	118.0	103.6	99.9	101.5	100.8	100.8
	Transportation	17.7	116.5	115.9	105.1	104.3	102.1	95.3	98.6
	Construction	17.8	129.4	139.6	112.6	126.5	132.3	121.9	129.4
	Services	3.6	176.2	182.2	154.4	149.7	138.8	131.9	130.4
	Trade	18.4	139.1	136.6	128.3	121.4	118.3	117.3	113.2
	<u>Prairies</u> - All Industries	100.0	136.1	135.6	117.0	114.0	112.2	109.4	107.4
	<u>British</u> All Manufacturing	48.7	190.2	182.6	153.3	129.7	117.8	127.3	116.2
	<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	14.5	147.6	146.5	121.8	109.5	96.4	100.4	94.3
	Pulp and paper	5.0	153.0	151.7	132.5	114.2	97.0	121.9	114.7
	Textile products	1.1	172.5	174.3	152.1	128.2	127.6	129.0	116.7
	Iron and steel	10.2	308.1	293.4	164.1	80.4	86.8	89.9	77.9
	Other manufactures	17.9	208.7	193.3	193.5	174.9	158.7	171.1	153.7
	Logging	5.9	111.0	103.4	105.2	63.6	75.0	112.3	85.4
	Mining	7.1	113.7	113.2	114.4	116.5	117.9	115.5	97.9
	Communications	2.5	125.8	122.5	118.3	115.8	115.5	115.7	114.1
	Transportation	10.0	105.2	109.0	100.2	105.8	102.3	107.8	104.7
	Construction	10.5	120.1	123.8	80.6	99.8	106.9	117.7	104.6
	Services	3.3	156.1	154.3	137.7	141.7	124.9	123.2	111.9
	Trade	12.0	165.5	160.9	145.6	136.8	131.4	136.7	124.8
<u>B.C.</u> - All Industries		100.0	149.8	146.6	126.7	116.6	112.0	121.2	109.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1941	Aug. 1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	72.7	175.0	170.6	129.0	109.2	106.5	112.2	97.5
Plant products - edible	3.8	151.1	146.9	137.7	127.6	125.4	120.2	112.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.6	126.0	125.2	115.8	113.6	108.5	108.3	103.4
Textiles	14.9	164.4	157.2	142.7	118.4	118.8	120.8	109.4
Tobacco and beverages	4.4	156.3	154.0	137.2	125.2	119.8	112.1	105.3
Iron and steel	23.8	219.0	214.5	119.3	83.0	82.9	97.0	76.5
Other manufactures	22.2	165.7	161.9	127.4	116.8	111.1	118.3	101.2
Communications	1.4	66.3	66.8	68.2	64.7	64.8	66.3	63.0
Transportation	6.3	119.6	114.3	100.5	93.1	95.0	96.9	97.9
Construction	4.3	61.8	65.0	55.8	110.2	105.2	78.4	48.8
Trade	11.8	154.0	153.0	143.2	135.4	131.5	130.9	126.9
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	151.6	148.5	117.8	109.3	106.6	107.6	94.3
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	69.7	216.9	207.4	149.6	109.9	107.9	110.2	99.6
Leather products	11.1	111.5	110.9	99.0	104.5	104.0	104.3	108.8
Other manufactures	58.6	264.0	250.4	171.6	112.3	109.7	112.9	95.3
Transportation	3.9	75.4	72.7	88.0	102.1	96.0	97.9	93.5
Construction	9.7	213.4	187.7	156.0	300.9	116.6	106.2	75.4
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	186.2	179.1	138.9	127.8	110.2	110.0	97.9
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	69.6	171.8	167.5	132.9	110.5	108.4	110.1	102.1
Plant products - edible	5.7	159.9	156.9	126.5	124.0	117.5	119.2	113.4
Printing and publishing	7.7	156.0	153.1	133.7	128.1	126.8	127.1	118.9
Textiles	10.1	126.6	119.3	112.4	90.8	91.8	94.8	92.0
Iron and steel	18.2	253.0	245.7	159.2	100.6	95.3	97.6	80.8
Other manufactures	27.9	165.9	163.3	131.9	116.4	115.0	116.2	109.1
Communications	1.5	71.2	71.9	71.3	68.6	67.2	68.7	65.7
Transportation	3.7	109.5	109.6	104.6	99.9	98.3	99.2	96.5
Construction	3.5	118.4	123.9	101.4	61.7	64.2	75.5	65.2
Trade	17.8	151.6	149.9	134.7	127.0	123.6	124.9	123.7
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	159.5	156.7	128.5	110.5	108.1	110.0	103.4
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	51.3	159.2	158.8	121.7	102.9	100.4	104.7	99.9
Lumber products	4.9	86.4	85.1	81.5	69.2	73.1	70.1	67.2
Pulp and paper	13.8	117.9	120.7	106.7	97.5	91.8	96.0	93.5
Other manufactures	32.6	219.6	217.3	148.2	119.5	116.5	123.4	115.9
Construction	11.9	162.1	176.3	132.1	117.9	136.9	146.3	154.9
Trade	20.4	170.6	166.5	148.2	136.7	134.8	128.2	126.2
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	156.8	157.0	124.4	108.6	109.0	113.7	111.2
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	85.2	179.2	175.2	133.3	101.0	110.3	122.4	96.3
Textiles	13.1	119.5	119.5	110.4	83.2	88.3	92.1	86.8
Electrical apparatus	9.2	168.2	167.1	133.7	108.7	119.2	135.5	109.2
Iron and steel	42.8	235.4	227.7	148.4	95.5	109.8	135.7	85.1
Other manufactures	19.1	157.3	153.4	132.2	122.0	127.7	125.2	115.6
Construction	3.1	113.3	117.1	74.8	75.4	66.1	54.6	48.4
Trade	7.0	146.3	150.1	136.0	132.0	131.6	129.3	126.8
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	170.7	168.0	129.6	101.8	109.2	119.4	97.7
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	88.3	271.2	256.1	188.0	121.7	129.4	135.2	110.3
Iron and steel	72.9	292.5	279.2	187.3	110.2	113.9	121.8	100.3
Other manufactures	15.4	202.0	180.6	190.4	160.4	181.6	185.1	147.1
Construction	4.0	143.5	112.4	59.3	49.1	42.3	109.6	37.5
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	244.4	229.3	169.1	115.2	121.1	132.2	106.9
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	55.7	152.4	146.1	111.0	104.1	100.0	105.0	96.8
Animal products - edible	5.9	173.9	173.9	144.0	132.0	124.5	151.5	130.2
Printing and publishing	4.7	110.0	113.2	101.9	107.0	97.3	105.6	92.8
Textiles	6.8	199.8	202.9	175.3	147.0	143.1	141.7	144.8
Iron and steel	18.2	114.9	115.3	84.9	78.6	77.1	79.8	73.8
Other manufactures	20.1	208.7	181.7	127.4	123.5	119.3	121.7	112.2
Transportation	5.5	76.4	75.2	85.0	83.6	87.5	85.9	82.8
Construction	5.3	101.5	147.1	85.3	49.7	62.6	53.5	52.0
Trade	27.4	117.7	114.6	107.9	102.9	98.6	101.3	96.9
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	129.6	128.6	105.6	98.2	96.5	98.8	92.9
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	49.2	215.3	209.1	154.7	124.1	121.7	119.6	114.4
Lumber products	10.4	139.5	140.2	119.3	96.8	87.1	88.3	86.8
Other manufactures	38.8	252.1	242.7	171.6	136.9	137.5	133.9	127.0
Communications	4.4	115.9	114.5	114.0	113.6	112.6	113.1	111.7
Transportation	9.9	85.6	86.4	100.6	110.7	105.9	115.9	111.0
Construction	8.1	117.8	112.3	57.1	55.8	77.9	98.4	65.7
Services	5.6	147.1	145.2	138.9	142.2	119.6	120.1	107.8
Trade	22.8	165.3	161.4	148.0	139.8	133.0	139.5	129.5
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	159.4	155.6	128.9	117.2	114.9	119.6	110.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

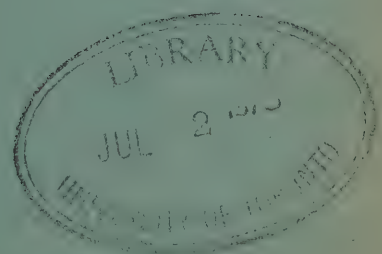


Table 7. - Number of Persons Employed at Sept. 1 and Aug. 1, 1941, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Earnings of these Employees in One Week in August and one week in July.

INDUSTRIES	Number of Employees reported at -		Aggregate weekly earnings for one week in -		Average per Capita Earnings in one week in -	
	Sept.1	Aug.1	August	July	August	July
			\$	\$	\$	\$
MANUFACTURING	943,868	919,795	24,707,321	23,962,788	26.18	26.06
Animal products - edible	37,872	37,978	937,110	940,848	24.74	24.77
Fur and products	3,000	2,938	75,044	72,810	25.01	24.78
Leather and products	29,151	28,761	552,918	526,313	18.97	18.30
Boots and shoes	18,502	18,340	341,027	327,166	18.43	17.84
Lumber and products	68,868	69,036	1,497,308	1,491,283	21.74	21.60
Rough and dressed lumber	43,007	43,639	964,334	969,299	22.42	22.21
Furniture	10,291	10,120	218,878	213,488	21.27	21.10
Other lumber products	15,570	15,277	314,096	308,496	20.17	20.19
Musical instruments	2,652	2,660	62,471	60,464	23.57	22.73
Plant products - edible	55,320	48,347	1,146,574	1,057,239	20.73	21.87
Pulp and paper products	83,327	82,767	2,486,919	2,443,545	29.85	29.52
Pulp and paper	38,354	38,135	1,256,268	1,216,276	32.75	31.89
Paper products	14,559	14,137	346,493	344,062	23.80	24.34
Printing and publishing	30,414	30,495	884,158	883,207	29.07	28.96
Rubber products	17,905	17,418	449,086	425,500	25.08	24.43
Textile products	143,205	140,486	2,722,666	2,597,962	19.01	18.49
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,475	53,137	1,051,723	1,012,996	19.67	19.06
Cotton yarn and cloth	26,423	26,230	500,186	479,198	18.93	18.27
Woollen yarn and cloth	11,721	11,691	240,546	237,541	20.52	20.32
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,169	11,180	221,720	210,087	19.85	18.79
Hosiery and knit goods	23,541	23,562	403,681	402,799	17.15	17.10
Garments and personal furnishings	49,395	47,346	910,830	842,958	18.44	17.80
Other textile products	16,794	16,441	356,432	339,209	21.22	20.63
Tobacco	9,318	9,070	170,937	167,671	18.34	18.49
Beverages	12,261	12,190	359,307	358,474	29.30	29.41
Chemicals and allied products	47,943	45,250	1,291,249	1,199,077	26.93	26.50
Clay, glass and stone products	15,287	15,527	379,523	379,102	24.83	24.42
Electric light and power	19,759	19,675	614,964	616,304	31.12	31.32
Electrical apparatus	31,343	30,645	886,289	839,289	28.28	27.39
Iron and steel products	298,543	290,793	9,077,903	8,888,400	30.41	30.57
Crude, rolled and forged products	28,949	28,394	862,757	858,384	29.80	30.23
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,259	22,011	720,640	667,430	30.98	30.32
Agricultural implements	8,831	9,000	250,914	254,792	28.41	28.31
Land vehicles	119,812	117,683	3,760,563	3,805,976	31.39	32.34
Automobiles and parts	35,860	35,534	1,257,071	1,303,089	35.05	36.67
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	22,180	21,181	715,258	673,788	32.25	31.81
Heating appliances	5,405	5,417	141,109	137,971	26.11	25.47
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	15,973	15,757	516,395	484,508	32.33	30.75
Foundry and machine shop products	12,861	12,634	353,572	337,917	27.49	26.75
Other iron and steel products	61,273	58,716	1,756,695	1,667,634	28.67	28.40
Non-ferrous metal products	44,105	43,289	1,275,671	1,211,719	28.92	27.99
Non-metallic mineral products	14,440	14,090	493,119	479,698	34.15	34.05
Miscellaneous	9,569	8,875	228,263	207,090	23.85	23.33
LOGGING	41,421	39,410	788,353	783,859	19.03	19.89
MINING	85,385	83,735	2,784,667	2,636,600	32.61	31.49
Coal	26,057	24,622	742,328	665,407	28.49	27.02
Metallic ores	48,201	48,230	1,746,571	1,686,415	36.24	34.97
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,127	10,883	295,768	284,778	26.58	26.17
COMMUNICATIONS	27,259	27,149	720,586	719,452	26.43	26.50
Telegraphs	7,259	7,213	186,842	183,209	25.74	25.40
Telephones	20,000	19,936	533,744	536,243	26.69	26.90
TRANSPORTATION	133,440	132,344	4,373,938	4,227,266	32.78	31.94
Street railways and cartage	36,864	36,482	1,068,183	1,051,685	28.98	28.83
Steam railways	71,817	71,591	2,613,727	2,524,593	36.39	35.26
Shipping and stevedoring	24,759	24,271	692,028	650,988	27.95	26.82
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	193,331	201,824	4,498,882	4,580,677	23.27	22.70
Building	68,587	67,552	1,872,666	1,867,358	27.30	27.64
Highway	79,889	88,323	1,667,047	1,736,692	20.87	19.66
Railway	44,855	45,949	959,149	976,627	21.38	21.25
SERVICES	40,978	40,997	654,107	641,242	15.96	15.64
Hotels and restaurants	25,664	25,775	380,223	370,210	14.82	14.36
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,314	15,222	273,884	271,032	17.88	17.81
TRADE	161,373	160,741	3,757,371	3,697,451	23.28	23.00
Retail	121,317	121,551	2,619,087	2,605,994	21.59	21.44
Wholesale	40,056	39,190	1,138,284	1,091,457	28.42	27.85
ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)	1,627,055	1,605,995	42,285,225	41,249,335	25.99	25.68
FINANCE	63,202	60,028	1,803,496	-	28.54	-
Banks and Trust Companies	35,886	32,703	937,245	-	26.12	-
Brokerage and Stock Market operation	1,450	1,463	46,082	45,571	31.78	31.15
Insurance	25,866	25,862	820,169	824,303	31.71	31.87
TOTAL	1,690,257	1,666,023	44,088,721	-	26.08	-











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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**OCTOBER, 1941**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in September

+ + +

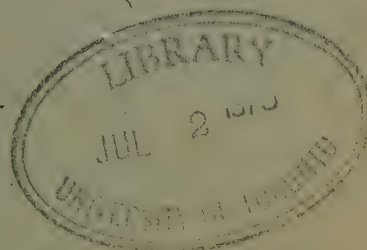
(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

**Note:-** Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



OTTAWA

December 9, 1941



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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF EARNINGS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.O., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed its ninth consecutive advance in the longest period of uninterrupted expansion ever indicated in the record of nearly twenty-one years. The increase of 1.8 p.c. at Oct. 1 was larger than that reported at Sept. 1, although it was smaller than the gain in any of the five months immediately preceding. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated data from 12,720 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,657,326 persons at the date under review, as compared with 1,627,645 in the beginning of September. This increase of 29,681 workers considerably exceeded the average at Oct. 1 in the years since 1920, but was smaller than at that date in 1940.

The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 162.7 at Sept. 1, to a new high of 165.8 at Oct. 1, when it was nearly 22 p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1940, figure of 136.2, the previous maximum for October. Since the expansion at the latest date was above the average at Oct. 1 in the period, 1921-1940, the seasonally adjusted index showed a further gain, rising from 156.4 at Sept. 1, 1941, to a new all-time maximum of 157.7 at Oct. 1, 1941.

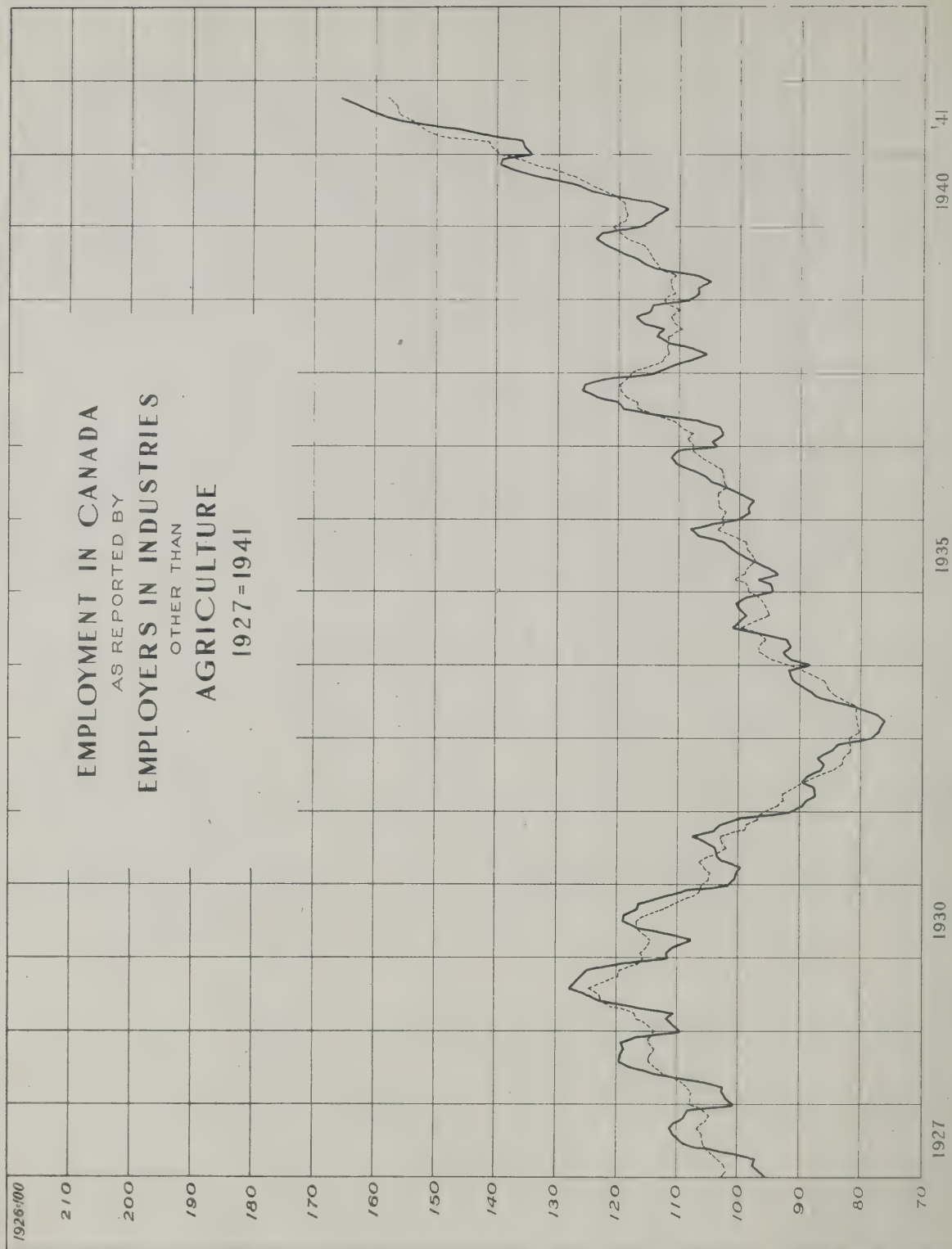
In eleven of the preceding years of the record, the trend of employment at Nov. 1 has been downward, due to curtailment in the canning, construction and other seasonal industries. In the remaining years, when buoyancy in other divisions offset such downward movements, the gains, on the whole, have been relatively small, with three exceptions, namely, those in 1940, 1939, and 1935. The average change at the beginning of November in the period since 1920, has been a small decline, succeeded by larger losses at Dec. 1 and Jan. 1. It is therefore quite probable that the next report will show a stoppage in the upward climb of the curve of employment, or at any rate, a considerable diminution in the rate at which it has recently risen.

As compared with Sept. 1, 1941, there was further pronounced expansion in the personnel of the co-operating manufacturing establishments, which absorbed an additional 18,000 employees. Although this general increase was considerably above normal in the experience of the last twenty years, it was not so large as that reported at the same date in either 1939 or 1940. The latest gain, which was the ninth recorded in as many months, was, with one exception, the smallest in this series; the exception is that at Mar. 1.

The greatest improvement at Oct. 1 over the preceding month was in iron and steel and vegetable food factories, in which the reported increases in the working forces aggregated approximately 7,400 and 6,500, respectively. Other large gains were in textile, chemical, non-ferrous metal and pulp and paper products. On the other hand, there were seasonal reductions in the animal food and lumber manufacturing industries. A comparison of the statistics for the durable<sup>1</sup> and the non-durable<sup>1</sup> classes shows that the employment in the

<sup>1</sup>/The following industries are included in the "durable goods" class of manufactures: iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The remaining manufacturing industries are included in the "non-durable goods" group. Central electric stations are excluded from the manufacturing industries in making this division, in conformity with the practice in other branches of the Bureau.

Chart 1



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937.



former advanced by 1.5 p.c., while that in the latter increased by 2.6 p.c. The gain in the non-durable goods was largely seasonal in character.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging reported an important increase, which, however, was considerably smaller than that indicated at the beginning of October in either 1939 or 1940. This may have been due in some areas to inability to obtain the required labour. In mining, trade and building and highway construction, the trend was definitely upward, while communications, transportation, railway construction and maintenance and services reported curtailment. Except in transportation, these declines were of a seasonal character.

An analysis of the situation in the various industries is given in rather greater detail, following the sections dealing with employment in the provinces and cities.

#### The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

The trend of employment in the months since the outbreak of hostilities has been almost uninterruptedly favourable, the only exceptions to the general expansive movement being the seasonal losses indicated in the winter of 1939-40, and the smaller reductions reported at Dec. 1, 1940, and Jan. 1, 1941. While the growth of manufacturing has been particularly impressive in point of numbers absorbed into industry, the non-manufacturing classes have also shared in the general activity. The index numbers of employment at the first of October, 1941, show increases in the twenty-five months, ranging from that of two p.c. in construction to that of 188.6 p.c. in logging. In manufacturing, the advance amounted to 60.5 p.c., and represented the addition of some 363,000 persons to the staffs of the co-operating establishments. In addition, considerable numbers will also have been taken on by the smaller companies not included in these current surveys. The extension of working hours in many cases has also added substantially to the productive capacity of industry.

Within the manufacturing group, the most noteworthy growth in employment has been in the durable goods class, in which the co-operating producers have slightly more than doubled their personnel. The proportion that workers in this category constitute of the total number employed in all manufacturing industries has risen from 400 per thousand at the opening of the war, to 496 per thousand at the beginning of October.

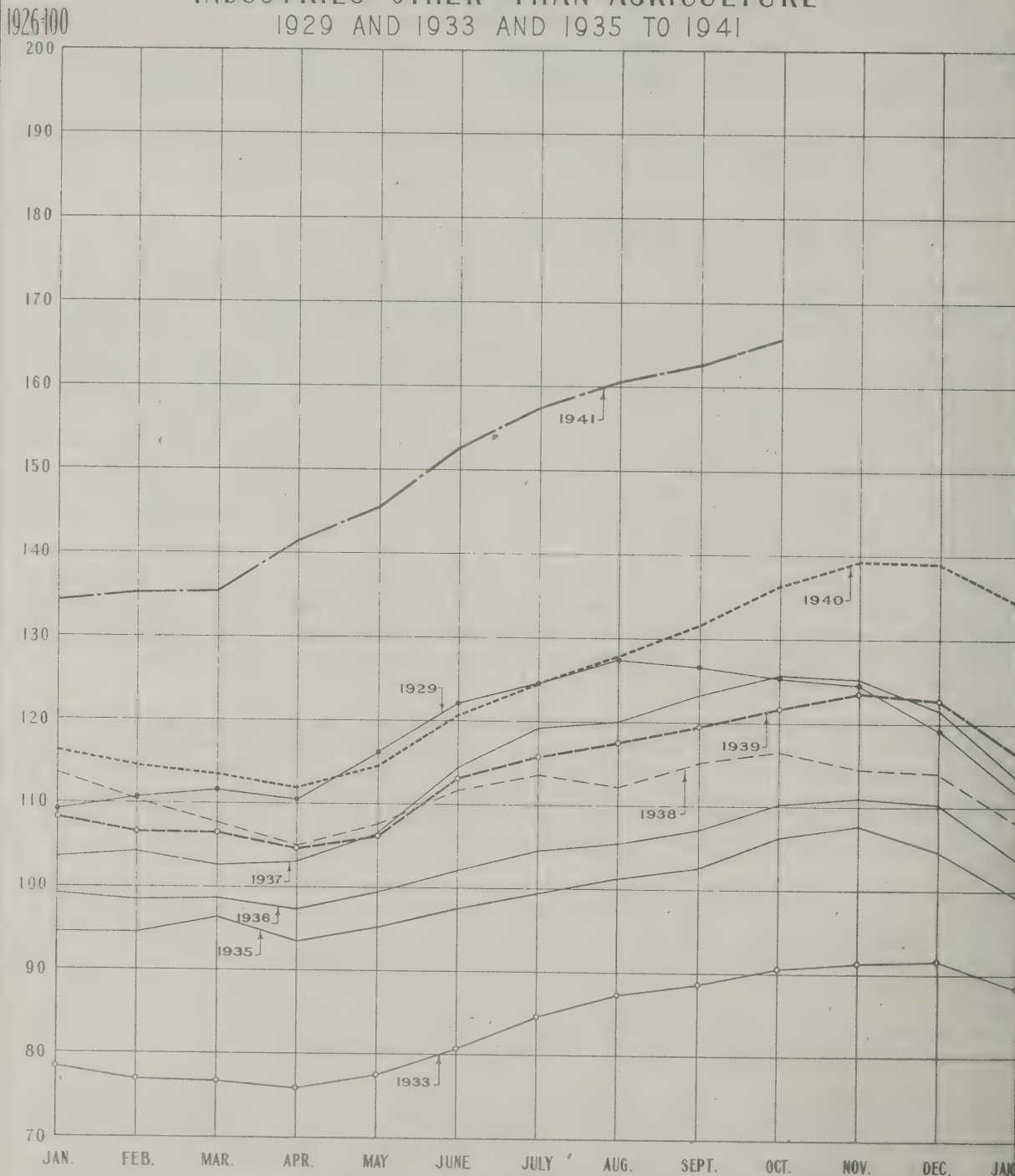
The non-durable goods have shown a growth in employment amounting to just over 36 p.c. in the two years. A considerable part of this increase is due to the prevailing activity in the chemical industries, directly associated with the war effort. The gain in other branches of the non-durable class is of course largely due to the expanding demand for consumers' goods resulting from the general increase in current purchasing power, but there has also been a substantially higher production of such goods for the use of the armed forces at home and abroad.

The general increase in the non-manufacturing industries in the first twenty-five months of the war amounts to 16.6 p.c. In transportation, there has been a gain of 15.8 p.c., while that in communications is slightly larger. Despite a slackening in work on the highways, employment in construction has gained by approximately two p.c. The number of persons on the staffs of the co-operating logging companies is about three times as great as that reported in the autumn of 1939. In mining, services and trade there have been gains of 8.5 p.c., 15.8 p.c. and 19.3 p.c., respectively, in the twenty-five months.

An analysis of the situation in the various provinces shows that, except in Saskatchewan, industrial activity at Oct. 1, 1941, was at a much higher level than in the first month of war. The gains have ranged from that of 22.6 p.c. in Alberta, to 55.1 p.c. in Nova Scotia; in Quebec and Ontario, the co-operating firms have increased their staffs by 35.3 p.c. and 48.4 p.c. respectively. In Saskatchewan, curtailment in work on the highways has been largely offset by improvement in other industrial groups, there being, on the whole, little change in the level of employment at Oct. 1, 1941, as compared with Sept. 1, 1939.

In the cities, the expansion has been particularly impressive. The increases in the index numbers have ranged from almost 33 p.c. in Winnipeg to 111 p.c. in Windsor, while in Hamilton, likewise a centre of production in the heavy industries, the figure has risen by over 70 p.c. In each case the growth is very largely due to intensified war production.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1941



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



The proportion of workers in the eight cities for which statistics are segregated, to that in the Dominion as a whole has increased from 40<sup>p.c.</sup> in 1939, to 41.8<sup>p.c.</sup> in 1941.

The centralization of manufacturing production in these eight cities has resulted in an increase of 69.5 p.c. in the index in manufacturing, as compared with that of 60.5 p.c. in the Dominion as a whole. In these centres were employed just over one-half of all those reported in factories at Oct. 1. On the other hand, the non-manufacturing industries have shown an increase slightly below the gain in the Dominion as a whole; that in the eight leading centres amounts to just over 13 p.c., while the general increase in the Dominion is 16.6 p.c.

#### STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The results of the seventh tabulation of statistics of weekly earnings as reported by establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, are contained in the present report. The figures are preliminary. The note at the foot of this page gives a brief explanation of the current data on earnings and their treatment in the Bureau.

The 1,657,326 men and women employed at Oct. 1 by the 12,720 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were paid \$43,694,382 for services they rendered in the final week in September. In their last report, these establishments had indicated a staff of 1,627,645 employees, whose earnings in the period of observation in August had amounted to \$42,371,821. Thus a gain of 29,681, or 1.8 p.c., in the number of employees was accompanied by an advance of \$1,322,561, or 3.1 p.c., in the aggregate payrolls. The payment of a cost-of-living bonus in many cases, and the enlargement of such allowances in others, contributed to the general gain in the reported earnings; overtime was also a factor in certain industries. The average pay envelope of those on the staffs of the co-operating employers rose from \$26.03 in the last week in August to \$26.36 in the period of observation in September.

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Note - The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire, and their treatment in this Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration for which they are paid. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As previously stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes the greatest danger to the comparability of the present and the former statistics of employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at Oct. 1 and at Sept. 1, 1941, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Earnings of these Employees in One Week in September and One Week in August.

(The payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Reported for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	September	August	September	August
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>(a) Provinces</u>						
Maritime Provinces	131,210	122,801	3,007,679	2,784,956	22.92	22.68
Prince Edward Island	2,351	2,529	49,938	55,020	21.24	21.76
Nova Scotia	78,564	73,497	1,825,347	1,699,916	23.23	23.13
New Brunswick	50,295	46,775	1,132,394	1,030,020	22.52	22.02
Quebec	506,876	495,256	12,463,503	12,068,700	24.59	24.37
Ontario	699,476	686,904	19,420,456	18,773,958	27.76	27.33
Prairie Provinces	181,764	184,296	4,932,377	4,911,169	27.14	26.65
Manitoba	84,699	85,601	2,296,664	2,285,049	27.12	26.69
Saskatchewan	35,634	36,693	919,558	940,989	25.81	25.64
Alberta	61,431	62,002	1,716,155	1,685,131	27.94	27.18
British Columbia	138,000	138,388	3,870,367	3,833,038	28.05	27.70
CANADA	1,657,326	1,627,645	43,694,382	42,371,821	26.36	26.03
<u>(b) Cities</u>						
Montreal	235,901	229,604	6,070,391	5,842,423	25.73	25.45
Quebec City	25,495	25,821	559,481	555,955	21.94	21.53
Toronto	209,574	204,766	5,812,704	5,487,471	27.74	26.80
Ottawa	21,222	20,616	519,747	482,659	24.49	23.41
Hamilton	56,605	55,696	1,664,595	1,577,261	29.41	28.32
Windsor	33,038	33,208	1,153,340	1,184,660	34.91	35.67
Winnipeg	54,420	54,027	1,363,106	1,349,717	25.05	24.98
Vancouver	56,394	56,175	1,519,580	1,512,834	26.95	26.93
<u>(c) Industries</u>						
Manufacturing	962,317	944,298	25,784,186	24,755,219	26.79	26.22
Durable Goods	467,715	461,049	13,784,491	13,213,654	29.47	28.66
Non-Durable Goods	475,303	463,492	11,375,379	10,925,852	23.93	23.57
Electric Light and Power	19,299	19,757	624,316	615,713	32.35	31.16
Logging	51,621	41,421	973,083	798,079	18.85	19.27
Mining	85,713	85,385	2,833,549	2,816,061	33.06	32.98
Communications	27,117	27,259	742,221	720,586	27.37	26.43
Transportation	131,292	133,369	4,308,748	4,371,398	32.82	32.78
Construction and Maintenance	195,244	193,364	4,616,766	4,499,741	23.65	23.27
Services	39,151	40,978	641,992	654,107	16.40	15.96
Trade	164,871	161,571	3,793,837	3,756,630	23.01	23.25
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,657,326	1,627,645	43,694,382	42,371,821	26.36	26.03



The last bulletin on employment and payrolls stated that the earnings of the 1,627,055 employees reported at Sept. 1 by the establishments whose returns were then tabulated had amounted to \$42,285,225 in the last week in August, a per capita average of \$25.99. There were slight revisions in the figures for most of the provinces, cities and industries, due to the inclusion of late returns and to the correction of errors in the reported information which became apparent only by comparison with the statistics for pay periods in the succeeding months.

The table on page 6 contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the eight main industrial groups. In Table 7 at the end of the bulletin appear data for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion, including the financial group for which statistics are not shown on page 6. Table 8 gives information for the leading industries in the five economic areas. The statistics are subject to revision.

Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of earnings, the data furnished for the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in payrolls by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total working forces engaged in industries other than agriculture in the Dominion. The presentation of the figures of earnings in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average per capita figures. The latter especially are affected very considerably by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The firms furnishing information for the first of October, as already stated, reported the disbursement of \$43,694,382 in salaries and wages, as compared with \$42,371,821 in the last week in August, while the payrolls that the same employers distributed to those on their staffs at June 1 for services rendered in the last week in May amounted to \$38,361,819. An index number based upon this figure had therefore risen to 110.5 in the last week in August, and to 113.9 in the last week in September. The upward movement has been steadily maintained during the summer, the index of earnings in the period of observation in June being 104.6 and in July, 107.5. Meanwhile, an index number of employment recalculated on the comparable base, rose to 102.9 at July 1, 105.0 at Aug. 1, 106.5 at Sept. 1 and 108.4 at Oct. 1. The increase in payrolls distributed in the last five months has therefore considerably exceeded that in the numbers on the staffs, in spite of the employment of increasingly large numbers of inexperienced workers who presumably are usually taken on at the lower rates of pay. This situation results of course from several factors. The growing concentration of workers in the highly-paid heavy industries, the extension of the system of paying wartime cost-of-living allowances, the increases in the amounts paid, and the extensive use of overtime work, have contributed in varying degree to the growth in earnings, which is also probably seasonal in character.

The preliminary index numbers of payrolls in manufacturing show even greater gains than those in all industries, despite the employment of growing numbers of inexperienced workers; from 100 in the last week in May, the earnings of those employed in factories rose to 104.7 in June, 108.4 in July, 112.0 in August and 116.6 in the period of observation in September. Meanwhile, the index of employment on a comparable base, has risen to 110.2 at the latest date. A comparison of these data with those prepared by United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows similar movements; from May 15 to Sept. 15, the American index of payrolls in manufacturing advanced by 13.2 p.c., and that of employment by 8.7 p.c.; at Oct. 15, the increase in the former was 15.8 p.c., and in the latter, 8.2 p.c. from May, 1941.

The 962,317 persons employed at Oct. 1 by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion were paid \$25,784,126 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had reported 944,293 employees at the beginning of September, and had disbursed \$24,755,219 in earnings in the last week in August. The increase of 1.9 p.c. in the number of workers was accompanied by one of 4.2 p.c. in their aggregate earnings. The per capita average accordingly also showed a gain, rising from \$26.22 in the last week in August, to \$26.79 in the last week in September.

For the second consecutive month, the growth in the number of employees reported by producers of non-durable goods was greater at the first of October than that shown in the



production of durable goods, but the contrary was the case in the indicated earnings; the former, with an increase of 2.5 p.c. in employment, showed a 4.1 p.c. advance in the earnings distributed, while in the durable goods group, an increase of 1.4 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by a gain of 1.3 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls reported.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, largely petroleum products; those in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and printing and publishing industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather, textile and vegetable food groups, in most of which considerable numbers of females are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also the age distribution of workers therein, since the women workers tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In considering the relative earnings, it must also be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is also a factor, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry. An illustration of this is found in the fruit and vegetable canneries, where the work, depending upon the supply of the foods to be processed, is irregular and the earnings are consequently below the general average in the food industries.

In logging, there was a considerable increase in the number of employees reported, accompanied by a rather smaller gain in the aggregate earnings; in this period of seasonal expansion, it is probable that many of the additional workers were not employed throughout the pay period reported. The per capita average showed a decline, falling from \$19.27 in the last week in August, to \$18.85 in the last week in September. It must again be mentioned that the figures of earnings given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

Employment in mining showed a moderate gain, and there was a somewhat larger growth in the aggregate earnings, probably due to seasonal causes; the percentage increases were 0.3 and 0.6, respectively. The statistics show that 85,713 persons were paid \$2,833,549 for their services in the final week in September, a per capita figure of \$33.06. The average per employee in the last week in August had been \$32.98.

In communications, there was a decrease of 0.3 p.c. in the number employed, but the payrolls disbursed were higher by three p.c., partly due to the payment of a retroactive cost-of-living bonus, statistics for which could not be separate from the regular salary and wage payments. The average pay envelope contained \$27.37 in the period of observation in September, compared with \$26.43 in the same week in August.

The transportation industries reported at Oct. 1 an aggregate working force of 131,292 men and women, whose earnings in the preceding week amounted to \$4,308,748. These figures were lower by 1.3 p.c. and 1.4 p.c., respectively, than in the last return. As a result of this slight discrepancy in the percentages, there was a further small increase in the average earnings of the individual, which rose from \$32.78 in the final week in August, to \$32.82 in the same period in September.

Construction, on the whole, was more active, there being a gain of 0.9 p.c. in the number of workers, while the earnings showed an increase of 2.6 p.c. There was a reduction in employment in the railway construction and maintenance group, but building and roadwork showed an advance. The per capita earnings in the group as a whole rose from \$23.27 in the last week in August, to \$23.65 in the period of observation in September.

The service establishments furnishing returns showed a large seasonal decline in the number of their employees, together with a small loss in the aggregate earnings reported, those laid off being probably the lower paid members of the staffs, and the least regularly employed. The contents of the average pay envelope increased from \$15.96 in August, to \$16.40 in the last week in September. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for over 61 p.c. of those in the service industry.



In trade, there was a gain in the number of persons on the staffs, accompanied by a rather smaller rise in the aggregate payrolls distributed; the former were higher by 1.8 p.c., and the latter by one p.c. The reported per capita earnings therefore decreased, being \$23.01 in the last week in September, as compared with \$23.25 in the last week in August.

In the financial group, 62,983 men and women were reported to have earned \$1,829,954 in the last week in September, an average of \$29.05. In the last bulletin, the reported employees had aggregated 63,201, and their earnings, \$1,811,126, an average of \$28.66 per employee. The inclusion of the data for the financial organizations raises the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$26.46 in the last week in September, from \$26.13 in the same period in August.

A review of the data for the various provinces shows increased employment in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, and in these provinces the aggregate earnings reported for the one week in September were greater than in the corresponding period in August; consequently the per capita earnings also rose. The trend of employment in the remaining provinces was downward; in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, the aggregate payrolls were also lower in the period of observation in September than in August, while in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, the disbursements in salaries and wages were higher, despite the declines in employment. In each of the Western Provinces the per capita earnings showed an increase.

Table 8 at the end of this report give preliminary data on employment and earnings for a number of industries in each of the five economic areas. The industrial groups included are those employing considerable numbers of persons; in those which appear in each of the economic areas, it is interesting to note the similarity in the levels of the <sup>average</sup> earnings, in relation to each other and also in relation to the general average in the same area. Thus, in iron and steel the reported earnings in each case were considerably above the average for manufacturing, being also higher than in most other classes of factory production, as well as exceeding the all-industries figure in the same area. The variation in the earnings of those employed in iron and steel manufacturing was from \$29.17 in the Prairie Provinces in the last week in September, to \$31.20 in Quebec, \$31.46 in British Columbia and \$31.53 in Ontario. The occurrence of varying proportions of overtime work is largely responsible for the differences in many of the figures shown in the various areas.

The textile industries are listed in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The per capita earnings were \$17.45 in the last-named, \$18.07 in Quebec and \$21.33 in Ontario. These relatively low figures are largely due to the employment of considerable proportions of female workers, and consequently of workers in the younger age groups.

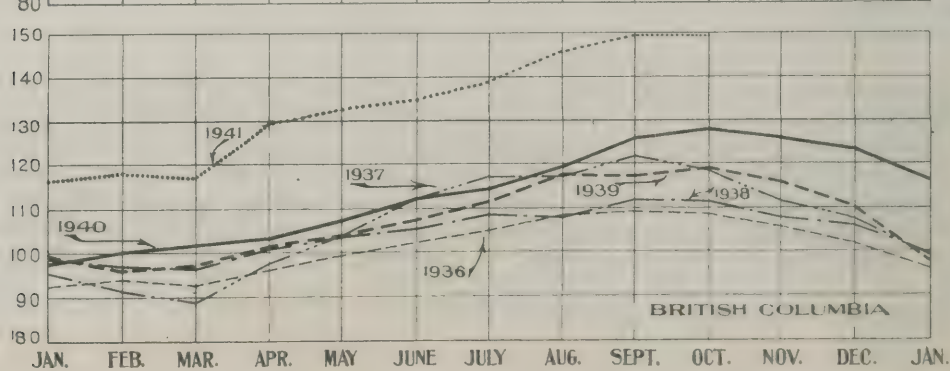
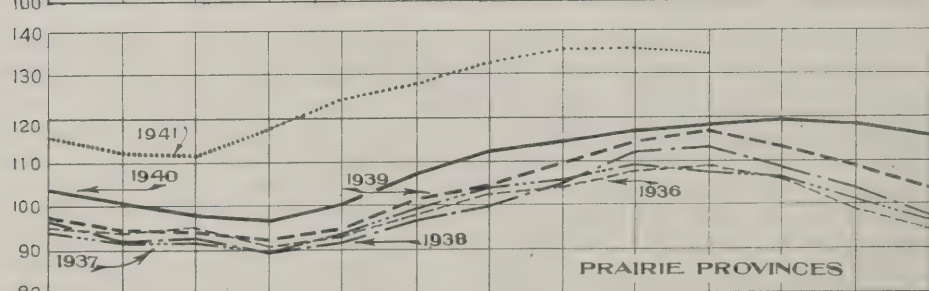
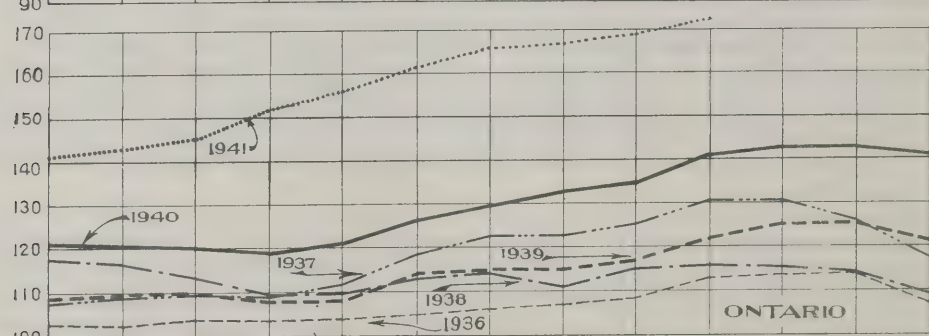
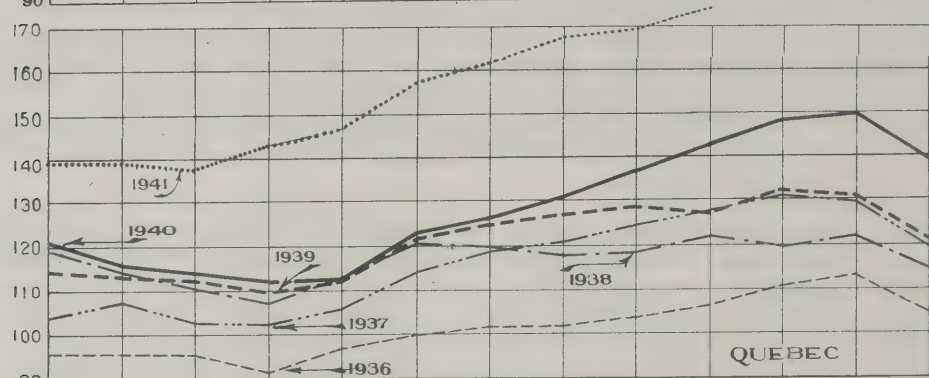
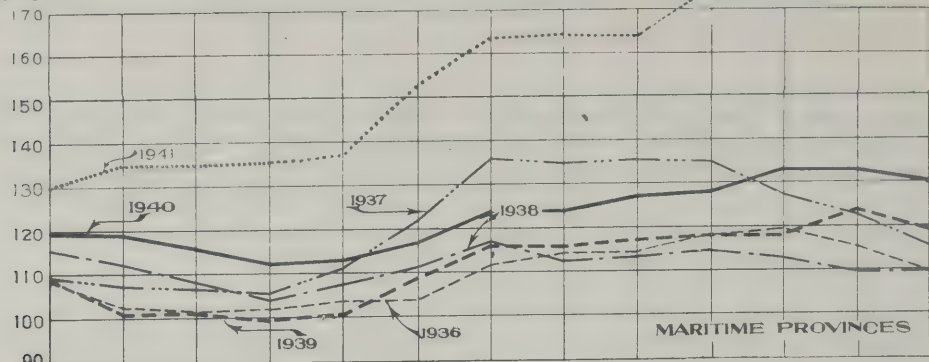
Among the non-manufacturing industries, the lowest figures, in general, are those reported in logging and services, in both of which board and lodging frequently constitute part of the remuneration of employees; allowance is not made in these statistics for earnings in this form. In trade, the earnings in the last week in September varied from \$20.52 in the Maritime Provinces to \$24.02 in the Prairie Provinces, where the wholesale group employs an unusually large proportion of those engaged in trading establishments. In general, the earnings in the wholesale division are higher than those in retail establishments, where the ratio of women workers is higher, as is also the proportion of part-time workers. In all cases, the earnings of those engaged in transportation are considerably above the average, and in most provinces, the earnings in mining are also relatively high.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, in each of which, as well as in Quebec City, there were increases in the payrolls disbursed. Higher average earnings were accordingly reported in these cities in the last week in September than in the same period in August. In Windsor, on the other hand, the number of employees and the aggregate and per capita earnings were lower; the losses in earnings were mainly due to curtailment in manufacturing, construction and services.

Chart 3'

# EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS 1936-1941

1926=100





EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

There was a falling-off in industrial activity in Prince Edward Island and the four Western Provinces, much of the loss taking place in construction. On the other hand, important improvement was indicated in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. The additions to staffs in Ontario were largest, amounting to 12,572 persons, but the greatest proportionate gain was that of nearly eight p.c. in New Brunswick. Employment in every province was at a higher level than at Oct. 1, 1940. The improvement in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario resulted in new all-time high index numbers in those provinces. In British Columbia the latest figure was exceeded only by that recorded in the preceding month, while in the Prairie Area the volume of industrial employment at Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 was greater than in any earlier month since the latter part of 1929.

Maritime Provinces.— A pronounced expansion was indicated in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, while there was a falling-off in Prince Edward Island; the movement in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was distinctly upward. The 917 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 122,801 persons at Sept. 1, to 131,210 at the beginning of October. This gain of 8,409 workers was larger than that indicated at the same date in any earlier autumn of the record; the trend has frequently been downward at Oct. 1, there being, on the average, a slight decline at that date in the years since 1920. The index, at 175.4 at the latest date, was some 47 points above that at Oct. 1, 1940; it was also the highest figure yet recorded.

Manufacturing as a whole showed a considerable advance at the date under review, mainly in iron and steel. Vegetable food, and some other plants were also busier, while animal foods reported seasonal curtailment. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, transportation and construction afforded more employment; the increase in the last-named was particularly noteworthy.

The 863 firms furnishing data for Oct. 1, 1940, had employed 95,346 men and women, or 685 more than in the preceding month.

Quebec.— Another important gain was reported in Quebec, where industrial activity reached a new maximum. There were large increases in manufacturing, notably of textile and iron and steel products; food, chemical, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and other divisions also reported greatly heightened activity. Lumber, clay, glass and stone plants, however, were seasonally slacker. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, construction and maintenance, mining, hotels and restaurants and trade afforded considerably more employment. On the other hand, shipping reported a large decline. Statistics were compiled from 3,182 establishments in Quebec with 506,876 workers, compared with 495,256 at the beginning of September. The index rose from 169.9 at Sept. 1, 1941, to 173.9 at the date under review, as compared with 142.8 at Oct. 1, 1940. Returns were then tabulated from 3,083 firms having 409,310 persons in their employ, a gain of 18,204 over their preceding report.

Ontario.— The trend continued decidedly upward in Ontario, according to 5,498 employers of 699,476 men and women, or 12,572 more than at the beginning of September. These additions to the staffs were smaller than those reported at Oct. 1 in 1940, but exceeded the average at that date in the years for which statistics are available. The index rose from 169.2 in the preceding month, to 172.4 at the date under review; this figure, which constituted a new high, was over 22 p.c. above that at Oct. 1, 1940.

There were further important advances in manufacturing at the beginning of October, 1941, in which most industrial groups shared. The largest gains were in the vegetable food and iron and steel division, but there was also heightened activity in textile, leather, beverage, chemical, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other classes. On the other hand, lumber and animal food products showed some slackening.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and trade recorded decided improvement, but there were contractions in mining, shipping, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning businesses and in building and highway and railway construction and maintenance.



For Oct. 1, 1940, 5,332 establishments had reported a staff of 562,807, as compared with 538,831 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 140.9, substantially below the latest figure of 172.4; this was the maximum to date.

Prairie Provinces.— Following six months of uninterrupted gains, there was a reduction in the Prairie Area, where all three provinces reported curtailment. An analysis of the returns by industry in this area shows heightened activity in manufacturing, mainly of vegetable food, textile, chemical and iron and steel products. Mining and retail trade also recorded improvement. On the other hand, transportation, hotels and restaurants, construction and wholesale trade released employees. The losses in construction were the largest. Statistics for the date under review were received from 1,789 firms with an aggregate working force of 181,764 persons, compared with 184,296 at Sept. 1. The index, at 136.1 at Sept. 1, fell to 134.3 at the latest date, but was otherwise the highest in any month since September, 1929. It was 16 points above that of 118.1 at the beginning of October in 1940, when the 1,730 co-operating employers had reported 154,833 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 153,482 in the preceding month.

British Columbia.— The trend of employment at the beginning of October was downward in British Columbia, for the first time in seven months. The loss was seasonal, but was smaller than that indicated in fifteen of the other seventeen years since 1920 in which there has been curtailment at Oct. 1.

Manufacturing on the whole showed little change; animal food plants released employees as the peak of seasonal activity was passed, but vegetable food and metal-using factories reported considerable improvement. Logging, coal-mining and trade afforded more employment among the non-manufacturing classes, while transportation, construction and services were quieter. The reductions in personnel were largely seasonal in character.

Data were tabulated from 1,394 firms, while staffs were reduced from 138,388 at Sept. 1, to 138,000 at the beginning of October. An advance had been noted at Oct. 1, 1940, but the index, at 127.8, was then much lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 149.4, about half a point lower than in the preceding month. An aggregate working force of 113,359 men and women was reported by the 1,296 employers furnishing statistics for Oct. 1, 1940; this was an increase of 909 from their Sept. 1, 1940 staffs.

Tables 1 and 3 give indexes by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1938.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend at the beginning of October was upward in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while there were moderate declines in Quebec City and Windsor. Employment in each of these eight centres was decidedly more active than at Oct. 1, 1940, and in most cases, was also in greater volume than in any other month for which statistics are available; the exceptions are Quebec and Windsor, where the latest index numbers are slightly lower than in the preceding month, but are otherwise the highest on record.

Montreal.— There was a further large increase in the number at work in Montreal, where the 1,842 co-operating establishments employed 235,901 persons, or 6,297 more than at Sept. 1. Manufacturing on the whole was much brisker, there being considerable gains in iron and steel and textile plants, together with smaller increases in food, tobacco, beverage, leather, lumber, printing and publishing, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and some other lines. Construction, services and trade also afforded more employment, while transportation was quieter.

Improvement on a rather larger scale had been noted at the beginning of October of last year, when the index stood at 122.4, compared with 155.7 at the latest date; this is the highest figure recorded up to the present. For Oct. 1, 1940, statistics had been furnished by 1,795 firms having 190,684 employees, as against 183,480 in the preceding month.

Quebec.— For the first time since January, there was a slackening in industrial activity in Quebec City, according to information from 219 employers whose staffs declined from 25,821



at Sept. 1 to 25,495 at the beginning of October. There were losses in construction, services, and transportation, but manufacturing afforded more employment. The increase in the last-named took place mainly in tobacco and chemical plants. The index, at 183.8, was many points higher than at the beginning of October, 1940, although the 218 establishments then reporting had added to their working forces. They had employed 20,156 men and women.

Toronto.-- Further improvement was indicated in Toronto, resulting in a new all-time high index of employment. Statements were tabulated from 1,894 firms employing 209,574 workers, compared with 204,766 in their last return. Manufacturing showed very marked gains, particularly in the iron and steel division; non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, chemical, textile, vegetable food and printing establishments also afforded decidedly more employment. The trend in the non-manufacturing group as a whole was downward. Transportation, services and wholesale trade were brisker, but building released a fairly large number of workers. Somewhat larger additions to staffs had been made at Oct. 1 of a year ago, when 1,828 employers had reported a combined working force of 172,986 persons; the index had stood at 133.0, many points below the latest figure of 163.4.

Ottawa.-- Manufacturing, construction and trade were rather brisker, while the changes in other industries were relatively slight. The forces of the 243 establishments furnishing data aggregated 21,222<sup>or 800</sup> more than at Sept. 1, 1941. A smaller increase had been recorded at the same date in 1940 by the 237 co-operating firms, whose payrolls had included 17,335 workers; the index of employment was then considerably lower than the latest figure of 161.1, which was the highest on record.

Hamilton.-- Further important expansion was indicated in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where the improvement was largely in food and iron and steel factories. Transportation, services and trade were also rather busier, while construction released a small number of persons. Statements were tabulated from 339 businessmen with 56,605 employees, compared with 55,696 in the preceding month. A substantial increase in personnel had also been reported at Oct. 1 of last year by the 335 employers whose statistics were then received, and who had a staff of 43,478. The index calculated from their returns was decidedly lower than that of 173.5 at the date under review, when it reached a new maximum.

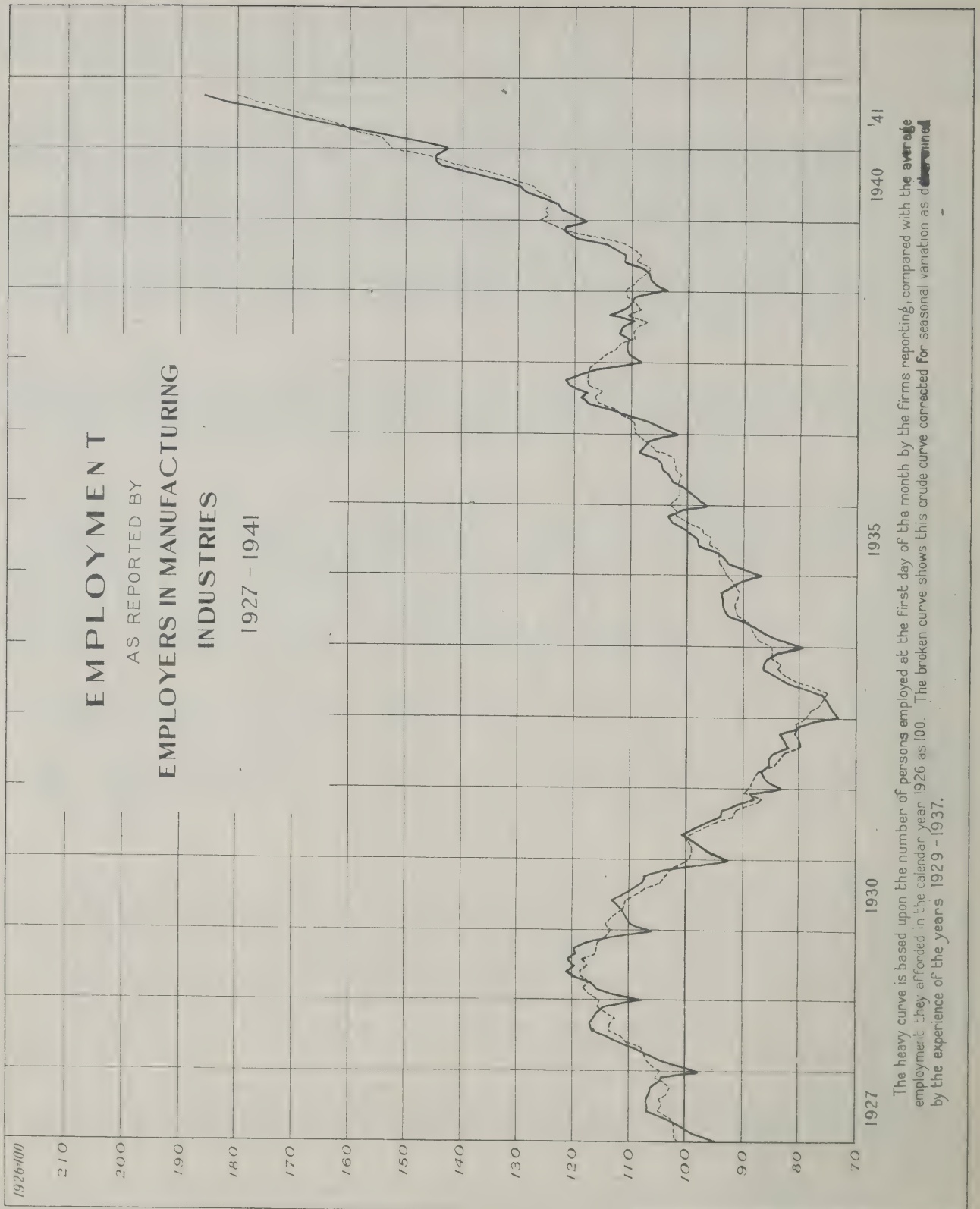
Windsor.-- There was a slackening in Windsor, where manufacturing, construction and services reported small declines. One hundred and ninety-nine concerns employed 33,038 persons, as against 33,208 at Sept. 1. An advance had been indicated at the beginning of October of last year, when the 195 co-operating establishments had 24,558 employees. The index of 177.6 at Oct. 1, 1940, was many points lower than that of 243.1 at the date under review; the latter index and that of 244.4 in the preceding month, were the highest on record for Windsor.

Winnipeg.-- Another advance in industrial activity was shown in Winnipeg at Oct. 1, when the 558 firms furnishing data employed 54,420 men and women, or 393 more than at the first of September. Manufacturing, retail trade and some other division afforded more employment, but construction, wholesale trade and communications released some workers. Curtailment had been recorded at the beginning of October a year ago by the 537 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 46,107 workers on their paylists; the index then, however, was several points lower, standing at 105.3, as compared with 130.5 at Oct. 1, 1941. This is the highest figure to date in the nearly twenty years during which data for Winnipeg have been segregated.

Vancouver.-- Employment in Vancouver at Oct. 1 was brisker than in the preceding month, establishing a new maximum for the period since 1922 when the record for the city was commenced. Information was tabulated from 585 firms with an aggregate staff of 56,394 persons, compared with 56,175 at Sept. 1.

Manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, reported improvement, and trade also afforded more employment; transportation, construction and services, however, showed moderate curtailment. A general advance had also been indicated at the beginning of October, 1940, when the index stood at 129.5, as compared with 160.0 at the date under review. Statements for Oct. 1 of last year had been received from 563 establishments, whose employees had numbered 44,035.

Chart 4





EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- As already stated, there was very pronounced expansion in employment in factories at Oct. 1, when the 7,001 co-operating establishments reported a staff of 962,317 persons, or 18,019 more than in the preceding month. This increase was with one exception the smallest recorded in any month of the present year, in which the trend has been interruptedly favourable since the beginning of January.

The number added to the working forces, though less than at Oct. 1 in 1940 or 1939, was larger than in any earlier October for which data are on record, greatly exceeding the average for that month in the years since 1920.

The unadjusted index, based on the 1926 average as 100, reached a new high level at the beginning of October, when it stood at 185.0, as compared with 181.5 at Sept. 1, 1941, and with 143.8 at Oct. 1, 1940, previously the maximum for that date in the period since 1920. In recent years, the index numbers at Oct. 1 were as follows:-- 1939, 119.7; 1938, 112.5 and 1937, 121.7. The 1937 figure was the highest in the pre-war years; the Oct. 1, 1929, index had been 120.2.

The index of employment at Oct. 1 was 28.7 p.c. higher than at the same date in 1940, and 54.6 p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1939, figure. In the former comparison, the increase represents the employment of some 214,500 additional persons, while that over 1939 indicated a gain of approximately 340,000 men and women in the staffs of the co-operating manufacturers. While there has been an upward movement in practically all branches of manufacturing in the months since the outbreak of war, the most impressive increases have naturally been those in the heavy industries, notably in iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus and machinery manufacturing; the expansion in the production of chemicals has also been outstandingly large.

On the average, employment in manufacturing as a whole at the beginning of October in the last twenty years has shown only a slight advance, the tendency having been downward in nine, and upward in eleven of these autumns. The greater-than-normal increase at Oct. 1, 1941, accordingly resulted in a further important gain in the seasonally-adjusted index, which rose from its previous high of 176.5 at Sept. 1, 1941, to 179.3 at Oct. 1.

As compared with the preceding month, the greatest improvement at the beginning of October was in vegetable food and iron and steel, the persons added to the reported payrolls of firms in these industries aggregating 6,464 and 7,419, respectively; these gains, though above-average for Oct. 1, were smaller than those indicated at the same date in 1940. Heightened activity was also reported in the textile, leather, rubber, pulp and paper, tobacco, beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other manufacturing divisions. In the edible animal products and lumber groups, there were substantial seasonal declines, while slight losses were noted in clay, glass and stone, musical instrument and petroleum product factories. Central electric stations also released some employees.

The manufacturers making returns for the beginning of October of last year, numbering 6,744, had employed 739,945 men and women, compared with 712,281 in the preceding month. Very marked gains had then also been reported in vegetable food and iron and steel factories.

Logging.-- Statements were tabulated from 426 logging companies, whose payrolls were enlarged by 10,200 men to 51,621 at Oct. 1. This seasonal expansion was on a decidedly smaller scale than that indicated in the early autumn of 1940, possibly due to the difficulty existing in certain areas in obtaining workers; however, the latest increase exceeded the usual gain from September to October in the years since 1920. The index, at 174.0 at Oct. 1, 1941, was several points lower than at Oct. 1 in 1940; it was also lower than in 1937, but was otherwise the highest October figure in the years since 1920.

Mining.-- Improvement was reported in the extraction of coal and other non-metallic minerals, while metallic ore mining showed a small decline. The working forces of the 419 co-operating mine operators included 85,713 persons, compared with 85,385 in the preceding month. This seasonal gain was smaller than that noted at Oct. 1, 1940, being also less-than-average in the experience of the last twenty years. Nevertheless, the index of employment at the latest date was higher than in any other October in the record.



Communications.-- There were seasonal reductions in the personnel of telephone and telegraph companies; the employers furnishing data in the communications division reported 27,117 workers, compared with 27,259 at Sept. 1. The index, at 101.5, was some eleven points higher than at the beginning of October in 1940, when a larger decrease had been noted in communications as a whole.

Transportation.-- Employment in all three main branches of transportation showed a falling-off, that in shipping being most extensive. Statistics were received from 552 companies and branches in the transportation group, with 131,292 men and women on their staffs, as against 133,369 in their last return. The reduction was contra-seasonal. The index of employment in transportation, at 104.2, was considerably higher than at Oct. 1, 1940, being also higher than in any other October in the years since 1930.

Construction and Maintenance.-- There was a contraction in railway construction and maintenance at the beginning of October, but building and road work afforded greater employment. A combined force of 195,244 persons was employed by 1,449 co-operating contractors, who had 193,364 on their payrolls in the preceding month. No general change had been recorded in construction at Oct. 1 of a year ago, and employment was then in smaller volume. The latest index, at 155.4, was some 34 points higher than that at the beginning of October of last autumn. All three main branches reported improvement over the twelve months.

Services.-- The closing of summer hotels caused a pronounced loss in employment, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were also slacker. The staff of the 616 firms whose returns were received totalled 39,151 at Oct. 1, as compared with 40,978 at the beginning of September. The seasonal falling-off indicated at the corresponding date of last year had involved many more workers, and the index was then over 28 points lower than at the beginning of October of the present year, when it stood at 175.7.

Trade.-- There was a substantial increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores, although wholesale houses were also more active; 2,196 trading establishments reported 164,871 employees, compared with 161,571 in the preceding month. This advance was not equal to that recorded at Oct. 1 in either 1939 or 1940, but was much greater than the average gain noted at the beginning of October in the period since 1920. The index, at 160.9 at the latest date, was some 12 points higher than at Oct. 1 of last autumn.

Finance.-- For Oct. 1, 764 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 62,983 persons, compared with 63,201 in the preceding month. The index stood at 122.0, compared with 122.4 at the beginning of September, and with 113.6 at Oct. 1, 1940. The addition of the figures for financial institutions to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries bring the total number of employees included in the Oct. 1 survey of employment to 1,720,309 in 13,434 establishments, and lowers the general index of 165.8 in the industries above enumerated, to 163.6; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the figures for Sept. 1, 1941, the index was lowered from 162.7 to 160.7. The Oct. 1, 1940, index had stood at 136.2 without the figures from financial institutions, and at 135.1 when they were included.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette", the number of wholly unemployed persons in Great Britain at Sept. 15 was 196,594, of whom 87,638 were men of 18 years and over, 12,410 were boys aged from 14 to 17, 78,854 were women of 18 and over, and 17,692 were girls between 14 and 17. At Aug. 11, the number totally unemployed had been 219,771, of whom 96,737 were men and 82,208 were women 18 years and over, the remainder being boys and girls aged 14 to 17. At Sept. 16, 1940, the number totally unemployed was 613,671, of whom 318,234 were men and 227,293 were women, the remainder being adolescents.



In addition to the numbers totally unemployed, 23,973 persons were temporarily stopped at Sept. 15, 1941, of whom 7,828 were men and 15,465 were women. These numbers were smaller than in the preceding month, when 37,950 persons had been temporarily unemployed. They were also substantially smaller than at Sept. 16, 1940, when 185,000 persons had been temporarily unemployed.

The number of unemployed casual workers at Sept. 15 was 10,054, of whom 9,495 were men. At Aug. 11, 1941, the total number of unemployed casual workers was 12,568 and at Sept. 16, 1940, 31,175.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to statistics issued by the Washington Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment in manufactures showed virtually no change between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, although payrolls advanced by more than the usual seasonal amount. The durable goods industries continued to increase their personnel, particularly in shipbuilding and aircraft establishments. On the other hand, there were seasonal declines in the canning and preserving industry, and these reduced employment in the non-durable goods group as a whole. As a result, the total number employed in manufacturing declined by 14,000 workers, or 0.1 p.c.

The index number of employment in manufacturing, based on the 1923-25 average as 100, was 135.1 in October, while the payroll index was 166.7. The general index of employment in September, 1941, was 135.3, and that of payrolls was 163.0, while in October, 1940, the figures were 113.8 and 116.2, respectively. During the last year there has been a considerably greater increase in payrolls than in employment, as a result of expansion in working hours, overtime payments and increases in wage rates.

In the non-manufacturing industries, there were increases in employment between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, 1941, in coal-mining, wholesale and retail trade and construction. On the other hand, employment in quarries and in the oil fields was slightly curtailed. There were also declines in services, and in transportation and public utilities.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	-	-	-	110.0	111.1	111.7	-	-	-	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	-	-	-	114.3	120.4	126.4	-	-	-	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	-	-	-	120.2	128.4	134.2	-	-	-	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	-	-	-	113.0	114.6	130.0	-	-	-	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	-	-	-	101.6	99.3	129.1	-	-	-	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	-	-	-	85.8	86.1	94.6	-	-	-	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	-	-	-	89.1	89.6	98.7	-	-	-	85.6
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	103.1	-	-	-	96.0	104.8	95.7	-	-	-	95.4
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	112.9	-	-	-	103.1	103.1	102.7	-	-	-	106.0
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	117.9	-	-	-	106.0	112.6	103.6	-	-	-	103.1
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	159.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.5	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.5	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1 <sup>1/</sup>	130.2	182.1 <sup>1/</sup>	143.8 <sup>1/</sup>	169.9 <sup>1/</sup>	169.2	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.4	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1941.

100.0 7.9 .2 4.7 3.0 30.6 42.2 11.0 5.1 2.2 3.7 8.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

1/ Revised.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Oct. 1, 1934	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Oct. 1, 1935	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Oct. 1, 1936	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Oct. 1, 1937	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	166.2	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	168.0	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	170.7	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	173.5	243.1	130.5	160.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1941.

14.2      1.5      12.6      1.3      3.4      2.0      3.3      3.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commu- nications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	103.3	115.3	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.5	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.9	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.5	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	185.0	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1941.									
	100.0	58.1	3.1	5.2	1.6	7.9	11.8	2.4	9.9

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1940	Oct. 1 1939	Oct. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1936
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	58.1	185.0	181.5	143.8	119.7	112.5	121.7	109.0
Animal products - edible	2.2	182.3	192.1	170.9	151.2	134.4	143.7	129.0
Fur and products	.2	131.3	124.3	117.8	110.3	96.5	98.2	87.3
Leather and products	1.8	144.2	142.0	121.0	119.5	113.3	117.0	112.4
Boots and shoes	1.1	135.9	134.7	119.4	120.3	115.8	118.8	114.3
Lumber and products	4.0	123.0	128.0	107.9	91.1	82.5	96.2	85.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	114.5	121.7	102.9	83.0	72.9	88.9	79.2
Furniture	.6	117.2	116.2	102.0	86.0	86.3	94.5	87.3
Other lumber products	.9	160.9	161.9	131.0	121.7	110.0	120.5	102.9
Musical instruments	.1	90.5	92.9	76.1	58.2	58.3	55.5	56.0
Plant products - edible	3.7	192.4	172.2	171.3	160.3	146.9	161.1	161.4
Pulp and paper products	5.1	135.3	133.6	121.9	111.8	108.2	115.3	104.7
Pulp and paper	2.3	126.8	126.5	117.8	101.5	99.2	112.3	97.6
Paper products	.9	187.7	181.4	149.5	138.3	135.8	138.6	125.5
Printing and publishing	1.9	128.4	126.5	117.8	116.0	110.6	111.0	106.8
Rubber products	1.1	143.5	139.1	118.5	114.7	104.4	113.9	103.2
Textile products	8.8	166.5	163.8	152.0	126.5	123.0	129.9	122.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	173.1	176.1	161.9	135.0	129.9	141.6	132.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.6	132.0	132.3	121.7	102.7	95.9	103.0	93.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	191.0	189.9	183.7	147.3	130.7	148.4	146.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	591.6	591.9	525.1	443.5	493.1	544.7	516.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	146.1	144.2	138.8	127.5	122.5	129.1	126.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	167.2	161.8	149.6	121.0	121.0	124.9	115.0
Other textile products	1.0	167.2	164.9	151.1	115.8	109.1	110.8	103.1
Tobacco	.6	116.1	112.9	106.0	99.1	96.3	101.3	91.9
Beverages	.8	236.3	222.1	190.5	186.9	173.2	156.6	141.8
Chemicals and allied products	3.0	397.4	383.5	213.1	168.7	159.4	159.4	141.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	134.7	135.4	112.4	97.8	91.7	99.9	87.5
Electric light and power	1.2	151.6	155.2	148.5	141.7	136.6	129.5	123.2
Electrical apparatus	1.9	231.3	225.1	169.4	136.1	137.5	157.0	126.3
Iron and steel products	18.5	226.4	220.8	144.3	101.5	92.4	107.0	87.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	227.4	226.4	175.1	145.3	109.4	145.0	113.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	227.5	223.4	158.1	119.9	116.4	134.6	109.0
Agricultural implements -	.5	105.9	104.8	83.2	51.2	54.2	72.5	45.3
Land vehicles	7.3	191.2	190.1	123.6	88.4	82.4	93.5	79.7
Automobiles and parts	2.0	230.7	247.9	180.0	114.7	115.9	129.8	111.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.4	526.4	494.6	288.0	74.7	71.8	70.9	65.8
Heating appliances	.3	169.6	165.0	151.0	139.5	143.5	137.6	121.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	251.1	246.8	177.9	120.8	107.4	133.1	90.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	251.5	241.8	160.4	114.6	106.1	118.6	94.8
Other iron and steel products	3.9	310.0	291.7	159.0	113.7	101.7	113.5	94.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	303.4	297.5	207.8	166.3	157.4	162.7	142.7
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	186.8	189.2	179.7	163.6	160.2	153.6	145.9
Miscellaneous	.6	246.0	237.7	155.0	150.3	149.8	147.5	134.9
<b>LOGGING</b>	3.1	174.0	139.6	180.2	115.6	78.8	208.5	141.7
<b>MINING</b>	5.2	182.3	181.6	172.3	170.3	160.8	163.9	147.9
Coal	1.6	95.9	94.9	93.1	92.2	91.9	96.1	92.7
Metallic ores	2.9	376.6	377.5	350.3	352.0	331.8	323.4	281.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	166.6	164.2	158.3	150.7	128.5	147.6	128.5
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.6	101.5	102.0	90.7	87.5	87.2	90.5	84.6
Telegraphs	.4	124.3	126.5	106.9	101.4	101.2	105.6	97.1
Telephones	1.2	95.3	95.4	86.3	83.7	83.4	86.4	81.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	7.9	104.2	105.9	94.3	94.8	90.1	90.4	88.3
Street railways and cartage	2.2	153.0	153.2	139.1	133.9	127.9	120.8	122.7
Steam railways	4.3	89.7	90.0	81.3	84.3	77.9	78.8	77.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	103.4	111.4	93.9	91.2	96.1	103.5	91.6
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	11.8	155.4	153.9	121.1	131.5	143.5	144.3	103.9
Building	4.3	164.6	158.2	127.2	82.0	77.8	86.3	61.4
Highway	5.0	208.7	203.4	156.3	245.3	289.3	280.3	159.5
Railway	2.5	97.5	104.3	80.5	75.3	73.1	74.8	95.0
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.4	175.7	133.9	147.3	136.1	136.1	135.4	127.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	169.0	181.5	142.7	131.2	131.9	131.1	121.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	187.3	188.1	155.5	144.6	142.8	143.6	135.4
<b>TRADE</b>	9.9	160.9	157.5	146.8	138.6	134.5	133.4	129.6
Retail	7.5	167.9	163.2	152.2	142.6	139.5	139.7	136.1
Wholesale	2.4	142.3	142.3	132.7	127.8	122.8	119.3	114.8
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	165.8	162.7	136.2	121.7	116.7	125.7	110.1

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1941	Sept.1 1941	Oct.1 1940	Oct.1 1939	Oct.1 1938	Oct.1 1937	Oct.1 1936
<u>Maritime</u> -	Manufacturing	33.8	163.6	161.9	135.6	113.9	100.9	123.2	107.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.7	109.0	109.9	109.5	81.8	77.4	106.8	90.7
	Pulp and paper	4.0	190.0	195.0	184.1	160.3	168.8	188.5	167.2
	Textile products	3.3	118.4	118.1	112.3	88.4	83.2	92.3	84.0
	Iron and steel	13.9	217.9	207.4	148.9	117.2	87.2	128.5	108.6
	Other manufactures	8.9	148.5	151.6	130.1	124.7	114.2	119.5	106.4
	Logging	4.1	227.5	136.5	147.5	76.0	50.8	235.1	162.7
	Mining	12.9	112.6	114.7	113.7	114.4	114.2	117.0	109.0
	Communications	1.8	109.8	112.1	99.2	101.3	100.0	101.8	96.3
	Transportation	8.1	92.0	87.8	74.3	68.4	62.0	66.2	62.8
	Construction	29.6	408.6	345.2	175.1	191.0	218.9	267.3	219.4
	Services	1.8	266.7	306.3	208.0	176.0	181.7	178.3	168.5
	Trade	7.9	168.1	167.2 <sup>2/</sup>	154.2	140.9	136.2	129.1	124.1
<u>Maritimes</u> -	All Industries	100.0	175.4	164.1 <sup>2/</sup>	128.2	117.9	114.5	134.9	117.9
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	63.4	193.2	190.1	146.1	120.9	114.1	122.6	107.9
	Lumber products	3.0	135.4	151.8	116.3	99.9	94.7	106.9	89.8
	Pulp and paper	6.3	133.0	129.8	120.0	107.0	105.6	112.8	100.5
	Textile products	14.9	188.4	184.5	168.8	140.5	135.9	144.0	130.9
	Iron and steel	16.8	251.0	241.7	132.2	92.0	81.2	100.8	79.3
	Other manufactures	22.4	198.6	195.9	154.8	133.8	125.1	127.4	115.3
	Logging	4.8	273.1	218.6	322.2	182.6	113.1	385.6	245.4
	Mining	2.9	316.2	309.1 <sup>2/</sup>	287.6	292.4	256.0	252.0	218.5
	Communications	1.3	96.4	95.6	81.7	77.9	76.5	79.0	72.5
	Transportation	7.4	104.0	107.9	95.0	89.9	90.4	95.1	88.7
	Construction	10.9	136.6	134.1	120.9	148.4	163.6	108.2	61.2
	Services	2.2	160.5	158.2	130.9	122.0	124.1	128.4	113.3
	Trade	7.1	169.6	163.1	152.4	144.2	142.0	140.5	135.1
<u>Quebec</u> -	All Industries	100.0	173.9	169.9	142.8	126.4	121.6	127.3	106.0
<u>Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	66.9	185.9	181.4	144.7	119.6	113.4	122.3	110.1
	Lumber products	3.2	101.9	104.1	89.9	78.4	72.2	85.8	76.2
	Pulp and paper	5.2	132.5	131.0	118.6	112.0	106.8	111.5	102.3
	Textile products	8.5	146.5	145.7	137.0	114.5	112.4	119.3	115.6
	Iron and steel	23.9	235.2	232.1	161.4	109.3	101.6	115.1	91.6
	Other manufactures	26.1	200.6	191.4	156.5	142.4	135.3	141.9	132.8
	Logging	1.7	131.2	102.8	137.9	87.7	58.8	148.4	98.6
	Mining	4.4	315.2	317.2	293.8	286.6	259.4	264.8	236.1
	Communications	1.5	91.7	91.9	85.0	79.6	80.3	85.9	78.6
	Transportation	5.4	101.4	101.7	90.5	90.0	83.7	89.3	86.4
	Construction	8.2	150.3	154.3	124.4	112.6	121.5	184.8	107.1
	Services	2.3	205.2	207.7	169.0	155.8	157.5	153.5	148.5
	Trade	9.6	165.0	162.0	152.5	144.3	139.2	139.5	136.4
<u>Ontario</u> -	All Industries	100.0	172.4	169.2	140.9	121.4	115.8	130.4	112.6
<u>Prairie</u>	All Manufacturing	33.8	155.5	151.8	120.9	110.9	105.9	108.7	104.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.4	148.1	152.2	119.9	94.5	91.0	106.8	90.7
	Pulp and paper	2.4	110.3	108.5	100.2	101.6	99.3	96.9	93.1
	Textile products	2.6	208.6	194.7	182.9	151.7	145.0	137.8	137.4
	Iron and steel	11.3	118.9	117.1	86.5	81.3	78.0	78.0	76.7
	Other manufactures	15.1	210.0	203.3	158.7	146.7	139.3	146.0	139.7
	Logging	.5	57.5	60.9	41.5	16.5	10.1	7.8	21.4
	Mining	7.3	148.8	143.7	134.1	128.2	120.5	129.4	121.4
	Communications	2.5	118.3	119.8	100.5	101.0	100.7	100.9	98.2
	Transportation	17.5	114.3	116.5	106.9	115.1	105.6	94.8	97.8
	Construction	16.4	117.3	129.4	115.0	125.0	132.6	110.6	123.2
	Services	3.1	148.0	176.2	129.5	118.9	118.2	114.3	113.0
	Trade	18.9	141.3	139.1	130.2	122.7	120.1	116.9	115.6
<u>Prairies</u> -	All Industries	100.0	134.3	136.1	118.1	116.4	113.2	107.6	108.6
<u>British</u>	All Manufacturing	48.9	190.2	190.2	157.9	128.0	114.3	125.5	112.6
	Lumber products	14.4	145.7	147.6	127.1	106.6	89.2	98.8	93.3
	Pulp and paper	5.0	152.3	153.0	132.5	115.3	102.9	123.8	114.6
	Textile products	1.1	184.9	172.5	160.6	126.8	129.2	125.4	127.0
	Iron and steel	11.0	327.4	308.1	166.6	90.2	89.9	87.9	74.5
	Other manufactures	17.4	202.3	208.7	199.3	169.6	153.3	168.0	144.6
	Logging	6.4	119.7	111.0	105.5	106.0	86.1	110.4	94.3
	Mining	7.1	114.6	113.7	113.8	114.3	119.4	114.6	100.6
	Communications	2.5	123.4	125.8	115.9	112.9	113.0	114.6	110.6
	Transportation	9.7	101.8	105.2	94.9	102.5	100.4	100.0	96.6
	Construction	10.1	115.4	120.1	78.9	99.2	105.8	106.1	105.0
	Services	3.0	143.0	156.1	133.7	127.8	116.8	116.2	106.5
	Trade	12.3	168.9	165.5	149.8	142.7	135.6	141.3	131.7
<u>B.C.</u>	All Industries	100.0	149.4	149.8	127.8	118.7	111.3	117.9	108.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review. 2/ Revised.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1940	Oct. 1 1939	Oct. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1936
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	72.7	179.8	175.0	134.1	113.1	106.2	113.0	99.1
Plant products - edible	3.8	152.8	151.1	144.6	136.6	125.3	129.8	120.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.7	131.9	126.0	114.6	116.0	109.2	108.7	104.4
Textiles	15.0	170.0	164.4	149.5	123.2	122.3	126.4	112.0
Tobacco and beverages	4.4	161.7	156.3	140.5	127.8	117.9	113.3	105.4
Iron and steel	24.0	227.6	219.0	126.4	90.3	79.7	95.7	75.0
Other manufactures	21.8	167.0	165.7	131.1	117.0	110.5	116.0	103.6
Communications	1.4	66.3	66.3	67.1	65.1	63.7	66.0	62.5
Transportation	5.9	114.5	119.6	105.5	96.4	97.2	98.0	99.2
Construction	4.6	67.2	61.8	60.3	58.2	115.4	69.6	49.2
Trade	12.0	160.7	154.0	147.7	139.1	135.3	133.2	128.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	155.7	151.6	122.4	110.2	108.2	107.4	95.6
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	71.7	220.3	216.9	154.4	111.4	107.0	110.1	100.9
Leather products	11.2	111.3	111.5	93.1	98.3	103.5	101.1	108.6
Other manufactures	60.5	268.9	264.0	181.0	117.3	108.5	114.1	97.3
Transportation	3.7	71.1	75.4	83.7	97.2	100.3	95.5	94.1
Construction	7.8	169.6	213.4	198.5	112.9	214.5	93.4	79.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	183.8	186.2	144.7	111.5	117.1	107.2	98.1
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	70.6	178.4	171.8	138.1	114.0	109.1	112.4	104.1
Plant products - edible	5.7	163.3	159.9	138.4	128.5	118.4	123.3	124.0
Printing and publishing	7.6	159.1	156.0	135.2	130.6	126.0	129.6	120.5
Textiles	10.0	128.4	126.6	116.9	96.2	96.5	99.7	95.5
Iron and steel	19.2	270.6	253.0	166.7	105.2	94.6	100.9	83.4
Other manufactures	28.1	171.3	165.9	136.2	118.8	114.7	116.5	108.8
Communications	1.4	71.3	71.2	70.9	68.8	67.5	67.9	65.7
Transportation	3.7	110.5	109.5	103.9	100.2	97.0	99.0	96.4
Construction	3.1	106.2	118.4	108.0	73.7	65.6	83.3	65.4
Trade	17.4	151.9	151.6	139.3	132.2	128.5	129.9	127.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	163.4	159.5	133.0	114.1	109.4	112.6	105.5
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	50.6	161.5	159.2	126.7	104.7	98.7	105.1	97.1
Lumber products	3.7	74.9	86.4	91.5	73.7	49.5	71.7	61.7
Pulp and paper	13.8	121.1	117.9	109.2	98.0	95.7	95.5	89.4
Other manufactures	33.1	221.3	219.6	153.2	121.3	118.5	124.2	115.4
Construction	13.2	183.6	162.1	130.7	125.0	129.9	139.6	159.2
Trade	20.3	174.2	170.6	153.0	140.9	137.0	136.3	131.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	161.1	156.8	127.8	111.1	108.3	114.4	110.9
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	85.3	182.1	179.2	136.4	108.6	104.0	120.3	96.8
Textiles	13.6	120.3	119.5	109.0	88.0	87.5	93.7	90.1
Electrical apparatus	9.6	168.4	168.2	137.3	111.2	111.4	136.3	111.1
Iron and steel	42.9	239.6	235.4	152.7	109.9	99.4	130.1	86.8
Other manufactures	19.2	161.2	157.3	137.6	124.4	122.8	123.6	111.1
Construction	3.2	112.1	113.3	82.0	57.7	68.8	45.4	45.9
Trade	7.4	148.8	146.3	145.4	133.9	132.3	131.6	128.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	173.5	170.7	133.2	108.2	104.1	117.3	98.0
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	88.6	270.9	271.2	198.3	134.3	136.9	154.8	127.9
Iron and steel	72.7	290.3	292.5	202.1	123.9	125.0	150.2	121.9
Other manufactures	15.9	207.6	202.0	185.8	169.2	177.0	171.9	150.0
Construction	3.7	131.5	143.5	62.2	42.8	43.7	93.5	34.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	243.1	244.4	177.6	124.8	126.7	146.2	120.3
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	56.3	155.4	152.4	111.3	104.1	100.6	102.9	98.6
Animal products - edible	5.8	172.0	173.9	136.5	130.8	129.6	151.6	130.5
Printing and publishing	4.8	113.1	110.0	103.7	104.4	102.1	93.5	95.0
Textiles	7.2	214.2	199.8	185.8	154.8	150.4	141.7	147.1
Iron and steel	17.9	113.9	114.9	84.3	77.8	74.4	78.0	75.5
Other manufactures	20.6	216.1	208.7	128.1	123.9	119.9	119.0	113.6
Transportation	5.6	78.6	76.4	85.4	85.1	83.7	87.0	83.7
Construction	3.9	76.0	101.5	77.8	52.9	54.1	55.0	58.2
Trade	27.9	120.9	117.7	108.0	103.3	100.0	100.4	100.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	130.5	129.6	105.3	98.8	96.3	97.6	95.3
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	50.2	220.3	215.3	158.5	123.7	120.5	121.6	114.6
Lumber products	10.4	138.9	139.5	124.9	96.5	79.5	87.7	87.4
Other manufactures	39.8	259.9	252.1	174.4	136.4	139.1	137.0	126.9
Communications	4.4	116.0	115.9	112.8	110.0	110.2	113.0	108.3
Transportation	9.7	84.2	85.6	96.2	102.7	107.7	108.4	104.1
Construction	7.6	110.8	117.8	52.0	59.7	73.3	86.7	65.8
Services	5.1	135.7	147.1	136.1	129.3	115.3	116.6	104.0
Trade	23.0	167.6	165.3	152.0	143.6	138.3	142.5	133.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	160.0	159.4	129.5	115.8	114.7	117.9	109.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

Table 7. - Number of Persons Employed at Oct. 1 and Sept. 1, 1941, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Earnings of these Employees in One Week in October and one week in September.

(The Payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

INDUSTRIES	Number of Employees reported at -		Aggregate weekly earnings for one week in -		Average per Capita Earnings in one week in -	
	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	September	August	September	August
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	962,317	944,298	25,784,186	24,755,219	26.79	26.22
Animal products - edible	35,938	37,972	907,687	937,646	26.26	24.69
Fur and products	3,170	3,000	74,795	75,044	23.59	25.01
Leather and products	29,590	29,151	567,834	552,918	19.19	18.97
Boots and shoes	18,675	18,502	346,219	341,027	18.54	18.43
Lumber and products	65,896	68,422	1,475,683	1,484,640	22.39	21.70
Rough and dressed lumber	40,427	42,967	934,304	963,309	23.11	22.42
Furniture	10,377	10,291	229,559	218,878	22.12	21.27
Other lumber products	15,092	15,164	311,820	302,453	20.66	19.95
Musical instruments	2,583	2,651	62,748	62,471	24.29	23.57
Plant products - edible	61,784	55,320	1,294,559	1,146,574	20.95	20.73
Pulp and paper products	84,386	83,364	2,577,732	2,498,649	30.55	29.85
Pulp and paper	38,455	38,354	1,285,962	1,258,268	33.44	32.75
Paper products	15,066	14,596	373,403	349,724	24.78	23.96
Printing and publishing	30,865	30,414	918,367	882,657	29.75	29.02
Rubber products	18,467	17,905	492,266	449,086	26.66	25.08
Textile products	145,496	143,263	2,816,659	2,723,594	19.36	19.01
Thread, yarn and cloth	52,554	53,475	1,099,220	1,051,913	20.92	19.67
Cotton yarn and cloth	26,371	26,423	530,892	500,186	20.13	18.93
Woolen yarn and cloth	11,791	11,721	246,630	240,546	20.92	20.52
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,163	11,169	328,349	221,910	20.45	19.87
Hosiery and knit goods	23,860	23,541	424,286	405,681	17.78	17.15
Garments and personal furnishings	51,094	49,462	928,076	911,924	18.16	18.44
Other textile products	16,936	16,785	365,077	356,076	21.56	21.21
Tobacco	9,583	9,312	175,285	171,378	18.29	18.40
Beverages	13,046	12,361	397,993	368,066	29.73	30.02
Chemicals and allied products	43,187	47,441	1,358,462	1,297,515	27.30	26.94
Glass, glass and stone products	15,266	14,777	372,562	379,523	28.30	24.83
Electric light and power	14,299	14,767	624,314	615,713	32.35	31.16
Electrical apparatus	32,143	31,643	929,000	886,289	28.68	28.28
Iron and steel products	206,145	209,456	2,532,063	2,103,039	31.15	30.40
Crude, rolled and forged products	29,065	28,949	901,483	862,757	31.02	29.80
Machinery (other than vehicles)	24,153	23,811	771,367	731,072	31.94	30.70
Agricultural implements	8,928	8,831	257,566	250,914	28.95	28.41
Land vehicles	120,700	119,899	3,800,964	3,762,668	31.49	31.38
Automobiles and parts	33,601	35,947	1,107,060	1,259,176	32.96	35.03
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	23,707	22,326	803,190	717,770	32.88	32.15
Heating appliances	5,556	5,405	150,235	141,109	27.04	26.11
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	16,251	16,066	535,972	518,127	32.98	32.25
Foundry and machine shop products	13,378	12,861	398,203	357,091	29.77	27.77
Other iron and steel products	65,117	61,288	1,939,083	1,761,531	29.78	28.74
Non-ferrous metal products	44,977	43,910	1,365,725	1,297,692	30.36	29.55
Non-metallic mineral products	14,256	14,440	486,079	493,119	34.10	34.15
Miscellaneous	9,900	9,569	238,183	228,263	24.06	23.85
<b>LOGGING</b>	51,621	41,421	973,083	798,079	18.75	19.27
<b>MINING</b>	85,713	85,385	2,833,549	2,816,061	33.06	32.98
Coal	26,336	26,057	779,407	742,328	29.59	28.49
Metallic ores	48,084	48,201	1,758,665	1,777,965	36.57	36.89
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,293	11,127	295,477	295,768	26.16	26.58
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	27,117	27,259	742,221	720,586	27.37	26.43
Telegraphs	7,133	7,259	201,688	186,842	28.28	25.74
Telephones	19,984	20,000	540,533	533,744	27.05	26.19
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	131,292	133,369	4,308,748	4,371,398	32.82	32.78
Street railways and cartage	36,762	36,793	1,069,733	1,065,643	29.10	28.96
Steam railways	71,555	71,817	2,601,965	2,613,727	36.36	36.39
Shipping and stevedoring	22,975	24,759	637,050	692,028	27.73	27.95
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	195,244	193,364	4,616,766	4,499,741	23.65	23.27
Building	71,365	68,620	1,996,498	1,873,545	27.98	27.30
Highway	81,964	79,889	1,690,968	1,667,047	20.63	20.87
Railway	41,915	44,855	929,300	959,149	22.17	21.38
<b>SERVICES</b>	39,151	40,978	641,992	654,107	16.40	15.96
Hotels and restaurants	23,903	25,664	367,193	380,223	15.36	14.82
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,248	15,314	274,799	273,884	18.02	17.88
<b>TRADE</b>	164,871	161,571	3,793,837	3,756,630	23.01	23.25
Retail	124,856	121,623	2,646,221	2,619,980	21.19	21.54
Wholesale	40,015	39,948	1,147,616	1,136,650	28.68	28.45
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)</b>	1,657,326	1,627,645	43,694,382	42,371,821	26.36	26.03
<b>FINANCE</b>	62,983	63,201	1,829,954	1,811,126	29.05	26.66
Banks and Trust Companies	35,650	35,872	949,007	945,618	26.62	26.36
Brokerage and Stock Market operation	1,469	1,450	49,367	46,082	33.61	31.78
Insurance	25,864	25,879	831,580	819,426	32.15	31.66
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,720,209	1,690,846	45,524,336	44,182,947	26.46	26.13



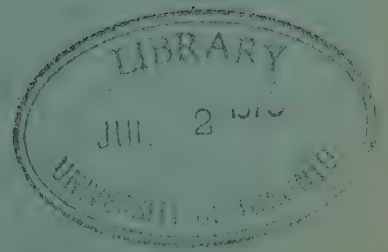
Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Oct. 1 and Sept. 1, 1941, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Earnings of these Employees in One Week in September and One Week in August.

(Preliminary figures.)

Areas and Industries		Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
		Oct. 1	Sept. 1	September	August	September	August
<u>Maritime</u>	-All Manufacturing	44,365	43,954	\$ 1,090,518	\$ 1,050,332	24.58	23.90
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4,846	4,885	85,357	86,491	17.61	17.71
	Pulp and paper	5,251	5,390	156,990	156,202	29.90	28.98
	Iron and steel	18,282	17,467	537,513	490,714	29.40	28.09
	Logging	5,335	3,201	87,836	52,242	16.46	16.32
	Mining	16,985	17,310	436,850	443,873	25.72	25.64
	Transportation	10,640	10,159	330,979	308,259	31.11	30.34
	Construction	38,845	32,801	764,975	631,945	19.69	19.27
	Trade	10,380	10,326	212,957	213,650	20.52	20.69
<u>Maritimes-</u>	All Industries	131,210	122,801	3,007,679	2,784,956	22.92	22.68
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	321,355	316,055	8,026,790	7,696,887	24.98	24.35
	Lumber products	14,986	16,800	287,720	304,567	19.20	18.13
	Pulp and paper	31,848	31,087	958,106	904,947	30.08	29.11
	Textile products	75,426	73,831	1,363,021	1,329,200	18.07	18.00
	Chemical and allied products	22,631	22,272	597,397	574,423	26.40	25.79
	Iron and steel	85,296	82,181	2,661,116	2,482,887	31.20	30.21
	Logging	24,188	19,367	336,259	287,232	13.90	14.83
	Mining	14,506	14,182	447,193	442,338	30.83	31.19
	Communications	6,732	6,727	202,049	195,644	29.79	29.08
	Transportation	37,342	38,743	1,202,697	1,240,419	32.21	32.02
	Construction	55,574	54,596	1,275,535	1,245,799	22.95	22.82
	Services	11,122	10,959	174,711	169,625	15.71	15.48
	Trade	36,007	34,627	798,269	790,756	22.17	22.84
<u>Quebec -</u>	All Industries	506,876	495,256	12,463,503	12,068,700	24.59	24.37
<u>Ontario -</u>	All Manufacturing	467,724	456,782	13,156,376	12,553,838	28.13	27.48
	Lumber products	21,966	22,254	481,282	472,057	21.91	21.21
	Plant products - edible	35,108	30,049	744,323	618,739	21.20	20.59
	Pulp and paper	36,089	35,732	1,115,561	1,081,399	30.91	30.26
	Textile products	59,373	59,090	1,266,512	1,213,516	21.33	20.54
	Chemical and allied products	21,614	20,849	623,018	604,578	28.82	29.00
	Electrical apparatus	23,693	23,131	695,060	659,780	29.34	28.52
	Iron and steel	167,524	165,384	5,281,684	5,102,758	31.53	30.85
	Non-ferrous metal products	25,365	24,643	773,474	723,599	30.49	29.36
	Logging	12,327	9,663	232,599	186,956	18.87	19.35
	Mining	31,205	31,401	1,147,309	1,161,716	36.77	37.00
	Communications	10,000	10,025	278,092	271,198	27.81	27.05
	Transportation	38,012	38,096	1,247,276	1,257,106	32.81	33.00
	Construction	57,207	58,723	1,514,585	1,505,002	26.48	25.63
	Services	15,904	16,096	267,010	268,608	16.79	16.69
	Trade	67,097	66,118	1,577,209	1,569,534	23.51	23.74
<u>Ontario -</u>	All Industries	699,476	686,904	19,420,456	18,773,958	27.76	27.33
<u>Prairie</u>	-All Manufacturing	61,452	60,097	1,616,943	1,564,348	26.31	26.03
<u>Provinces</u>	Animal products - edible	8,351	8,342	224,654	221,482	26.90	26.55
	Lumber products	4,288	4,407	91,285	92,742	21.29	21.04
	Plant products - edible	5,047	4,675	111,597	110,498	22.11	23.64
	Textile products	4,796	4,476	83,708	80,470	17.45	17.98
	Iron and steel	20,270	20,270	600,151	572,665	29.17	28.25
	Mining	13,194	12,744	475,265	446,774	36.02	35.06
	Communications	4,540	4,597	118,792	115,365	26.17	25.10
	Transportation	31,851	32,478	1,095,280	1,107,417	34.39	34.10
	Construction	29,726	32,776	693,812	747,533	23.34	22.81
	Services	5,627	6,701	91,390	99,845	16.24	14.90
	Trade	34,377	33,847	825,869	813,944	24.02	24.05
<u>Prairies -</u>	All Industries	181,764	184,296	4,932,377	4,911,169	27.14	26.65
<u>British</u>	-All Manufacturing	67,421	67,410	1,893,559	1,889,814	28.09	28.03
<u>Columbia</u>	Animal products - edible	6,860	8,144	157,977	183,810	23.03	22.57
	Lumber products	19,810	20,076	530,039	528,783	26.76	26.34
	Plant products - edible	6,493	6,142	129,470	123,907	19.94	20.17
	Pulp and paper	6,852	6,881	219,261	222,423	32.00	32.32
	Iron and steel	15,180	14,134	477,599	454,015	31.46	32.12
	Non-ferrous metal products	4,872	4,604	168,898	164,090	34.67	35.64
	Logging	8,774	8,134	301,363	255,706	34.35	31.44
	Mining	9,823	9,748	326,932	321,360	33.28	32.97
	Transportation	13,447	13,893	432,516	458,197	32.16	32.98
	Construction	13,892	14,468	367,859	369,462	26.48	25.54
	Services	4,204	4,588	77,721	83,115	18.49	18.12
	Trade	17,010	16,653	379,533	368,746	22.31	22.14
<u>B.C. -</u>	All Industries	138,000	138,388	3,870,367	3,833,038	28.05	27.70











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**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**NOVEMBER, 1941**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in October

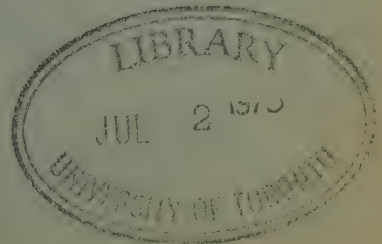
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(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

**Note:-** Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



OTTAWA  
January 14, 1942



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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF EARNINGS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

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Dominion Statistician:

R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)

In Charge Employment Statistics:

M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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GENERAL SUMMARY

EMPLOYMENT.

There was a further expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of November, when the tenth successive increase in employment was reported by the firms furnishing monthly returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Although the gain was considerable, it was the smallest indicated in the period since March, 1. The latest increase in employment was accompanied by the largest advance in the payrolls reported to the Bureau since the record of current earnings was commenced in March, 1941.

Employment at Nov. 1 in the period since 1920 has shown an increase in nine and a decline in eleven years, the average change being a slight reduction. The advance at the date under review is, therefore, contra-seasonal. It was, however, smaller than the gain reported at Nov. 1 in either 1939 or 1940; in those years, the advance at the beginning of November marked the close of a period of uninterrupted expansion extending in each case over seven months, rather than over ten months, as in 1941.

Statistics were received by the Bureau from 12,775 establishments whose staffs at Nov. 1, 1941, aggregated 1,676,193; this was an increase of 17,945 persons, or 1.1 p.c., over their working forces at Oct. 1. The crude index of employment, (based on the 1926 average as 100) rose from 165.8 in the preceding month, to 167.6 at the beginning of November. This figure was over 20 p.c. above the Nov. 1, 1940, index of 139.2, heretofore the highest for that date.

As already stated, the average change at Nov. 1 in preceding years has been a decline. The seasonally-corrected index at Nov. 1, 1941, therefore advanced, rising from 157.7 at Oct. 1, to 160.4 at the date under review. These two adjusted figures, like the corresponding crude index numbers, were the highest so far indicated in any month of the record.

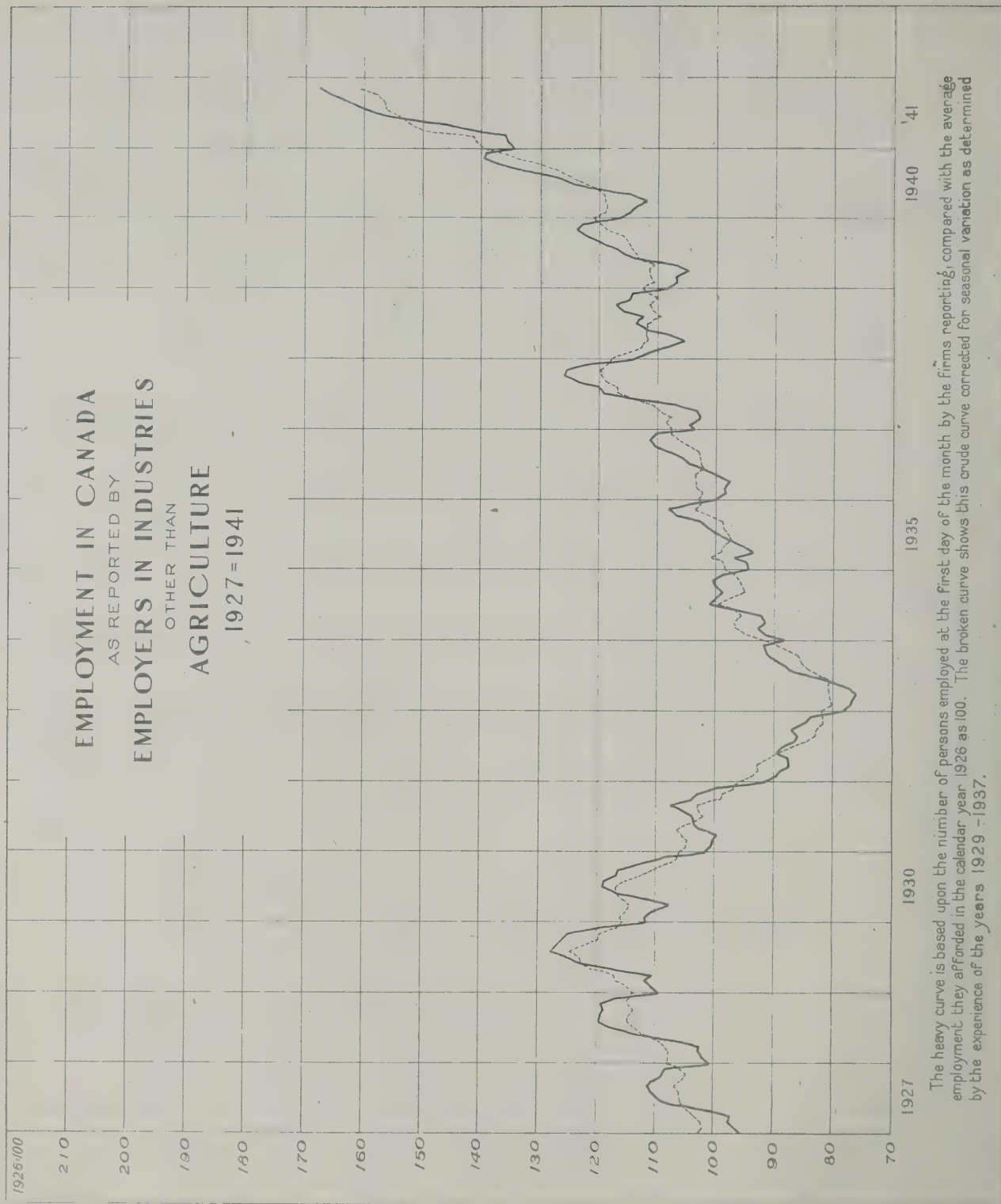
With only one exception in the last twenty years, employment on the whole has shown curtailment between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1. The average loss at the latter date has approximated two p.c. If the next bulletin on employment shows a decline, it will be the first time since the beginning of January, 1941, that the general trend in the Dominion has been downward.

Manufacturing showed further important improvement, some 12,750 persons having been added to the forces of the co-operating factories between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1. The gains in the durable goods<sup>1</sup> division were exceedingly large, particularly those in iron and steel. Pronounced seasonal curtailment in vegetable food factories resulted in a loss in the non-durable goods group as a whole. The general advance in manufacturing brought the index to a new high at Nov. 1, when it stood at 187.6 p.c. of the 1926 average; the Oct. 1, 1941, figure had been 185.0, and that at Nov. 1, 1940, was 144.6, previously the maximum for November in this record.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, mining, building and retail trade afforded greater employment. While the gain in logging at Nov. 1, 1941, was important, it was not equal to that recorded at the beginning of November in any of the last few years; this was

<sup>1</sup>/See footnote on Page 6.

Chart 1





probably due to a shortage of labour in some sections of the country. Seasonal contractions were shown at the date under review in communications, transportation, highway and railway construction and maintenance and services.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries as at Nov. 1, 1941, follows the text dealing with conditions in the economic areas and the leading cities.

For Nov. 1, 1940, 12,392 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,364,720, an increase of some 28,500 persons, or 2.1 p.c., as compared with their Oct. 1 returns. Manufacturing had then shown considerable gains, and improvement had also been noted in the non-manufacturing classes with the exception of steam railway operation and construction work.

In recent years of the record, the unadjusted indexes at Nov. 1 have been as follows (1926=100):- 1941, 167.6; 1940, 139.2; 1939, 123.6; 1938, 114.6 and 1937, 125.2. In 1929, when industrial employment on the whole was at a higher level than in any other pre-war year, the Nov. 1 figure had been 124.6.

#### THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE PERIOD OF THE WAR.

In the first twenty-six months of the war, employment generally in the Dominion has shown an unprecedented rise, the all-industries index increasing from 119.6 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 167.6 at the latest date, or by forty p.c. This gain appears particularly impressive when compared with the growth of employment in previous years. Thus from 1931 to 1940, the general index rose by some 21 p.c., while the increase from 1921 to 1940 approximated 40 p.c.

It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the Bureau's current surveys of employment have added some 480,200 persons to their working forces since the outbreak of hostilities. The additional personnel required by the smaller establishments must also have been considerable, while the extension of working hours, together with more effective use of plant and equipment under the spur of necessity, have no doubt greatly increased the general productive capacity of workers in the Dominion.

The enlistment of large numbers of men of working ages in the various branches of the armed services and the ancillary forces since the outbreak of war makes the record even more impressive, and tends further to emphasize the changes in the industrial, the sex and the age distribution of wage-earners by which the growth of employment has been accompanied. No information is available at present respecting the sex and the age distributions, and that regarding the industrial distribution is incomplete.

Under present circumstances, the figures for the manufacturing industries are probably more significant than those for industry as a whole. Between Sept. 1, 1939, and Nov. 1, 1941, the number employed by the co-operating manufacturers increased by approximately 375,000. The index of employment in factories rose in this period by almost 63 p.c., a proportion greatly exceeding that of 24 p.c. indicated from 1921 to 1930, and that of about 38 p.c. in the decade from 1931 to 1940.

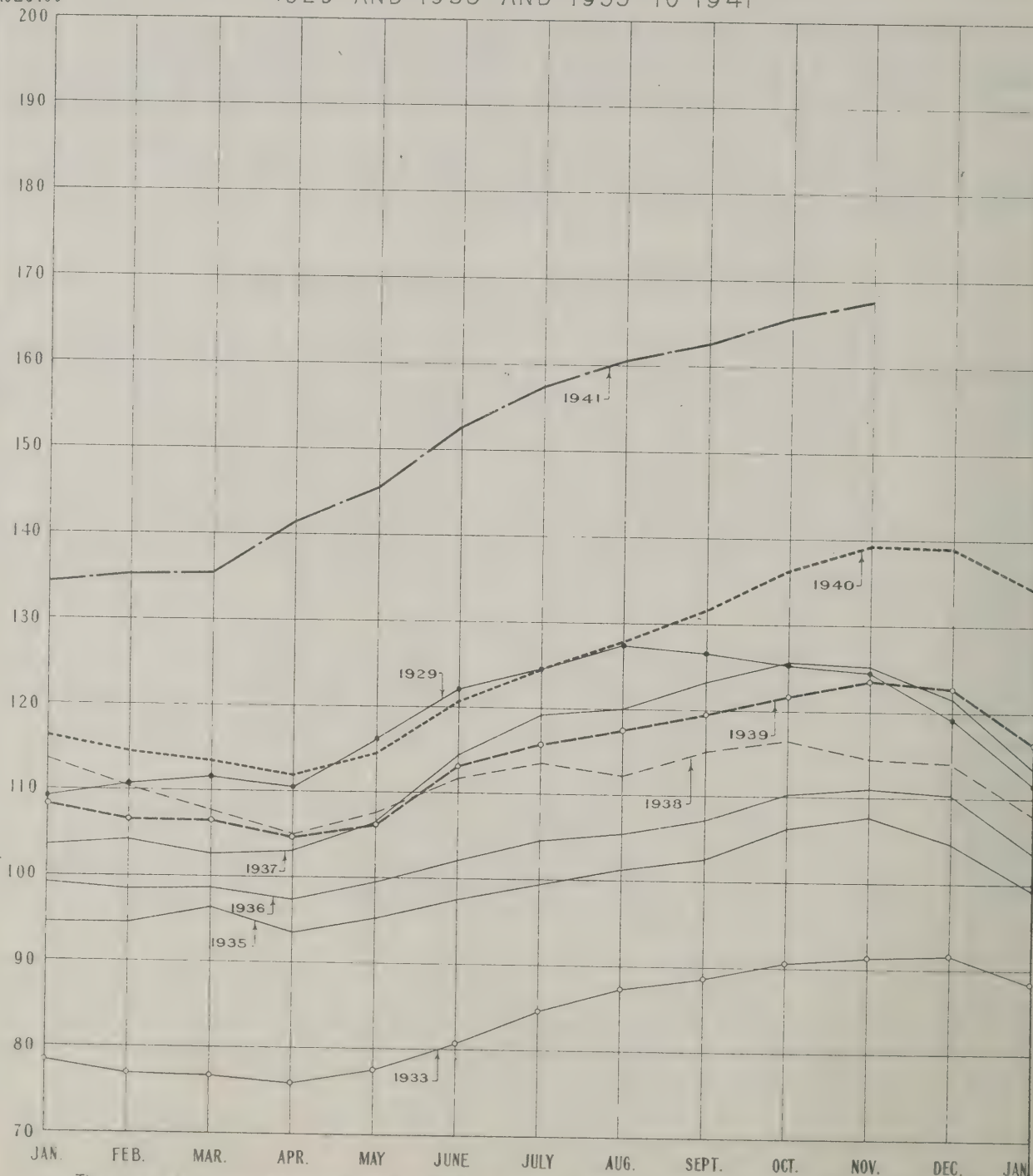
In the first twenty-six months of war, the index in the durable goods industries has advanced from 100.4 to 207.6 at Nov. 1, or by nearly 107 p.c. Smaller, but also important has been the increase of 36 p.c. in those engaged in the production of non-durable goods. At Sept. 1, 1939, some 40 p.c. of the workers reported in manufacturing were employed in the heavy industries, a proportion which had risen to over 50 p.c. at Nov. 1, 1941.

With the exception of construction, all branches of the non-manufacturing division have shown increases. These have been as follows:- mining, 19.1 p.c.; communications, 14.5 p.c.; transportation, 14.3 p.c.; services, 14.5 p.c.; trade 21.1 p.c. and logging, 264.2 p.c. The large gain in logging is to a considerable extent seasonal in character. The seasonal factor is also largely responsible for the decline of three p.c. in construction in the period from Sept. 1, 1939 to Nov. 1, 1941; this took place wholly in highway and railway work, building showing a gain of 108 p.c. in the twenty-six months.

The expansion in employment since the outbreak of war has extended in greater or less

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1941

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



degree to all parts of the country. The gains vary from that of 19.4 p.c. in the Prairie Provinces and 28.1 p.c. in British Columbia, to 49.1 p.c. in Ontario, and 54.3 p.c. in the Maritime Provinces.

Firms in the eight leading cities whose statistics are regularly segregated have also shown important advances; in each case, this has exceeded that noted in the province in which the city is situated. The increase in activity in the first twenty-six months of war has raised the index by 35.6 p.c. in Winnipeg, and by 39.1 p.c. in Vancouver; the improvement in the other six centres has been even more impressive, the gains ranging from that of 44.7 p.c. in Montreal, to 74.6 p.c. in Hamilton and 112.4 p.c. in Windsor. The concentration of the heavy industries in the last two municipalities is responsible for the unusually great expansion therein.

### STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The results of the eighth tabulation of statistics of weekly earnings as reported by establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, are contained in the present report. The figures are preliminary. The note at the foot of this page gives a brief explanation of the current data on earnings and their treatment in the Bureau.

The 1,676,193 men and women employed at Nov. 1 by the 12,775 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were paid \$45,279,584 for services they rendered in the final week in October. In their last report, these establishments had indicated a staff of 1,658,248 employees, whose earnings in the period of observation in September had amounted to \$43,717,942. Thus a gain of 17,945 or 1.1 p.c., in the number of employees was accompanied by an advance of \$1,561,642, or 3.6 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls.

The per capita average earnings continued to rise; the gain of 65 cents shown in the weekly pay envelope in October as compared with September was the largest reported in the brief experience of the payroll statistics. This is partly due to the fact that a number of

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Note - The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire and their treatment in this Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or a monthly basis, and consequently are not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar months.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employers. As previously stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes a danger to the comparability of the present and the former statistics of employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at Nov. 1 and at October 1, 1941, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Earnings of these Employees in One Week in October and One Week in September.

(The payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Reported for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	October	September	October	September
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>(a) Provinces.</b>						
Maritime Provinces	134,363	131,225	3,158,619	3,007,743	23.51	22.92
Prince Edward Island	2,190	2,351	50,312	49,938	22.97	21.24
Nova Scotia	79,897	78,574	1,923,833	1,825,341	24.08	23.23
New Brunswick	52,276	50,300	1,184,474	1,132,464	22.66	22.51
Quebec	516,492	507,253	12,950,653	12,466,947	25.07	24.58
Ontario	703,152	699,899	20,014,117	19,437,897	28.46	27.77
Prairie Provinces	184,190	181,871	5,128,870	4,935,038	27.85	27.13
Manitoba	85,338	84,705	2,390,588	2,296,664	28.01	27.11
Saskatchewan	37,275	35,634	985,130	919,558	26.43	25.81
Alberta	61,577	61,532	1,753,152	1,718,816	28.47	27.93
British Columbia	137,996	138,000	4,027,325	3,870,317	29.18	28.05
CANADA	1,676,193	1,658,248	45,279,584	43,717,942	27.01	26.36
<b>(b) Cities.</b>						
Montreal	239,957	236,123	6,319,744	6,076,898	26.34	25.74
Quebec City	26,445	25,495	585,742	559,481	22.15	21.94
Toronto	215,143	209,763	6,036,914	5,819,534	28.06	27.74
Ottawa	21,655	21,222	550,090	519,747	25.40	24.49
Hamilton	57,985	56,741	1,700,269	1,673,022	29.32	29.49
Windsor	33,253	33,044	1,187,583	1,153,520	35.71	34.91
Winnipeg	55,531	54,426	1,452,420	1,363,106	26.16	25.05
Vancouver	57,464	56,394	1,601,994	1,519,530	27.88	26.94
<b>(c) Industries.</b>						
Manufacturing	975,544	962,797	26,916,095	25,795,172	27.59	26.79
Durable Goods 1/	481,392	468,132	14,590,368	13,792,933	30.31	29.46
Non-Durable Goods	475,073	475,366	11,689,782	11,377,923	24.61	23.94
Electric Light and Power	19,079	19,299	635,945	624,316	33.33	32.35
Logging	65,156	51,621	1,215,764	974,488	18.66	18.88
Mining	86,989	85,713	3,047,946	2,833,549	35.04	33.06
Communications	26,715	27,117	729,229	742,221	27.30	27.37
Transportation	129,576	171,312	4,392,651	4,308,489	33.90	32.81
Construction and Maintenance	185,513	195,243	4,454,001	4,616,810	24.01	23.65
Services	38,706	39,151	648,455	641,992	16.75	16.40
Trade	167,994	165,294	3,875,443	3,805,221	23.07	23.02
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,676,193	1,658,248	45,279,584	43,717,942	27.01	26.36

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.



more or less casual employees were laid off with the completion of seasonal work in certain industries. The payment of a cost-of-living bonus in many cases, and the raising of such allowances in others also contributed to the result, while overtime work likewise continued as a factor in certain establishments. The average pay envelope of those on the staffs of the co-operating employers was \$27.01 in the final week in October, as compared with \$26.36 in September and \$26.03 in August.

The last bulletin on employment and payrolls stated that the earnings of the 1,657,326 employees reported by the 12,720 establishments whose returns were then tabulated had amounted to \$43,694,382 in the last week in September; the per capita average was \$26.36. This average was not altered by the slight differences in the figures for some of the provinces, cities and industries. These revisions were due to the inclusion of late returns and to the correction of errors in the reported information which became apparent by comparison with the statistics for pay periods in the succeeding months.

The table on Page 6 contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups. In Table 7 at the end of the bulletin appear data for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion, while Table 8 gives information for the leading industries in the five economic areas. The statistics are subject to revision.

Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of earnings, the data furnished for the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in payrolls by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total working forces engaged in industries other than agriculture in the Dominion. The presentation of the figures of earnings in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average per capita figures. The latter especially are affected very considerably by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The firms furnishing information for the first of November, as already stated, reported the disbursement of \$45,279,584 in salaries and wages, as compared with \$43,717,942 in the last week in September, while the payrolls that the same employers distributed to those on their staffs at June 1 for services rendered in the last week in May amounted to \$38,373,951. An index number based upon this figure had, therefore, risen to 113.9 in the last week in September, and to 118.0 in the last week in October. The upward movement has been steadily maintained during the summer, the index of earnings in the period of observation in June being 104.6, in July, 107.5 and in August, 110.5. Meanwhile, an index number of employment recalculated on the comparable base, rose to 102.9 at July 1, 105.0 at Aug. 1, 106.5 at Sept. 1, 108.4 at Oct. 1 and 109.7 at Nov. 1. The increase in earnings distributed in the last six months has, therefore, considerably exceeded that in the numbers on the payrolls, in spite of the employment of increasingly large numbers of inexperienced workers who presumably are usually taken on at the lower rates of pay. This situation results of course from several factors. The growing concentration of workers in the highly-paid heavy industries, the extension of the system of paying wartime cost-of-living allowances, the increase in the amounts of such allowances, and the extensive use of overtime work, have contributed in varying degree to the growth in earnings, which is also probably seasonal in character.

The preliminary index numbers of payrolls in manufacturing show even greater gains than those in all industries, despite the employment of increasingly larger numbers of inexperienced workers; from 100 in the last week in May, the earnings of those employed in factories rose to 104.7 in June, to 108.4 in July, 112.0 in August, 116.6 in September, and 121.6 in the period of observation in October. Meanwhile, the index of employment on a comparable base, has risen to 111.7 at Nov. 1. A comparison of these data with those prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show similar movements; from May 15 to Nov. 15, the American index of payrolls in manufacturing advanced by 14.9 p.c. and that of employment by 7.8 p.c.

The 975,544 persons employed at Nov. 1 by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion were paid \$26,916,095 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had



employed 962,797 persons at the beginning of October, and had disbursed \$25,795,172 in earnings in the last week in September. The increase of 1.3 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 4.3 p.c. in their aggregate earnings. The per capita average accordingly also showed a gain, rising from \$25.79 in the last week in September to \$27.59 in the last week in October.

There was a further important advance in the employment afforded in the durable goods division of manufacturing, and the earnings in this class also rose steeply; the increase in the former was 2.8 p.c., and that in the reported payrolls, 5.8 p.c. In the non-durable class, on the other hand, a reduction of 0.1 p.c. in employment was accompanied by an increase of 2.7 p.c. in the reported earnings. This situation was partly due to the fact that many of those laid off were seasonal employees, whose work was irregular; their earnings consequently being relatively low; however, the payment of higher cost-of-living allowances, together with other factors, contributed to the discrepancy shown in the number of employees and the reported earnings in the non-durable goods group.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, largely petroleum products; those in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and pulp and paper industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of females are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also the age distribution of workers therein, since the women workers tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In considering the relative earnings, it must also be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is also a factor, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry.

In logging, there was a considerably increase in the number of employees reported, accompanied by a slightly smaller gain in the aggregate earnings; the disparity is due in general to the fact that those added to the working forces are usually taken on at the lower rates of pay, while it is also probable that many of the additional workers were not employed throughout the pay period reported. The per capita average showed a decline, falling from \$18.88 in the last week in September, to \$18.66 in the last week in October. It must again be mentioned that the figures of earnings given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

Employment in mining showed a gain of 1.5 p.c. and there was an increase of 7.6 p.c. in the aggregate earnings, probably due in part to seasonal causes. The statistics show that 86,989 persons were paid \$3,047,946 for their services in the last week in October, a per capita figure of \$35.04. The average per employee in the last week in September had been \$33.06.

In communications, there was a seasonal decrease of 1.5 p.c. in the number employed, accompanied by a reduction of 1.8 p.c. in the weekly earnings. The decline in the latter was to some extent due to the fact that the data for the period of observation in September had included the payment of a retroactive cost-of-living allowance by one large organization, which could not separate such payments from the statement of the current wages and salaries paid. The average pay envelope contained \$27.30 in the period of observation in October, compared with \$27.37 in the same week in September.

The transportation industries reported at Nov. 1 an aggregate working force of 129,576 men and women, whose earnings in the preceding week amounted to \$4,392,651. The former figure was lower by 1.3 p.c. than that at Oct. 1, but the reported earnings in the last week in October were higher by two p.c. than those disbursed by the same employers in the final week in September. There was accordingly a large increase in the average earnings of the individual, which rose from \$32.81 in the last week in September, to \$33.90 in the same period in October.

Construction, on the whole, was quieter, there being a loss of five p.c. in the number of workers, and of 3.8 p.c. in the reported earnings. There was a reduction in employment in the railway and the highway construction and maintenance group, but building showed an advance.



The per capita earnings in the group as a whole rose from \$23.65 in the last week in September, to \$24.01 in the period of observation in October.

The service establishments furnishing returns showed a seasonal decline in the number of their employees, together with a moderate gain in the aggregate earnings reported. The contents of the average pay envelopes increased from \$16.40 in September, to \$16.75 in the last week in October. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for over 61 p.c. of those in the service industry.

In trade, there was a gain in the number of persons on the staffs, accompanied by a rather greater advance in the aggregate payrolls distributed; the former were higher by 1.6 p.c. and the latter by 1.8 p.c. The reported per capita earnings, therefore, slightly increased, being \$23.07 in the last week in October as compared with \$23.02 in the last week in September.

In the financial group, 63,252 men and women were reported to have earned \$1,850,450 in the last week in October, a per capita average of \$29.26. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 62,978, and their earning, \$1,829,831, an average of \$29.06 per employee. The inclusion of the data for the financial organizations raises the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$27.09 in the last week in October, as compared with \$26.46 in the same period in September.

A review of the data for the various provinces shows generally increased employment except in Prince Edward Island and British Columbia; in the former, a decline was noted, while in the latter the situation, on the whole, showed little change. In all nine provinces, however, the aggregate earnings reported for the one week in October were greater than in the corresponding period in September. The average per capita earnings were therefore higher.

Table 8 at the end of this report gives preliminary data on employment and earnings for a number of industries in each of the five economic areas. The industrial groups included are those employing considerable numbers of persons; in those which appear in each of the economic areas, it is interesting to note the similarity in the levels of the average earnings, in relation to each other and also in relation to the general average in the same area. Thus, in iron and steel the reported earnings in each case were considerably above the average for manufacturing, being also higher than in most other classes of factory production, as well as exceeding the all-industries figure in the same area. The variation in the earnings of those employed in iron and steel manufacturing was from \$28.96 in the Maritime Provinces in the last week in October and \$30.72 in the Prairie Provinces, to \$31.85 in Quebec, \$32.27 in Ontario and \$32.96 in British Columbia. The occurrence of varying proportions of overtime work contributes largely to the differences in many of the figures shown in the various areas.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, the lowest figures, in general, are those reported in logging and services, in both of which board and lodging frequently constitute part of the remuneration of employees; allowance is not made in these statistics for earnings in this form. In trade, the earnings in the last week in September varied from \$20.35 in the Maritime Provinces to \$24.11 in the Prairie Provinces, where the wholesale group employs an unusually large proportion of those engaged in trading establishments. In general, the earnings in the wholesale division are higher than those in retail establishments, in which the proportion of women workers is higher, as is also the proportion of part-time workers. In all cases, the earnings of those engaged in transportation are considerably above the average, and in most provinces, the earnings of those in mining are also relatively high.

Employment and payrolls advanced in each of the eight cities for which information is separately compiled. The gains in the aggregate earnings ranged from those of 1.6 p.c. in Hamilton and three p.c. in Windsor, to those of 5.8 p.c. in Ottawa and 6.6 p.c. in Winnipeg. In Montreal, the reported payrolls rose by four p.c. and in Toronto, by 3.7 p.c. from the period of observation in September to that in October.

Except in Hamilton, the average per capita earnings in the cities were also greater in the last week in October than in September. In that city, however, the increase in employment



was at a slightly higher rate than that in the reported payrolls; the per capita weekly earnings in October were \$29.32, compared with \$29.49 in September.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Seven of the nine provinces shared, to a greater or less degree, in the upward movement indicated at Nov. 1. The exceptions were Prince Edward Island and British Columbia; the former showed a general reduction due to curtailment in construction, while in the latter there was on the whole no change in the situation. The largest percentage gains were those of 3.9 and 4.6 in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, respectively. Firms in Quebec reported the greatest number of additional employees, having taken on 9,239 extra workers; this was a gain of 1.8 p.c. The improvement in the provinces in which additions to staffs were reported resulted in most cases in the establishment of new, all-time high levels of industrial activity.

Maritime Provinces.- Increases in employment were recorded in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, while the tendency was downward in Prince Edward Island. On the whole, there was a seasonal advance in the Maritime Provinces taken as a unit. Returns were received from 922 employers in this area with 134,363 men and women on their payrolls, as compared with 131,225 at the beginning of October. Manufacturing as a whole showed moderate improvement; additions to staffs were recorded in iron and steel and some other plants, but lumber and animal food factories were seasonally slacker. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, heightened activity was indicated in construction, mining and trade, and there were pronounced seasonal gains in logging camps.

Greater improvement had been recorded at Nov. 1, 1940, by the 870 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 99,526 men and women; the index was then many points lower than the latest figure of 179.6, the maximum to date.

Quebec.- Further important expansion was shown in Quebec, chiefly in logging and manufacturing. Building, steam railway operation, mining and retail trade also afforded rather more employment. On the other hand, there were losses in shipping, highway and railway construction and maintenance, communications and services. Within the manufacturing group, the lumber and vegetable food divisions reported a seasonal falling-off; there were, however, moderate increases in rubber, beverage, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal plants, together with large gains in chemical and iron and steel works.

The 3,196 employers furnishing returns enlarged their forces by 9,239 persons, bringing them to 516,492 at Nov. 1. This increase, of 1.8 p.c. brought the index to 177.1, a new all-time maximum. Activity was much greater than at Nov. 1, 1940, although a considerably larger advance had then been indicated in the 3,112 reporting establishments, whose staffs had numbered 426,384.

Ontario.- The trend continued upward in Ontario, bringing employment generally in the province to a new high. The 5,525 firms whose data were tabulated reported 705,152 employees, or 3,253 more than in the preceding month. The average change from October to November in the twenty preceding years for which statistics are available has been a decline, so that the latest advance is contra-seasonal; it was, however, not equal to that recorded at the beginning of November in 1939 or 1940.

At the date under review, there were fairly large gains in logging as the camps gradually opened for the winter's operations; the difficulty of obtaining labour probably accounted for the fact that the increase was smaller than usual for the time of year. Metallic ore mining and trade showed moderate improvement from Oct. 1, while there was further important expansion in manufacturing. This took place chiefly in iron and steel plants, which absorbed some 8,800 additional workers. Increased activity was also reported in the food, textile, chemical, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions. Of these gains, those in chemical works were greatest. On the other hand, the vegetable food, beverage, electrical apparatus and lumber industries reported reductions in staffs, the seasonal losses in fruit and vegetable canneries being particularly marked.



Transportation, construction and maintenance also released employees; the decline in the latter was considerable. The general index in Ontario at the latest date stood at 173.2, a new maximum; this figure was nearly 31 points higher than at Nov. 1 of last year, when statistics had been received from 5,361 employers with 569,654 men and women on their paylists. The advance then indicated had been on a larger scale.

Prairie Provinces.— There were substantial increases in employment in Manitoba and Saskatchewan at Nov. 1, 1941, together with a slight gain on the whole in Alberta. Returns were compiled from 1,795 firms in the Prairie Provinces, having 184,190 employees, as against 181,871 at Oct. 1. Manufacturing, logging, coal-mining and building afforded more employment, while there were declines in communications, transportation and railway construction and maintenance. Most of the improvement in manufacturing took place in food, chemical and iron and steel factories. The expansion in the Prairie Area was contra-seasonal, the trend having been retrogressive at Nov. 1 in thirteen of the twenty preceding years for which data are available. The index was higher than in any other month of the record, standing at 136.1, compared with 119.7 at Nov. 1, 1940. Statements had then been tabulated from 1,751 establishments, employing 157,065 workers; this was an increase of 2,022 from their Oct. 1, 1940 payrolls.

British Columbia.— No general change in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,338 employers furnishing returns aggregated 137,996, practically the same number as in the preceding month. There were increases on the whole in manufacturing, mining and retail trade. Transportation, construction and logging, however, were quieter. In the group of factory employment, there were important, seasonal reductions in food canneries; the lumber and non-ferrous metal groups were also quieter. On the other hand, pulp and paper, chemical and iron and steel plants were brisker, the gain in iron and steel works being substantial.

Employment generally was more active than at Nov. 1 of last year, when 1,298 establishments had reported a total working force of 112,091 persons, compared with 113,423 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 126.3, as compared with 149.4 at Nov. 1, 1941; the latter figure (the same as that at Oct. 1) was higher than in any earlier month for which data are available.

In Tables 1 and 5 are given index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were recorded in each of the centres for which data are segregated, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting heightened activity. The increases ranged from that of 0.6 p.c. in Windsor to 2.6 p.c. in Toronto and 3.7 p.c. in Quebec City. The volume of employment in each of these eight cities was greater than at the beginning of November of 1940, or indeed, than in any other month for which information has been tabulated.

Montreal.— Further improvement of a contra-seasonal nature took place in Montreal at Nov. 1, when 3,834 persons were added to the payrolls of the 1,848 co-operating firms, who employed 239,987. Construction and manufacturing showed heightened activity. The increases in the latter took place mainly in iron and steel factories, but beverage, food and some other works also reported gains. On the other hand, shipping was quieter, and there was little general change in services and trade. An increase had also been noted at the same date of last year; the index was then many points lower than that of 158.2 at the latest date, when a new maximum was established. Statements for Nov. 1, 1940, had been received from 1,803 establishments, providing work for 193,685 men and women.

Quebec City.— In Quebec, 219 employers reported a staff of 26,445 persons, compared with 25,495 at Oct. 1. There was a slight increase in trade and a substantial gain in manufacturing, while construction and services were rather quieter. Employment on the whole was more active than in any other month for which data are available, the index being decidedly higher than at the beginning of November, 1940, when the 217 co-operating businessmen had employed 20,751 workers, compared with 20,156 in the preceding month.

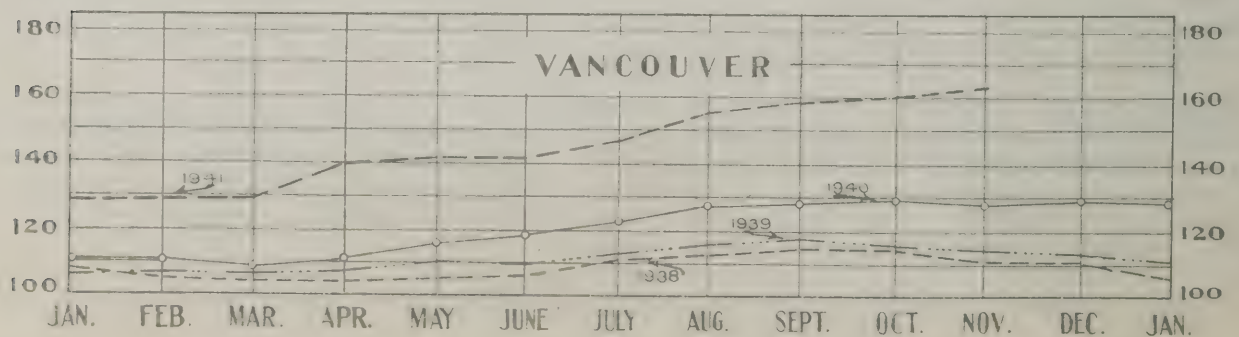
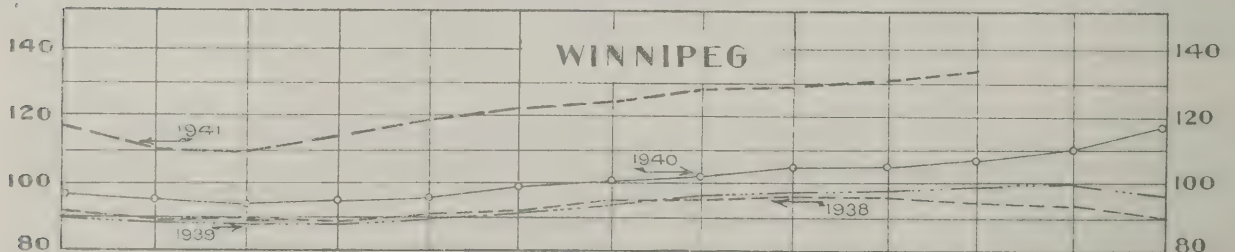
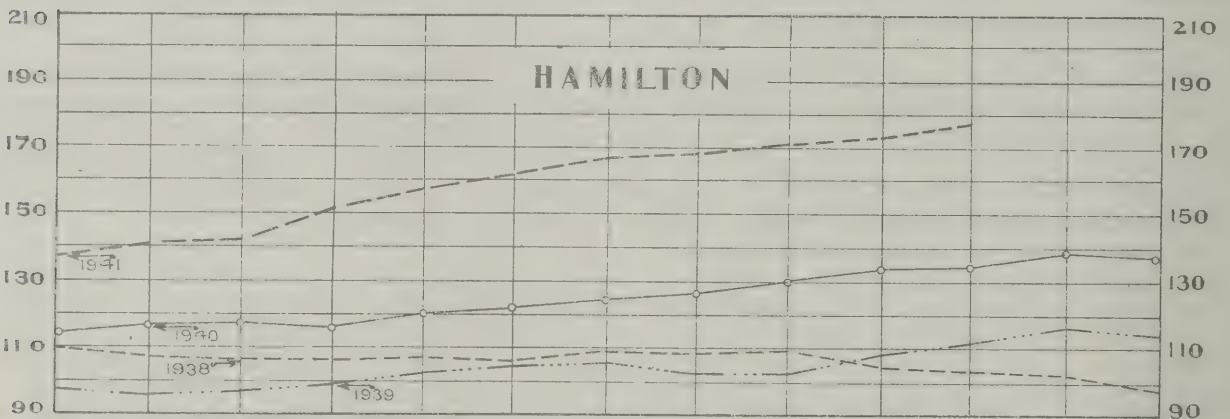
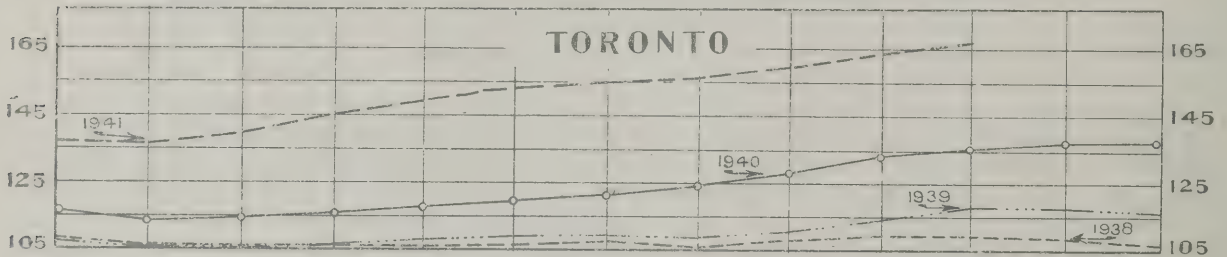
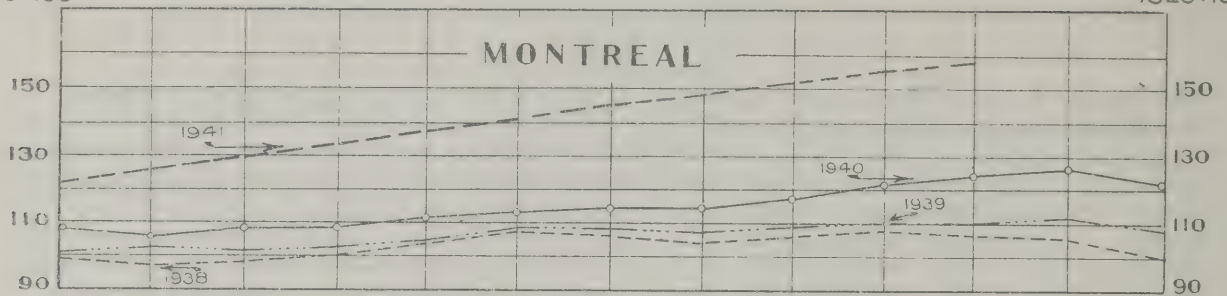
Toronto.— There was an important increase in the payrolls of 1,903 firms in Toronto, who

## EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES

1926:100

1938-1941

1926:100





had 215,143 men and women in their employ, a number greater by 5,380 than in their last report. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing; in this division, food, textile, non-ferrous metal, iron and steel, chemical and other industries showed improvement, that in chemicals and iron and steel being most pronounced. Trade also afforded more employment, but transportation and construction were quieter. A smaller advance had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, and the index was then some 32 points lower; the 1,834 employers making returns for Nov. 1, 1940, had reported staffs aggregating 175,804, compared with 173,017 in the preceding month.

Ottawa.- In Ottawa, curtailment was shown in manufacturing, where it took place mainly in lumber mills. Construction, however, was brisker. The 242 establishments furnishing data employed 21,655 persons, as against 21,222 at Oct. 1. Employment, at a new maximum for this record, was in decidedly greater volume than at the same date in 1940. The trend had then also been upward, according to information from 237 employers of 17,923 workers.

Hamilton.- Industrial activity again increased in Hamilton at Nov. 1; the 340 co-operating firms reported 57,985 employees, as compared with 56,741 at the beginning of October. Manufacturing afforded decidedly more employment, mainly in the textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel groups. Moderate gains were also made in construction, services and trade. Expansion on a smaller scale had been recorded at the beginning of November of last year, when the index was many points below the latest figure of 177.7. The Nov. 1, 1940, paylists of the 334 co-operating employers had included 43,854 men and women.

Windsor.- The situation in Windsor showed further improvement; 201 establishments reported 33,253 persons in their employ, compared with 33,044 at the beginning of October. The increase took place mainly in the iron and steel industries; construction and trade, on the other hand, were rather slacker. Although a larger gain had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, employment was then at a decidedly lower level. Statistics for Nov. 1, 1940, had been tabulated from 195 firms, whose staffs aggregated 26,082.

Winnipeg.- Employment advanced in Winnipeg, according to 559 employers with 55,531 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 54,426 in their last report. Manufacturing was brisker, especially in the chemical, food and iron and steel divisions; construction also showed a moderately upward movement, while transportation and services were quieter. The 538 concerns furnishing information for the first of November of last year had 47,035 men and women on their payrolls; the index of employment then stood at 107.5, compared with 133.2 at the date under review. This is the highest figure yet recorded.

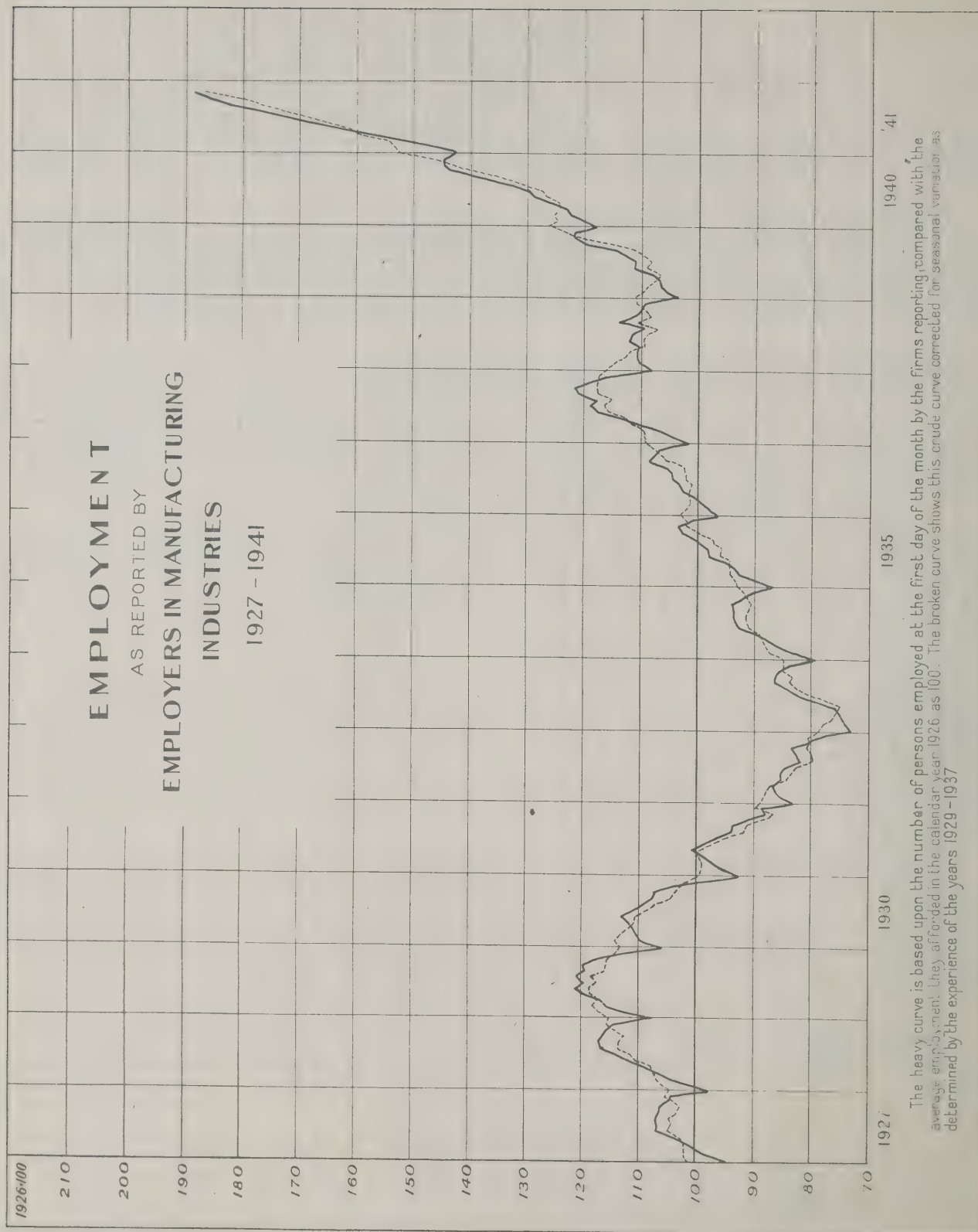
Vancouver.- There was a contra-seasonal expansion in Vancouver, where the 587 co-operating establishments had 57,464 persons on their staffs, or 1,070 more than in the preceding month. Manufacturing reported an important gain, mainly in iron and steel plants, and trade also showed improvement, while construction was quieter and there were small losses in communications, transportation and services. Industrial activity generally was at a higher level than at the beginning of November of last year, when curtailment had been indicated by 568 firms, whose employees had numbered 43,500, a reduction of 557 from Oct. 1, 1940.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1938, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing at Nov. 1 showed its tenth consecutive increase, in the longest series of uninterrupted advances in the nearly twenty-one years during which the current surveys have been made. The latest gain was substantial, amounting to 1.3 p.c.; it was nevertheless the smallest in this period of continuous improvement. The trend of employment at Nov. 1 in fifteen of the years since 1920 has been downward, so that the expansion at the date under review is contra-seasonal. Considerably exceeding that indicated at Nov. 1, 1940, the latest increase provided employment for approximately the same number of persons as were added to the payrolls at Nov. 1, 1939; the percentage gain then, however, was greater, at

Chart 4





2.1 p.c. In the few other years since 1920 in which the movement at Nov. 1 has been favourable, the increases were slight.

The 7,038 manufacturers co-operating at the beginning of November, 1941, reported a combined working force of 975,544 men and women, or 12,747 more than in the preceding month. The unadjusted index, (based on the 1926 average as 100), rose from its previous maximum of 185.0 at Oct. 1, 1941, to a new high of 187.6 at Nov. 1. This figure was 29.7 p.c. above that of 144.6 at Nov. 1, 1940, until now the highest for November.

Since the gain at the date under review is contra-seasonal, the seasonally-adjusted index also advanced, rising from 179.3 at Oct. 1, to 185.9 at Nov. 1. These two figures, like the corresponding crude indexes, are the highest yet recorded.

As compared with the preceding month, there was a particularly large increase of 15,199 persons in iron and steel plants. This greatly exceeds that reported in any other November for which data are available, having indeed, rarely been exceeded in any month in the years since 1920. Employment in chemical factories also showed a further important expansion, while there were smaller advances in animal food, pulp and paper, textiles, rubber, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing plants; in the last-named, the gain took place mainly in the production of scientific instruments.

Seasonal declines at Nov. 1 as compared with October were reported in vegetable food factories, which released nearly 6,500 workers; in lumber mills there was also a considerable seasonal falling-off. Losses on a small scale took place in musical instrument, beverage and electrical apparatus plants and in central electric stations.

Employment in practically every branch of manufacturing was brisker at Nov. 1 than at the same date in any other year for which information is available.

For Nov. 1, 1940, 6,762 manufacturing establishments had reported 744,144 employees, compared with 740,073 in the preceding month.

Calculated on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing have been as follows at the beginning of November in the last few years:- 1941, 187.6; 1940, 144.6; 1939, 122.1; 1938, 110.9 and 1937, 119.0. In 1929, when industrial activity, on the average, was at its maximum in the pre-war period, the Nov. 1 index had been 117.2.

Logging.- Data were received from 442 firms employing 65,156 men, or 13,535 more than in the preceding month. The expansion was decidedly less than that reported at Nov. 1 in any recent year. It is probable that difficulty in securing help is largely responsible for the relatively small gain. The index, at 219.6, was lower than that of 258.6 at Nov. 1 of last year, and was also below the Nov. 1, 1937, figure of 306.3; with these exceptions, it was higher than at the same date in any earlier year of the record. There were advances in logging at the latest date in all provinces except British Columbia, those in Quebec being most extensive.

Mining.- Improvement was indicated in the mining of metallic ores and of coal, while quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mining showed no general change. The forces of the 420 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 86,989 persons, compared with 85,713 at Oct. 1. A much smaller increase had been noted at the beginning of November, 1940, and the index was then some eleven points lower. With infrequent exceptions, the movement in mining has been upward at Nov. 1 in other years for which data are available; the latest increase approximated the average for that date.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed a falling-off in activity, as is customary in the late autumn, the decline being of normal proportions. The companies and branches whose statistics were tabulated had 26,715 workers in their employ, or 402 fewer than at Oct. 1. The index of employment was some ten points higher than at Nov. 1, 1940, when a smaller loss had been noted.

Transportation.- A seasonal decrease was reported by the 552 co-operating employers in the transportation group; their staffs numbered 129,576, compared with 131,312 in the preceding month. Shipping and stevedoring and local transportation and storage showed reduced activity, while there was a slight gain in railway operation. The contraction in employment indicated in transportation at the beginning of November of a year ago was not so large, but the index was then nine points lower than that of 102.8 at the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Curtailment was recorded in highway and railway construction and maintenance, but building showed further improvement. Statements were received from 1,450 contractors employing 185,513 workers, compared with 195,243 at the beginning of October. This general reduction is seasonal, but the loss was slightly below average, according to the experience of the last twenty years. The index, at 147.7 at Nov. 1, 1941, was higher than in any other November in the last decade.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, and there was a small decrease in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments; 613 firms in the service group reported 38,706 men and women in their employ, or 445 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 173.7, was considerably above that of Nov. 1, 1940, although a moderate increase in staffs had then been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 2,700 workers being added to the forces of the 2,196 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose employees aggregated 167,894. The improvement occurred wholly in retail stores, wholesale houses being rather quieter. The index in this division, at 163.4 at Nov. 1, was at its maximum for that date in the years since 1920. The gain indicated at the beginning of November, 1940, had been on a smaller scale. The percentage advance this year was fractionally above the average at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920.

Finance.- The 760 financial institutions and branches furnishing data for Nov. 1 employed 37,282 men and women, as compared with 62,978 in their last report. The index stood at 132.8; in the preceding month it was 122.0, while at Nov. 1, 1940, the figure had been 112.8. The addition of the returns for this group to those already given for the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings to 1,739,445 the number of persons in recorded employment in 13,536 establishments and lowers the general index of 167.6 in the eight industries just enumerated, to 165.4. When the employees of financial organizations are added to the statistics for Oct. 1, 1941, the index was lowered from 165.8 to 163.6. The index at Nov. 1, 1940, had stood at 139.2 without the figures for the finance group, and at 137.8 when they were included.

Index numbers in industries other than finance are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to a report issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington, employment in the United States showed a small decline between October 15 and November 15. The decrease was mainly due to seasonal recessions in manufacturing, transportation and in the finance and service groups. The contraction in manufacturing was less than usual for the time of year. There were continued large advances in shipbuilding and aircraft production, together with smaller gains in various other industries. These were offset, however, by seasonal losses in canning and in the clothing industries, and also by reductions in many establishments whose operations have been curtailed as a result of the prevailing shortage of raw materials. The index of employment in manufacturing at Nov. 15, 1941, was 134.5, compared with 135.3 in the preceding month and 114.7 at Nov. 15, 1940. In the durable goods industries, the index was 144.2 at Nov. 15, 1941, 144.0 at Oct. 15, 1941 and 115.5 in November, 1940. In the non-durable goods industries, the latest index was 125.2, as compared with 127.1 at Oct. 15 and 113.8 at Nov. 15, 1940. The base used in calculating these index numbers is the average for the three years, 1923-1925.



TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	-	-	-	110.2	109.8	110.7	-	-	-	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	-	-	-	114.8	121.1	128.6	-	-	-	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	-	-	-	122.8	126.5	129.5	-	-	-	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	-	-	-	111.9	111.6	125.8	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	116.6	-	-	-	96.2	98.1	128.2	-	-	-	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	86.8	-	-	-	83.6	84.2	91.6	-	-	-	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	-	-	-	92.2	91.4	94.6	-	-	-	84.0
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	104.9	-	-	-	98.0	103.6	96.5	-	-	-	94.1
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	111.1	-	-	-	105.0	110.0	108.1	-	-	-	101.8
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	119.4	-	-	-	110.3	112.8	106.0	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.5	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.5	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.2	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.4	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.2	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1941.  
100.0 8.0 .1 4.8 3.1 30.8 42.0 11.0 5.1 2.2 3.7 8.2

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES;  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Nov. 1, 1934	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Nov. 1, 1935	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Nov. 1, 1936	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Nov. 1, 1937	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	166.2	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	168.0	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	170.7	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	173.5	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	177.7	244.7	133.2	163.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1941.

14.3      1.6      12.8      1.3      3.5      2.0      3.3      3.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TRADE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.5	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.5	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.9	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.5	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	185.0	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.6	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1941.

100.0      58.2      3.9      5.2      1.6      7.7      11.1      2.3      10.0

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1941	Oct.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov.1 1937	Nov.1 1936
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	58.2	187.6	185.0	144.6	122.1	110.9	119.0	107.7
Animal products - edible	2.2	185.8	182.3	172.1	149.0	133.4	138.2	132.8
Fur and products	.2	131.8	131.3	117.6	114.3	95.1	99.5	87.6
Leather and products	1.8	144.0	144.2	121.4	123.1	106.1	109.2	109.0
Boots and shoes	1.1	134.7	135.9	117.8	121.6	104.5	109.1	107.6
Lumber and products	3.8	119.5	123.0	104.1	88.2	77.7	89.0	81.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	109.0	114.5	95.6	76.0	66.5	77.4	72.5
Furniture	.6	118.2	117.2	105.0	90.8	88.8	93.5	88.8
Other lumber products	.9	160.4	160.3	134.0	126.0	104.8	121.4	103.7
Musical instruments	.1	86.2	90.5	78.2	58.4	53.5	56.8	55.9
Plant products	3.3	172.2	192.4	150.5	146.6	134.7	138.0	136.9
Pulp and paper products	5.1	136.1	135.3	121.1	113.9	107.5	113.9	105.8
Pulp and paper	2.3	127.9	126.8	115.4	102.3	96.9	109.0	98.3
Paper products	.9	190.2	187.7	149.7	146.7	136.0	139.0	127.1
Printing and publishing	1.9	128.3	128.4	118.7	117.6	111.7	111.7	108.4
Rubber products	1.1	145.3	143.5	120.1	115.6	106.1	115.1	101.5
Textile products	8.7	167.3	166.5	152.8	134.0	122.6	128.9	121.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	178.5	176.5x	162.0	144.1	130.4	140.9	132.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.6	133.1	132.0	121.0	109.5	96.7	104.1	94.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	197.8	131.0	124.5	136.6	129.9	144.9	145.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	585.9	591.6	529.4	478.8	497.1	530.4	512.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	147.2	146.1	139.2	136.9	124.9	129.2	128.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	166.6	167.2	151.6	126.0	118.7	123.3	113.5
Other textile products	1.0	168.4	167.2	150.3	123.3	107.1	98.8	101.3
Tobacco	.6	116.0	116.1	106.1	98.2	96.4	100.3	91.9
Beverages	.8	231.2	236.3	196.0	181.3	166.9	161.3	147.3
Chemicals and allied products	3.2	429.0	397.4	218.9	175.7	159.6	159.9	144.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	135.4	134.7	114.7	99.4	89.3	94.4	84.0
Electric light and power	1.1	149.9	151.6	146.8	143.6	137.9	129.6	121.1
Electrical apparatus	1.3	227.0	231.3	173.5	138.8	136.0	158.6	126.3
Iron and steel products	19.3	238.6	226.4	151.6	107.6	93.9	109.3	89.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	233.3	227.4	179.3	151.7	115.4	144.3	117.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	233.5	227.5	165.8	123.4	113.7	134.9	109.4
Agricultural implements	.5	108.4	105.9	53.6	60.1	60.7	80.2	44.9
Land vehicles	7.6	202.0	191.2	131.6	94.8	84.6	98.0	83.7
Automobiles and parts	2.2	253.4	230.7	200.0	139.9	132.5	151.9	127.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.5	549.8	526.4	287.3	62.4	72.0	68.2	63.7
Heating appliances	.3	171.6	169.6	157.0	142.7	139.5	135.0	126.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	255.1	251.1	185.6	131.6	96.8	130.4	89.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	261.4	251.5	162.7	124.4	106.3	120.6	102.1
Other iron and steel products	4.2	338.7	310.0	172.1	119.9	103.7	113.5	94.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	302.9	303.4	211.5	167.6	155.6	159.7	141.1
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	188.3	186.3	178.7	168.5	156.1	149.5	143.3
Miscellaneous	.6	255.4	246.0	159.6	152.3	146.0	139.8	133.6
<b>LOGGING</b>	3.9	219.6	174.0	258.6	206.4	130.8	306.3	206.9
<b>MINING</b>	5.2	185.0	182.3	174.0	171.0	163.4	161.1	151.8
Coal	1.6	99.4	95.9	95.8	94.4	92.9	93.2	95.5
Metallic ores	2.9	378.9	376.6	351.5	353.6	335.5	320.4	286.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	166.7	166.6	156.6	143.7	135.8	145.4	133.9
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.6	100.0	101.5	90.4	86.7	85.5	88.9	83.1
Telegraphs	.4	118.0	124.3	105.5	100.0	97.0	101.9	94.9
Telephones	1.2	95.1	95.3	86.3	83.0	82.3	85.3	80.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	7.7	102.8	104.2	93.5	90.6	87.9	87.2	87.1
Street railways and cartage	2.1	151.3	153.0	140.0	133.5	125.2	116.8	120.7
Steam railways	4.3	89.8	87.7	79.6	79.2	75.7	77.4	75.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	97.3	103.4	94.8	86.1	94.6	93.1	94.8
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	11.1	147.7	155.4	120.5	117.6	122.5	131.7	99.6
Building	4.3	167.8	164.6	137.8	85.1	80.4	85.3	61.0
Highway	4.7	198.4	208.7	157.6	209.1	238.2	250.8	165.1
Railway	2.1	81.2	97.5	56.0	64.5	56.3	66.2	77.9
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.3	173.7	175.7	148.8	135.2	132.8	131.0	124.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	156.5	169.0	140.5	129.0	126.5	125.0	119.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	186.2	187.3	163.4	145.9	143.3	141.1	133.8
<b>TRADE</b>	10.0	163.4	160.9	148.9	140.2	135.6	137.0	132.0
Retail	7.6	171.8	167.9	154.9	144.8	141.3	144.6	139.5
Wholesale	2.4	141.3	142.3	133.4	128.1	122.0	119.9	115.0
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	167.6	165.8	139.2	123.6	114.6	125.2	111.0

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

x Revised.



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1941	Oct.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov.1 1937	Nov.1 1936
<u>Maritime - Manufacturing</u>		33.1	164.0	163.6	135.1	114.9	101.8	120.1	109.5
<u>Provinces</u>									
	Lumber products	3.3	99.6	109.0	98.2	73.0	72.2	87.8	83.0
	Pulp and paper	4.0	195.2	190.0	179.6	166.7	154.5	187.9	164.9
	Textile products	3.3	120.5	118.4	113.4	96.3	83.4	91.0	84.4
	Iron and steel	14.0	224.5	217.9	147.9	117.3	96.8	129.4	111.0
	Other manufactures	8.5	145.3	148.5	137.1	127.2	114.8	119.5	116.0
	Logging	5.3	303.3	227.5	276.5	225.5	148.3	365.7	290.7
	Mining	13.0	115.7	112.6	113.4	114.8	112.9	110.9	110.6
	Communications	1.7	108.0	109.8	97.1	100.6	95.7	98.3	95.3
	Transportation	7.9	91.6	92.0	78.3	65.5	60.4	63.5	63.7
	Construction	29.1	411.2	408.6	178.6	154.3	184.7	198.3	189.5
	Services	1.7	262.3	266.7	207.0	172.9	173.5	168.0	156.7
	Trade	8.2	178.4	168.1	163.1	142.3	134.8	132.9	127.9
Maritimes- All Industries		100.0	179.6	175.4	133.8	117.9	112.6	127.3	119.4
<u>Quebec</u>									
	Manufacturing	63.1	195.8	193.2	147.0	123.1	112.0	119.1	105.9
	Lumber products	2.8	132.6	135.4	111.2	97.0	83.9	96.9	83.6
	Pulp and paper	6.2	132.9	133.0	119.0	108.3	103.4	109.8	99.6
	Textile products	14.6	188.5	188.4	169.0	147.1	135.4	142.0	129.9
	Iron and steel	17.2	261.3	251.0	140.4	94.5	81.2	98.1	78.8
	Other manufactures	22.3	200.7	198.6	154.1	134.1	122.4	123.6	112.0
	Logging	6.6	383.4	273.1	483.5	354.8	211.9	589.1	365.7
	Mining	2.9	320.2	316.2	288.1	288.9	264.1	252.7	223.0
	Communications	1.3	95.5	96.4	82.0	77.6	77.4	78.1	72.0
	Transportation	7.1	102.6	104.0	93.8	87.0	89.2	89.1	88.1
	Construction	9.9	126.2	136.6	124.3	140.2	136.6	103.7	73.5
	Services	2.1	159.2	160.5	130.8	120.8	119.0	124.2	113.2
	Trade	7.0	170.0	169.6	153.7	145.7	143.9	144.2	137.1
Quebec - All Industries		100.0	177.1	173.9	148.7	131.5	119.7	130.5	110.3
<u>Ontario</u>									
	Manufacturing	67.3	188.1	185.9	145.7	122.9	112.3	120.9	108.8
	Lumber products	3.0	98.4	101.9	86.8	73.1	66.9	80.9	72.0
	Pulp and paper	5.2	133.6	132.5	118.2	114.6	108.7	111.2	105.2
	Textile products	8.5	148.0	146.5	138.2	123.3	112.2	118.9	115.4
	Iron and steel	25.2	249.2	235.2	170.3	119.3	104.8	120.5	96.3
	Other manufactures	25.4	195.9	200.6	152.5	140.3	130.4	134.9	126.0
	Logging	2.0	150.4	131.2	186.3	171.5	94.6	227.8	155.1
	Mining	4.4	315.6	315.2	296.4	289.8	265.1	258.6	244.1
	Communications	1.4	90.9	91.7	85.4	78.9	78.4	85.4	78.3
	Transportation	5.3	100.2	101.4	90.7	87.5	83.0	87.2	84.7
	Construction	7.4	137.4	150.3	118.9	100.4	110.5	174.2	101.7
	Services	2.4	203.4	205.2	173.5	157.7	157.7	152.1	147.0
	Trade	9.8	168.9	165.0	155.1	146.5	140.1	144.6	138.8
Ontario - All Industries		100.0	173.2	172.4	142.5	124.4	115.0	130.4	112.8
<u>Prairie</u>									
	Manufacturing	34.7	161.7	155.5	124.4	113.4	103.7	109.2	107.3
<u>Provinces</u>									
	Lumber products	2.4	149.5	148.1	117.5	98.3	88.8	103.2	89.4
	Pulp and paper	2.3	107.1	110.3	99.9	103.1	97.8	97.5	96.0
	Textile products	2.6	208.3	208.6	186.4	156.1	144.3	139.2	142.7
	Iron and steel	11.6	123.5	118.9	89.4	81.2	72.1	79.7	77.1
	Other manufactures	15.8	223.2	210.0	165.4	152.1	141.0	147.8	146.0
	Logging	.7	79.4	57.5	104.2	44.6	42.5	47.3	37.5
	Mining	7.4	153.6	148.8	141.7	131.8	126.8	134.2	126.7
	Communications	2.4	115.4	118.3	98.5	97.4	98.0	98.2	93.6
	Transportation	17.1	112.9	114.3	103.8	106.7	101.9	92.7	94.2
	Construction	16.1	116.9	117.3	113.7	106.2	108.2	101.6	105.4
	Services	3.0	145.9	148.0	129.9	117.8	113.3	105.9	105.8
	Trade	18.6	140.7	141.3	131.2	124.6	121.3	118.6	118.2
Prairies - All Industries		100.0	136.1	134.3	119.7	112.7	108.1	106.2	106.0
<u>British</u>									
<u>Columbia</u>									
	Manufacturing	49.5	192.5	190.2	154.7	126.9	110.8	115.5	107.5
	Lumber products	14.0	142.6	145.7	125.1	103.2	89.7	93.1	92.9
	Pulp and paper	5.2	157.3	152.3	131.6	116.3	102.7	122.5	116.2
	Textile products	1.1	184.5	184.9	157.3	128.6	128.4	123.4	126.3
	Iron and steel	12.3	363.1	327.4	170.7	93.1	86.3	83.6	75.7
	Other manufactures	16.9	196.0	202.3	191.7	163.1	143.9	147.5	129.4
	Logging	6.2	116.8	119.7	109.5	103.4	93.3	110.2	95.9
	Mining	7.2	116.5	114.6	112.5	112.0	118.9	111.7	101.9
	Communications	2.4	119.9	123.4	114.9	114.4	108.0	109.6	105.4
	Transportation	9.5	99.6	101.8	92.8	97.5	94.6	94.7	98.3
	Construction	9.6	109.6	115.4	77.8	87.9	90.8	97.1	96.8
	Services	3.0	140.0	143.0	132.9	120.9	110.5	110.4	105.6
	Trade	12.6	172.9	168.9	150.1	142.3	137.1	144.3	133.5
B.C.- All Industries		100.0	149.4	149.4	126.3	115.5	107.5	111.5	105.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1941	Oct.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov.1 1937	Nov.1 1936
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	72.8	183.2	179.8	136.9	115.8	105.1	111.4	98.1
Plant products - edible	3.8	158.1	152.8	147.1	141.2	133.6	130.8	119.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.7	132.0	131.9	116.2	117.7	109.9	110.3	106.3
Textiles	14.7	169.8	170.0	149.8	127.4	119.7	123.5	109.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	165.8	161.7	137.4	127.4	116.8	113.5	105.0
Iron and steel	24.6	237.1	227.6	133.0	93.7	79.9	92.9	75.0
Other manufactures	21.5	168.0	167.0	133.9	118.4	107.2	114.8	102.5
Communications	1.4	66.9	66.3	67.1	65.2	64.2	65.2	62.4
Transportation	5.5	108.4	114.5	105.0	94.8	96.8	96.8	98.6
Construction	5.1	76.3	67.2	60.2	76.3	109.9	68.2	45.6
Trade	11.9	160.8	160.7	149.5	141.2	137.8	136.6	129.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	158.2	155.7	124.3	110.7	107.1	106.4	94.6
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	73.1	233.1	220.3	156.3	114.2	101.9	106.6	99.2
Leather products	10.7	110.4	111.3	92.2	97.2	92.2	92.0	102.4
Other manufactures	62.4	287.8	268.9	184.1	121.9	106.4	113.1	97.8
Transportation	3.5	70.0	71.1	87.1	95.2	102.9	94.2	92.5
Construction	7.2	161.6	169.6	235.7	99.6	276.2	89.9	81.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	190.7	183.8	149.0	111.6	119.1	103.8	97.1
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	71.2	184.9	178.4	141.4	118.1	109.5	111.5	103.9
Plant products - edible	5.9	173.1	163.3	138.3	132.8	120.3	121.5	118.1
Printing and publishing	7.5	159.7	159.1	136.4	134.9	128.3	129.6	123.1
Textiles	9.9	129.8	128.4	118.7	103.5	96.4	99.0	94.6
Iron and steel	19.7	288.5	270.6	174.9	109.4	95.2	103.1	85.3
Other manufactures	28.2	176.6	171.3	139.2	121.1	114.6	113.9	108.2
Communications	1.4	71.1	71.3	70.3	67.7	67.8	67.9	65.4
Transportation	3.5	108.2	110.5	103.6	100.1	94.2	96.3	95.9
Construction	2.7	96.2	106.2	90.4	76.5	61.3	90.6	66.3
Trade	17.5	155.5	151.9	142.9	134.4	128.9	133.0	130.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	167.6	163.4	135.2	117.4	109.6	112.7	105.9
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	48.7	158.6	161.5	130.9	107.3	97.5	101.7	95.3
Lumber products	8.7	54.9	74.9	82.2	75.3	46.3	54.6	46.7
Pulp and paper	35.9	125.0	121.1	109.8	100.5	94.7	98.7	90.6
Other manufactures	32.1	219.0	221.3	164.2	124.5	117.9	120.9	116.1
Construction	15.7	222.8	183.6	132.7	124.6	113.3	118.7	148.3
Trade	20.0	175.2	174.2	157.9	144.6	141.2	143.7	137.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	164.4	161.1	131.2	113.1	106.1	111.7	108.8
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	85.1	186.1	182.1	137.0	113.9	103.2	121.6	99.3
Textiles	13.7	124.0	120.3	108.6	96.8	88.3	94.4	92.3
Electrical apparatus	9.6	172.6	168.4	137.5	115.8	105.5	136.2	109.5
Iron and steel	43.3	247.9	239.6	155.6	114.4	95.8	129.6	90.1
Other manufactures	18.5	158.9	161.2	135.9	128.2	127.0	128.5	114.7
Construction	3.3	119.4	112.1	90.8	59.9	75.0	53.1	50.7
Trade	7.5	155.2	148.8	147.2	135.0	133.1	141.7	131.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	177.7	173.5	134.4	112.8	103.8	119.4	100.4
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	89.2	274.4	270.9	212.9	153.5	141.9	165.7	134.6
Iron and steel	74.4	296.9	290.3	218.8	147.5	135.1	167.8	133.9
Other manufactures	14.8	199.0	207.6	193.0	173.9	164.8	158.2	137.1
Construction	3.2	113.6	131.5	58.5	45.2	45.4	80.9	33.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	244.7	243.1	188.5	140.4	130.6	154.1	126.1
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	57.1	160.7	155.4	115.9	106.4	98.7	103.1	100.7
Animal products - edible	6.4	193.0	172.0	159.0	144.3	133.9	157.4	146.2
Printing and publishing	4.5	108.2	113.1	103.0	106.7	99.3	100.3	99.1
Textiles	7.0	213.4	214.2	187.9	160.0	147.8	142.4	152.7
Iron and steel	18.0	116.6	113.9	85.3	77.5	72.0	78.0	76.1
Other manufactures	21.2	226.7	216.1	136.0	125.7	117.4	117.2	111.9
Transportation	5.4	77.7	78.6	83.7	81.3	80.8	82.1	78.9
Construction	4.2	81.8	76.0	80.4	48.8	38.6	57.1	35.9
Trade	27.3	120.7	120.9	108.4	104.3	102.0	101.0	102.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	133.2	130.5	107.5	99.3	94.7	98.0	94.9
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	51.4	229.9	220.3	155.6	126.5	114.2	116.5	110.7
Lumber products	10.0	137.7	138.9	124.3	99.4	75.8	81.2	89.1
Other manufactures	41.4	274.3	259.9	170.6	139.1	131.7	132.5	120.6
Communications	4.2	113.7	116.0	112.6	112.6	107.0	107.9	102.9
Transportation	9.4	83.3	84.2	93.0	97.5	102.3	104.0	109.3
Construction	6.7	99.8	110.8	51.7	51.6	69.8	87.6	52.9
Services	5.0	134.0	135.7	134.4	124.4	111.8	113.4	104.6
Trade	23.3	172.4	167.6	152.6	143.4	137.2	144.2	134.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	163.0	160.0	127.9	114.8	110.4	115.0	107.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.



Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at Nov. 1 and Oct. 1, 1941, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate Per Capita Earnings of these Employees in One Week in October and One Week in September.

(The Payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

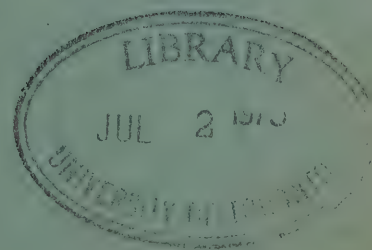
I n d u s t r i e s	Number of Employees reported at -		Aggregate Weekly Earnings for One Week in -		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in -	
	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	October	September	October	September
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	975,544	962,797	26,916,095	25,795,172	27.59	26.79
Animal products - edible	36,627	35,938	956,619	907,681	26.12	25.26
Fur and products	3,182	3,170	80,208	74,795	25.21	23.59
Leather and products	29,555	29,593	573,672	567,834	19.41	19.19
Boots and shoes	18,518	18,678	343,687	346,219	18.56	18.54
Lumber and products	63,981	65,850	1,496,126	1,474,786	23.38	22.40
Rough and dressed lumber	38,514	40,427	933,127	934,572	24.23	23.12
Furniture	10,470	10,377	244,618	229,559	23.36	22.12
Other lumber products	14,997	15,046	318,381	310,655	21.23	20.65
Musical instruments	2,460	2,583	63,345	62,748	25.75	24.29
Plant products - edible	55,293	61,784	1,217,489	1,294,559	22.02	20.95
Pulp and paper products	84,900	84,386	2,645,807	2,578,732	31.16	30.36
Pulp and paper	38,788	38,455	1,328,232	1,285,962	34.24	33.44
Paper products	15,268	15,066	385,412	373,403	25.24	24.78
Printing and publishing	30,844	30,865	932,163	919,367	30.22	29.79
Rubber products	18,707	18,482	481,772	492,503	25.75	26.65
Textile products	146,178	145,520	2,911,838	2,816,107	19.92	19.35
Thread, yarn and cloth	54,192	53,611	1,132,733	1,099,290	20.90	20.50
Cotton yarn and cloth	26,575	26,371	543,059	530,892	20.43	20.13
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,217	11,796	264,258	246,700	21.63	20.91
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,055	11,163	232,715	228,349	21.05	20.46
Hosiery and knit goods	24,037	23,860	438,380	424,286	18.24	17.78
Garments and personal furnishings	50,896	51,123	973,788	927,881	19.13	18.15
Other textile products	17,053	16,926	366,937	364,650	21.52	21.54
Tobacco	9,572	9,583	176,926	175,285	18.48	18.29
Beverages	12,765	13,046	381,847	387,898	29.91	29.73
Chemicals and allied products	53,638	49,708	1,511,595	1,358,267	28.18	27.32
Clay, glass and stone products	15,288	15,206	400,691	392,382	26.21	25.80
Electric light and power	19,079	19,299	635,945	624,316	33.33	32.35
Electrical apparatus	31,475	32,079	919,793	925,811	29.22	28.86
Iron and steel products	323,311	308,112	10,311,489	9,588,371	31.89	31.12
Crude, rolled and forged products	29,830	29,065	923,921	900,687	30.97	30.99
Machinery (other than vehicles)	24,541	24,181	791,360	767,400	32.25	31.74
Agricultural implements	9,139	8,928	267,925	257,566	29.32	28.85
Land vehicles	127,640	121,086	4,182,907	3,808,630	32.77	31.45
Automobiles and parts	37,083	33,760	1,282,941	1,112,161	34.60	32.94
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	24,937	23,753	850,168	804,355	34.09	33.86
Heating appliances	5,622	5,556	151,221	150,235	26.90	27.04
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	16,513	16,251	561,505	555,972	34.00	32.98
Foundry and machine shop products	13,906	13,399	425,945	398,203	30.63	29.72
Other iron and steel products	71,183	65,894	2,156,537	1,965,323	30.30	29.83
Non-ferrous metal products	44,877	44,302	1,398,924	1,348,835	31.17	30.45
Non-metallic mineral products	14,375	14,256	501,838	486,079	34.91	34.10
Miscellaneous	10,281	9,900	250,171	238,183	24.33	24.06
<b>LOGGING</b>	65,156	51,621	1,215,764	974,488	18.66	18.88
<b>MINING</b>	86,989	85,713	3,047,946	2,833,549	35.04	33.06
Coal	27,307	26,336	885,157	779,407	32.42	29.59
Metallic ores	48,382	48,084	1,854,302	1,758,665	38.33	36.57
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,300	11,293	308,487	295,477	27.30	26.16
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	26,715	27,117	729,229	742,221	27.30	27.37
Telegraphs	6,773	7,133	186,485	201,688	27.53	28.28
Telephones	19,942	19,984	542,744	540,533	27.22	27.05
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	129,576	131,312	4,392,651	4,308,489	33.90	32.81
Street railways and cartage	36,349	36,782	1,091,190	1,069,474	30.02	29.08
Steam railways	71,608	71,555	2,677,728	2,601,965	37.39	36.36
Shipping and stevedoring	21,619	22,975	623,733	637,050	28.85	27.73
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	185,513	195,243	4,454,001	4,616,810	24.01	23.65
Building	72,713	71,368	2,057,701	1,997,630	28.30	27.99
Highway	77,920	81,964	1,597,095	1,690,968	20.50	20.63
Railway	34,880	41,911	799,205	929,212	22.91	22.17
<b>SERVICES</b>	38,706	39,151	648,455	641,992	16.75	16.40
Hotels and restaurants	23,546	23,903	367,938	367,193	15.63	15.36
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,160	15,248	280,517	274,799	18.50	18.02
<b>TRADE</b>	167,994	165,294	3,805,443	3,805,221	23.07	23.02
Retail	128,197	125,283	2,720,963	2,657,605	21.22	21.21
Wholesale	39,797	40,011	1,154,480	1,147,616	29.01	28.68
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)</b>	1,676,193	1,658,248	45,279,584	43,717,942	27.01	26.36
<b>FINANCE</b>	63,252	62,978	1,850,450	1,829,831	29.26	29.06
Banks and Trust Companies	35,809	35,650	947,223	949,007	26.45	26.62
Brokerage and Stock Market operation	1,455	1,464	49,843	49,244	34.26	33.64
Insurance	25,988	25,864	853,384	831,580	32.84	32.15
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,739,445	1,721,226	47,130,034	45,547,773	27.09	26.46

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Nov. 1 and Oct. 1, 1941, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Earnings of these Employees in One Week in October and One Week in September.

(Preliminary figures.)

Areas and Industries		Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
		Nov. 1	Oct. 1	October	September	October	September
<b>Maritime</b>				\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Provinces</b>							
All Manufacturing		44,486	44,370	1,093,261	1,090,582	24.58	24.58
Lumber products		4,429	4,846	79,330	85,357	17.91	17.61
Pulp and paper		5,396	5,251	157,221	156,990	29.14	29.90
Iron and steel		18,839	18,232	545,614	537,513	28.96	29.40
Logging		7,113	5,335	117,643	87,836	16.54	16.46
Mining		17,457	16,985	510,896	436,350	29.27	25.72
Transportation		12,607	10,650	334,180	330,979	31.51	31.08
Construction		39,095	38,845	796,765	764,975	20.38	19.69
Trade		11,021	10,380	224,304	212,957	20.35	20.52
<b>Maritimes - All Industries</b>		134,363	131,225	3,158,619	3,007,743	23.51	22.92
<b>Quebec</b>							
All Manufacturing		325,692	321,549	8,347,847	8,026,236	25.63	24.96
Lumber products		14,673	14,986	289,765	287,720	19.75	19.20
Pulp and paper		31,813	31,248	975,168	959,406	30.65	30.12
Textile products		75,448	75,446	1,417,224	1,363,021	18.78	18.07
Chemical and allied products		23,753	22,650	642,175	598,906	27.04	26.44
Iron and steel		88,777	85,363	2,827,493	2,658,053	31.85	31.14
Logging		33,963	24,138	488,916	336,259	14.40	13.90
Mining		14,689	14,506	470,650	447,193	32.04	30.83
Communications		6,714	6,752	199,277	202,049	29.68	29.79
Transportation		36,810	37,342	1,230,243	1,202,697	33.42	32.21
Construction		51,327	55,574	1,225,657	1,275,535	23.88	22.95
Services		11,026	11,122	175,406	174,711	15.91	15.71
Trade		36,271	36,190	812,657	802,257	22.41	22.17
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>		516,492	507,253	12,950,653	12,466,947	25.07	24.58
<b>Ontario</b>							
All Manufacturing		473,221	467,892	13,680,611	13,164,917	28.91	28.14
Lumber products		21,206	21,966	486,312	481,550	22.93	21.92
Plant products - edible		29,578	35,103	659,249	744,323	22.29	21.20
Pulp and paper		36,396	36,089	1,148,835	1,115,561	31.56	30.91
Textile products		59,961	59,372	1,299,914	1,265,890	21.68	21.32
Chemical and allied products		23,687	21,616	691,416	623,374	29.19	28.84
Electrical apparatus		22,979	23,574	685,107	690,381	29.81	29.31
Iron and steel		177,312	168,555	5,721,191	5,310,955	32.27	31.51
Non-ferrous metal products		25,337	24,605	786,892	756,584	31.06	30.75
Logging		14,137	12,327	277,045	234,004	19.60	18.98
Mining		31,238	31,205	1,208,778	1,147,309	38.70	36.77
Communications		9,915	10,000	275,054	278,092	27.74	27.81
Transportation		37,541	38,012	1,282,089	1,247,067	34.15	32.81
Construction		52,298	57,218	1,400,450	1,514,903	26.78	26.48
Services		15,762	15,904	272,929	267,010	17.32	16.79
Trade		69,040	67,341	1,617,161	1,584,595	23.42	23.53
<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>		703,152	699,899	20,014,117	19,437,897	28.46	27.77
<b>Prairie</b>							
All Manufacturing		63,903	61,557	1,772,753	1,619,692	27.74	26.31
Animal products - edible		9,291	8,351	262,483	224,654	23.25	26.90
Lumber products		4,327	4,288	92,833	91,285	21.45	21.29
Plant products - edible		5,303	5,047	126,865	111,597	23.92	22.11
Textile products		4,789	4,796	89,042	83,708	18.59	17.45
Iron and steel		21,399	20,678	657,378	602,900	30.72	29.16
Mining		13,623	13,194	503,458	475,265	36.96	36.02
Communications		4,428	4,540	114,756	118,792	25.92	26.17
Transportation		31,462	31,861	1,115,431	1,095,280	35.45	34.38
Construction		29,601	29,722	683,434	693,724	23.09	23.34
Services		5,547	5,527	92,986	91,390	16.76	16.24
Trade		34,243	34,373	825,744	825,869	24.11	24.03
<b>Prairie - All Industries</b>		184,190	181,871	5,128,870	4,935,038	27.85	27.13
<b>British Columbia</b>							
All Manufacturing		68,242	67,429	2,021,623	1,893,745	29.62	28.09
Animal products - edible		6,710	6,860	156,842	157,977	23.37	23.03
Lumber products		19,346	19,764	547,886	528,874	28.32	26.76
Plant products - edible		5,960	6,493	126,727	129,470	21.26	19.94
Pulp and paper		7,077	6,852	234,484	219,261	33.13	32.00
Iron and steel		16,984	15,234	559,813	478,950	32.96	31.44
Non-ferrous metal products		4,562	4,872	171,934	168,898	37.69	34.67
Logging		8,565	8,774	311,852	301,363	36.41	34.35
Mining		9,982	9,823	354,164	326,932	35.48	33.28
Transportation		13,156	13,447	430,708	432,455	32.74	32.16
Construction		13,192	13,884	347,695	367,673	26.36	26.48
Services		4,115	4,204	76,265	77,721	18.53	18.49
Trade		17,414	17,010	395,577	379,533	22.72	22.31
<b>B.C. - All Industries</b>		137,996	138,000	4,027,325	3,870,317	29.18	28.05









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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72.002

**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**DECEMBER, 1941**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

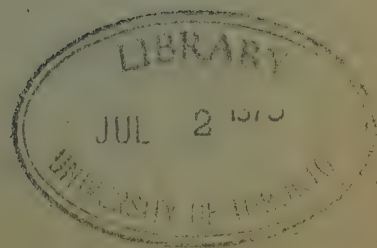
For the Last Week in November

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
February 11 1942



72.002

Price \$1 a year

# THE EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

DECEMBER, 1941

U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF EARNINGS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER.

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Acting Dominion Statistician:  
In Charge Employment Statistics:

S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.,  
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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NOTE:-In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported monthly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment showed further expansion at the beginning of December, continuing the steadily upward movement indicated since January, 1941. The gain, which was smaller than any recorded in immediately preceding months, was contra-seasonal in character, the trend at Dec. 1 in nineteen of the twenty earlier years of the record having been retrogressive. In this period, the average decline at the beginning of December was almost two p.c.

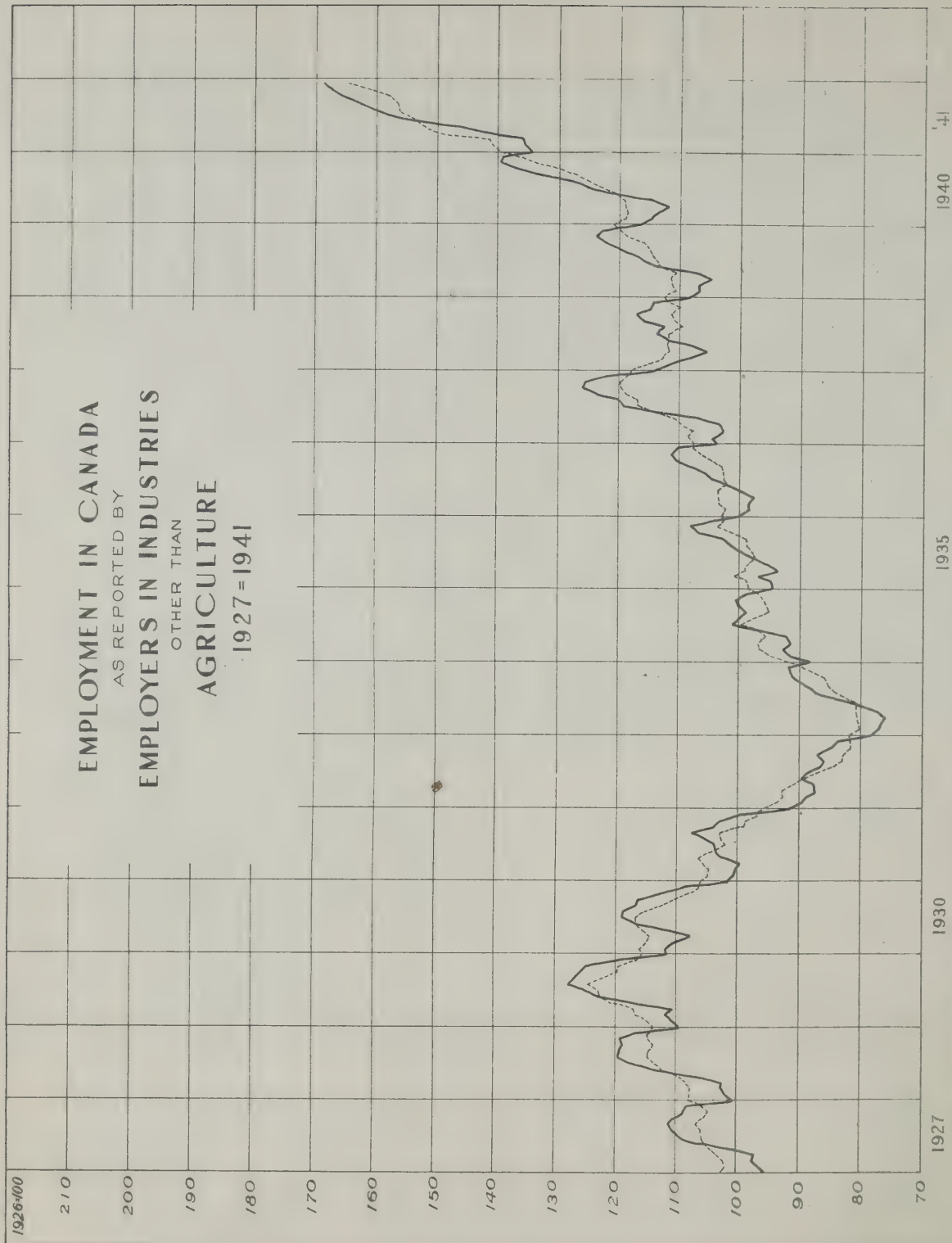
Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,795 employers whose staffs aggregated 1,688,005 at Dec. 1, an increase of 12,360 persons, or 0.7 p.c., over their working forces at the beginning of November. As a result of this advance, new all-time highs were recorded by both crude and seasonally-adjusted index numbers. The unadjusted figure, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 167.6 at Nov. 1, to 168.8 at the beginning of December; this was over 21 p.c. higher than the Dec. 1, 1940, index of 139.1, previously the highest for December in the period since 1920. The seasonally-corrected index advanced from 160.4 at Nov. 1, to 164.8 at the date under review.

In recent years, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, has been as follows at Dec. 1:- 1941, 168.8; 1940, 139.1; 1939, 122.7; 1938, 144.0 and 1937, 121.6. In 1929, when industrial employment was, on the whole, at a higher level than in any other pre-war year, the Dec. 1 index had been 119.1.

In the last twenty years, employment at the beginning of January has invariably showed a decline, due to the closing of establishments over the holiday season and for inventory, repairs, etc. The average reduction in personnel has approximated  $6\frac{1}{2}$  p.c.

Manufacturing establishments at Dec. 1, 1941, reported their eleventh consecutive monthly gain. There was further important expansion in the number employed in the iron and steel and chemical industries, while seasonal losses were recorded in the food and lumber divisions. On the whole, the number added to the working forces in manufacturing was not large, amounting only to some 4,600 persons; it is, however, of particular significance in that it is contra-seasonal. In sixteen of the preceding years since 1920 the trend at Dec. 1 has been downward; the advances indicated in three of the other four years in this period were exceedingly small, while that reported at Dec. 1, 1931, approximated the latest gain.

Chart 1



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, communications, transportation and trade showed considerable improvement. The largest of these increases was in logging, in which it was rather below normal according to the experience of past years. This was probably due to the difficulty in securing labour, reported in some areas. The additions in trade were also on a somewhat smaller scale than in December in any recent year. The trend of employment in the remaining industries was downward; mining, services and construction and maintenance released employees. The decline in construction was largest; it was, however, considerably below average.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industrial groups as at Dec. 1, 1941, is given in the pages following the text dealing with conditions in the economic areas and the leading cities.

The staffs of the 12,444 firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1940, had aggregated 1,364,348, a reduction of 798 persons from the preceding month. Mining, transportation, communications, services and construction had then recorded seasonal curtailment, while manufacturing had shown a small advance, and logging and trade had afforded decidedly more employment.

A review of employment during the year 1941, in some detail, is now in course of preparation and will be issued as soon as possible.

#### THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE PERIOD OF THE WAR.

Industrial employment in the first twenty-seven months of the war has shown almost continuous expansion, on a scale unparalleled in any earlier period. From Sept. 1, 1939, to Dec. 1, 1941, the index has risen by 41 p.c., a gain whose magnitude is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ p.c. in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose by approximately 28 p.c.

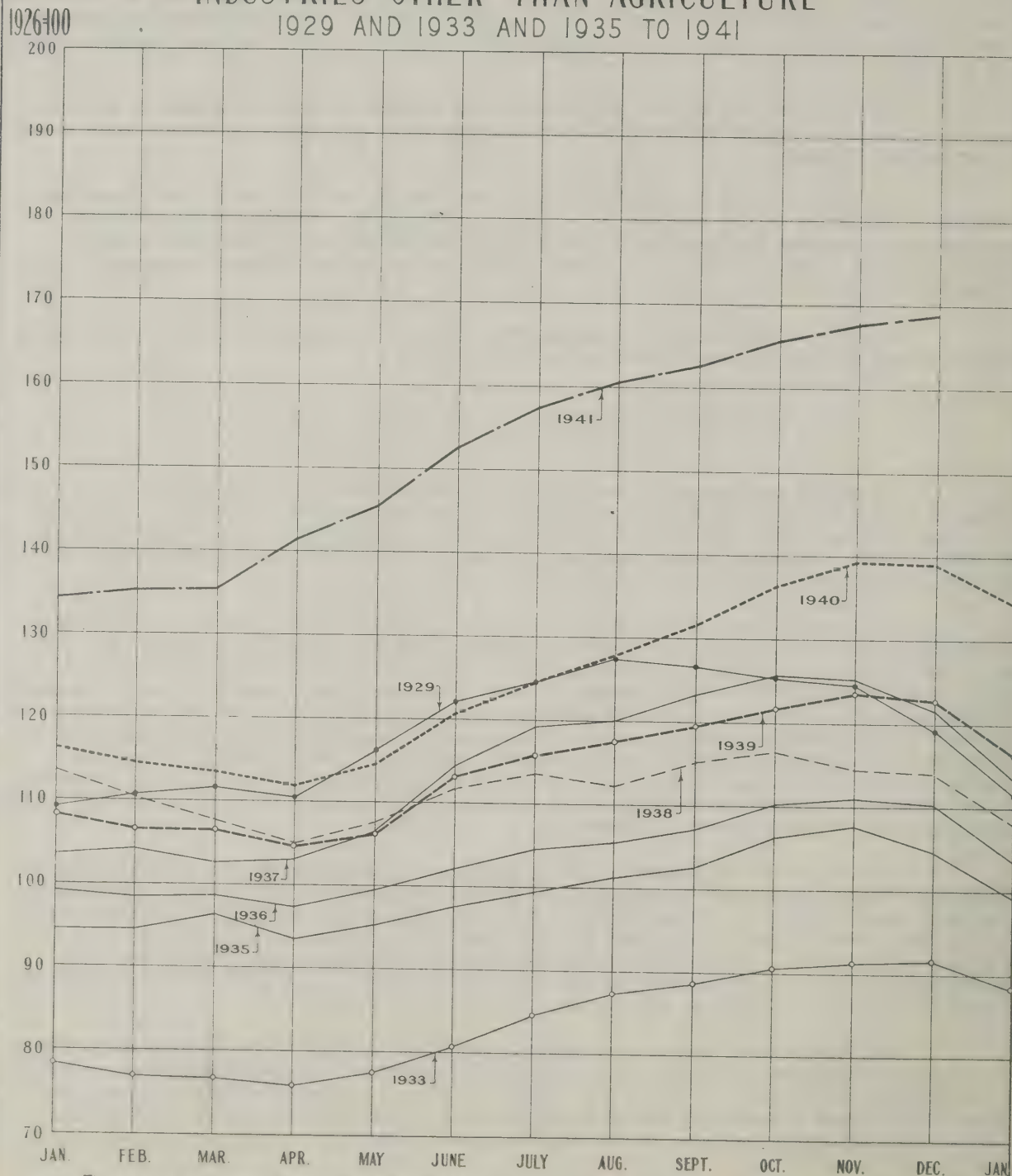
It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment have enlarged their working forces by 492,000 persons from the outbreak of hostilities to Dec. 1. This figure tells only part of the story, since the smaller firms which are not covered by the monthly returns must certainly also have added considerably to their personnel. The armed and the auxiliary forces have likewise absorbed large numbers of men of working ages. The growth in industrial employment and the withdrawals from civilian life have undoubtedly brought about far-reaching changes in the pre-war industrial, occupational, sex and age distributions of workers in the Dominion. At present, no information is available respecting the last three of these distributions, while changes in the industrial pattern are only partially indicated in the statistics now on record.

The advance in employment in manufacturing in recent months has of course been greater than that in the other industries. From Sept. 1, 1939, to Dec. 1, 1941, the staffs of manufacturers furnishing current statistics to the Bureau were increased by approximately 380,300. As a result, the index number of employment in factories rose by over 63 p.c. in the twenty-seven months. This gain greatly exceeds that of 41 p.c. given above for all industries; it is also substantially larger than the increase of not quite 39 p.c. indicated in the period from the low point of the depression, in 1933, to 1939.

The expansion in the durable goods industries has been of particular significance. From 100.4 at the outbreak of hostilities, the index number in this class has risen to 212.1 at the latest date, or by some 111 p.c. The number of persons employed in this category constituted 51 p.c. of all those reported in manufacturing at Dec. 1, 1941, a proportion substantially in excess of that of 40 p.c. engaged in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

The increase in employment in the production of non-durable goods has also been impressive, the index rising by 34.6 p.c. in the first twenty-seven months of warfare, to 170.4 at the latest date. The effect of recent events upon this class is minimized in the present

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1941



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



comparison by the fact that there is normally a seasonal falling-off in activity in this class between Sept. 1 and Dec. 1. Within the durable and the non-durable goods groups, the increases have been of varying importance, but every branch of manufacturing has shared to some degree in the general expansion. In the former class, the outstanding advance has been in iron and steel and other metal divisions, and in the latter, in chemical plants. In both cases, the gain is directly a result of wartime production.

The improvement in the non-manufacturing industries in the first twenty-seven months of war has also been considerable, although it has not been comparable in extent with that in manufacturing. In these divisions, the comparison between the situation at the outbreak of war and that at the beginning of December is also complicated by seasonal movements in industry. This factor partly accounts for the particularly large gain shown in logging, as well as for a decline of nearly six p.c. in construction at Dec. 1, 1941, as compared with Sept. 1, 1939. In mining, employment in the twenty-seven months has increased by nine p.c., in communications by 15.2 p.c., in transportation by 15.7 p.c., in services by 12.3 p.c., and in trade by 23.9 p.c. The falling-off already mentioned in construction took place in highway and railway work, while building showed a substantial increase. The gain of 111.8 p.c. in the last-named is largely due to construction of buildings required in the conduct of the war.

All provinces have shared in the expansion recorded in the first twenty-seven months of war, the gains varying from about 20 p.c. in the Prairie Provinces, to 61.6 p.c. in the Maritimes; in Quebec, the index number in this period rose by almost 40 p.c., while that in Ontario was 49.7 p.c. higher at Dec. 1, 1941, than when war was declared.

Each of the eight cities for which data are segregated has shown substantial increases, exceeding those indicated in the various provinces to which the municipalities belong. The greatest advances have been in Hamilton and Windsor, as a result of the concentration of the heavy manufacturing industries in those centres; the gains therein amounted to 75 p.c. and 112 p.c., respectively. In Montreal, there has been an increase of 46 p.c., in Quebec City, of 52 p.c., in Toronto, of 55 p.c., in Ottawa, of 51½ p.c., in Winnipeg, of 35 p.c. and in Vancouver, of 41 p.c.

#### STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The results of the ninth tabulation of statistics of weekly earnings as reported by establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, are contained in the present report. The figures are preliminary. The note at the foot of Page 7 gives a brief explanation of the current data on earnings and their treatment in the Bureau.

The 1,688,005 men and women employed at Dec. 1 by the 12,795 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were paid \$46,128,842 for services they rendered in the final week in November. In their last report, these establishments had indicated a staff of 1,675,645 employees, whose earnings in the period of observation in October had amounted to \$45,272,064. An increase of 12,360, or 0.7 p.c., in the number of employees was accompanied by a gain of \$856,778, or 1.9 p.c., in the aggregate payrolls. These advances follow those of 1.1 p.c. in the personnel, and 3.6 p.c. in the earnings shown in the last bulletin.

There was a further advance in the per capita earnings, which rose by 31 cents to \$27.33 in the last week in November. Despite the continued dilution of labour, the weekly earnings of the average wage-earner have recently shown steady gains. In the last week in August, the per capita was \$26.03, in September, \$26.36, and in October, \$27.01.

The last bulletin on employment and payrolls stated that the earnings of the 1,676,193 employees reported by the 12,775 establishments whose return were then tabulated had amounted to \$45,279,584 in the last week in October, a per capita average of \$27.01. The present report shows slight revisions in some of the figures previously issued, due to the inclusion of late returns and to the correction of errors in the reported data which became

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at Dec. 1 and at November 1, 1941, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Earnings of these Employees in One Week in November and One Week in October.

(The payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Reported for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
	Dec.1	Nov.1	November	October	November	October
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>(a) Provinces.</u>						
Maritime Provinces	140,767	134,256	3,326,887	3,156,445	23.63	23.51
Prince Edward Island	2,282	2,190	47,643	50,313	20.88	22.97
Nova Scotia	82,610	79,789	2,029,773	1,921,657	24.57	24.08
New Brunswick	55,875	52,277	1,249,471	1,184,475	22.36	22.66
Quebec	524,467	516,920	13,258,581	12,961,805	25.28	25.08
Ontario	705,857	702,193	20,458,013	19,996,728	28.98	28.48
Prairie Provinces	183,389	184,159	5,160,526	5,128,561	28.14	27.85
Manitoba	84,899	85,338	2,387,349	2,390,960	28.12	28.02
Saskatchewan	36,726	37,288	991,260	985,068	26.99	26.42
Alberta	61,764	61,533	1,781,917	1,752,533	28.85	28.48
British Columbia	133,525	138,117	3,924,835	4,028,525	29.39	29.17
CANADA	1,688,005	1,675,645	46,128,842	45,272,064	27.33	27.02
<u>(b) Cities.</u>						
Montreal	242,327	239,905	6,466,933	6,310,359	26.69	26.30
Quebec City	26,985	26,445	605,446	585,742	22.44	22.15
Toronto	220,245	215,150	6,282,520	6,037,631	28.53	28.06
Ottawa	21,675	21,655	553,982	550,060	25.56	25.40
Hamilton	58,287	57,218	1,770,257	1,683,392	30.37	29.42
Windsor	33,179	33,255	1,254,703	1,187,583	37.82	35.71
Winnipeg	55,418	55,549	1,446,780	1,453,458	26.11	26.17
Vancouver	58,414	57,464	1,627,284	1,601,994	27.86	27.88
<u>(c) Industries.</u>						
Manufacturing	979,881	975,246	27,583,494	26,909,158	28.15	27.59
Durable Goods 1/	491,766	481,756	15,270,758	14,598,577	31.05	30.30
Non-Durable Goods	469,386	474,411	11,704,231	11,674,636	24.94	24.61
Electric Light and Power	18,729	19,079	610,505	635,945	32.60	33.33
Logging	74,264	65,157	1,325,952	1,215,766	17.85	18.66
Mining	86,283	86,989	2,924,207	3,051,250	33.89	35.08
Communications	26,879	26,715	739,473	729,229	27.51	27.30
Transportation	131,177	129,594	4,594,147	4,393,207	35.02	33.90
Construction and Maintenance	180,125	185,531	4,347,559	4,454,358	24.14	24.01
Services	37,968	38,706	636,001	648,455	16.75	16.75
Trade	171,428	167,707	3,976,009	3,870,641	23.19	23.08
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,688,005	1,675,645	46,128,842	45,272,064	27.33	27.02

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.



apparent only by comparison with the statistics for pay periods in the succeeding months.

The table on the opposite page contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups. In Table 7 at the end of the bulletin appear data for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion, while Table 8 gives information for the leading industries in the five economic areas. The statistics are subject to revision.

Index numbers of earnings:- Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of earnings, the data furnished for the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in payrolls by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total working forces engaged in industries other than agriculture in the Dominion. The presentation of the figures of earnings in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average per capita figures. The latter especially are affected very considerably by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The firms furnishing information for the first of December, as already stated, reported the disbursement of \$46,128,842 in salaries and wages for the final week in November, as compared with \$45,272,064 in the last week in October, while the payrolls that the same employers distributed to those on their staffs at June 1 for services rendered in the last week in May amounted to \$38,584,139. An index number based upon this figure had, therefore,

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NOTE:- The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire and their treatment in this Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present and the former statistics of employment.



risen to 117.3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub> in the last week in October, and to 119.6 in the last week in November. The upward movement has been steadily maintained during the summer, the revised index numbers of earnings in the period of observation in June being 103.9 in July, 106.8, in August, 109.7 and in September, 113.2. Meanwhile, an index number of employment recalculated on the comparable base, rose to 102.9 at July 1, 105.0 at Aug. 1, 106.5 at Sept. 1, 108.4 at Oct. 1, 109.7 at Nov. 1 and 110.4 at Dec. 1. The reported payrolls in the last seven months have, therefore, increased at a higher rate than the numbers on the payrolls, notwithstanding the employment of growing numbers of inexperienced workers whose earnings are usually lower than those having longer service. Among the factors contributing to this situation may be mentioned the growing concentration of workers in the highly-paid heavy industries, the payment of wartime cost-of-living allowances, frequently at rising rates, and the extensive use of overtime work.

In manufacturing, preliminary index numbers of payrolls show even more pronounced gains than those in all industries, although large numbers of inexperienced workers are still being added to the personnel. From 100 in the last week in May, the earnings of those employed in factories rose to 103.7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub> in June, 107.3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub> in July, 110.9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub> in August, 115.5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub> in September, to 120.4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub> in October and 123.5 in the period of observation in November. Meanwhile, the index of employment on a comparable base, has risen to 112.1 at Dec. 1. A comparison of these data with those prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows similar movements; from May 15 to Dec. 15, the American index of payrolls in manufacturing advanced by 17.9 p.c. and that of employment by 7.4 p.c.

Earnings by Industries:- The 979,881 persons employed at Dec. 1 by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion were paid \$27,585,494 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 975,246 persons at the beginning of November, and had disbursed \$26,909,158 in earnings in the last week in October. The increase of 0.5 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 2.5 p.c. in their aggregate earnings. The per capita average accordingly also showed a gain, rising from \$27.59 in the last week in October, to \$28.15 in the last week in November.

There was a further important advance in the employment afforded in the durable goods division of manufacturing, and the earnings in this class also rose steeply; the increase in the former was 2.1 p.c., and that in the reported payrolls, 4.6 p.c. In the non-durable class, on the other hand, a reduction of 1.1 p.c. in employment was accompanied by an increase of 0.3 p.c. in the reported earnings. This disparity in these figures is partly due to the fact that many of those laid off were seasonal employees, whose work was irregular, their earnings consequently being relatively low; however, the payment of higher cost-of-living allowances, together with other factors, contributed to the discrepancy shown in the number of employees and the reported earnings in the non-durable goods group.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, largely petroleum products; those in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and pulp and paper industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of females are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of workers therein, since the women workers tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In considering the relative earnings, it must also be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is also a factor, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry.

In logging, there was a substantial increase in the number of employees reported, accompanied by a smaller gain in the aggregate earnings; the disparity is due in general to the fact that those added to the working forces are usually taken on at the lower rates of pay, while it is also probable that many of the additional workers were not employed throughout the pay period reported. The per capita average showed a decline, falling from \$18.66 in the last week in October, to \$17.85 in the last week in November. It must again be mentioned that the figures of earnings given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging,

1/ Revised.



frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

Employment in mining showed a decline of 0.8 p.c. and there was a decrease of 4.2 p.c. in the aggregate earnings, most of which was in the metallic ore division. The statistics show that 86,283 persons were paid \$2,924,207 for their services in the last week in November, a per capita figure of \$33.89. The average per employee in the last week in October had been \$35.08. The difference largely results from an industrial dispute.

In communications, there was a gain of 0.6 p.c. in the number employed, and of 1.4 p.c. in the weekly earnings. The average pay envelope contained \$27.51 in the period of observation in November, compared with \$27.30 in the same week in October.

The transportation industries reported at Dec. 1 an aggregate working force of 131,177 men and women, whose earnings in the preceding week amounted to \$4,594,147. The former figure was higher by 1.2 p.c. than that at Nov. 1 and the reported earnings in the last week in November were higher by 4.6 p.c. than those disbursed by the same employers in the final week in October. There was accordingly a large increase in the average earnings of the individual, which rose from \$33.90 in the last week in October to \$35.02 in the same period in November. Part of the increase was due to the payment of retroactive cost-of-living allowances to certain classes of steam railway employees.

Construction, on the whole, was quieter, there being a loss of 2.9 p.c. in the number of workers, and of 2.4 p.c. in the reported earnings. There were reductions in employment in building, railway and highway construction and maintenance. In building the payrolls were also lower, but those reported in the railway and highway divisions were higher. The per capita earnings in the group as a whole rose from \$24.01 in the last week in October, to \$24.14 in the period of observation in November.

The service establishments furnishing returns showed a seasonal decline in the number of their employees, together with a reduction of the same proportion in the aggregate earnings reported. The contents of the average pay envelope were therefore unchanged, being \$16.75 in the final week in both October and November. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 61 p.c. of those in the service industry.

In trade, there was a gain of 2.2 p.c. in the number of persons on the staffs, accompanied by an advance of 2.7 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The reported per capita earnings, therefore, slightly increased, being \$23.19 in the last week in November as compared with \$23.08 in the last week in October.

In the financial group, 62,947 men and women were reported to have earned \$1,855,591 in the last week in November, a per capita average of \$29.48. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 63,252, and their earnings, \$1,850,450, an average of \$29.26 per employee. The inclusion of the data for the financial organizations raises the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$27.40 in the last week in November, as compared with \$27.10 in the same period in October.

Earnings by Provinces:- A review of the data for the various areas shows generally increased employment in six of the provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia being the exceptions. Of these three, Manitoba and British Columbia also reported declines in the aggregate payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments. In Prince Edward Island also, the total earnings were lower in the last week in November than in the same period in October. In the remaining six provinces, the aggregate earnings reported for the one week in November were greater than in October. The average per capita earnings were generally higher except in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick; the falling-off in the latter is due to the fact that most of the gain in employment in that province took place in logging, where, as already stated, the earnings are usually below the average.

Table 8 at the end of this report gives preliminary data on employment and earnings for various industries in each of the five economic areas. The industrial groups included are those employing considerable numbers of persons; in those which appear in each of the economic areas, it is interesting to note the similarity in the levels of the average earnings, in relation to each other and also in relation to the general average in the same area. Thus, in pulp and paper and iron and steel, which are important in the industrial distribution in most of the areas, the reported earnings in each case were considerably above the average for the majority of manufacturing classes, as well as being higher than in manufacturing as a whole; they also exceeded the all-industries figure in the same area. The variation in the earnings of those employed in iron and steel manufacturing was from \$29.95 in the Maritime Provinces in the last week in November and \$30.91 in the Prairie Provinces to \$32.14 in Quebec, \$33.30 in British Columbia and \$35.50 in Ontario. In the pulp and paper division, the range was from \$22.95 in the Maritime Provinces as a unit, to \$32.67 in British Columbia. The extent of overtime work contributed largely to the differences in many of the figures shown in the various areas.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, the lowest figures in most provinces are those reported in logging and services, in both of which board and lodging frequently constitute part of the remuneration of employees; allowance is not made in these statistics for earnings in this form. In British Columbia, however, the earnings reported in bush work are above the provincial average. In trade, the earnings in the last week in November varied from \$20.91 in the Maritime Provinces to \$24.18 in the Prairie Provinces, where the wholesale group employs an unusually large proportion of those engaged in trading establishments. In general, the earnings in the wholesale division are higher than those in retail establishments, in which the proportion of women workers is higher, as is also the proportion of part-time employees. In all cases, the earnings of those engaged in transportation are considerably above the average, and in most provinces, the earnings of those in mining are also relatively high.

Earnings by Cities:- Increases in the number of employees and in the aggregate payrolls were reported in six of the eight centres for which data are segregated. The following showed improvement in both cases; Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver. In Windsor and Winnipeg, the trend of employment was downward. In the former, however, the reported payrolls were higher, while in the latter, the earnings decreased moderately, but nevertheless by a rather larger proportion than was shown in the number of employees. As a result, the per capita average earnings in Winnipeg were slightly lower, falling from \$26.17 in the last week in October, to \$26.11 in the last week in November. The average in Vancouver, at \$27.86, was also lower, by two cents. In the other cities above enumerated, the per capita weekly earnings were higher in November.

#### Index Numbers of Average Hourly Earnings in Establishments Manufacturing Heavy Electrical Machinery.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is preparing a current index of average hourly earnings of the employees in eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers, which are based upon the hourly earnings in the last week in May as 100, are as follows in the last week in the months March-November, 1941:-

March	97.5	June	102.3	September	110.4
April	99.8	July	106.5	October	115.4
May	100.0	August	109.5	November	118.5



EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, the trend of employment at Dec. 1 was upward, the largest of the gains being in Quebec. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, however, there was a seasonal contraction, that in British Columbia being most pronounced. Industrial activity in the various provinces generally was at a higher level than in December of any other year for which information is available.

Maritime Provinces.- In this area, improvement was indicated in textile and iron and steel manufacturing, and in logging, mining, transportation and trade. The seasonal increases in transportation and logging were greatest. On the other hand, construction was quieter, and there was a minor decline in services. Returns were furnished by 924 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 140,767 workers, as against 134,256 at Nov. 1. This advance of 6,511 persons was contra-seasonal in character, the movement having been downward in sixteen of the twenty preceding Decembers for which data are available. The index at the latest date, standing at 188.1, was the highest figure in the record.

At Dec. 1, 1940, the 874 reporting establishments had 99,157 employees, as compared with 99,554 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed further substantial improvement, continuing the uninterruptedly favourable movement indicated since March; the latest gain was contrary to the usual seasonal movement at Dec. 1. Statements were received from 3,196 employers of 624,467 persons, or 7,547 more than at the first of November. The index rose from 177.1 in the preceding month, to a new maximum of 179.8 at Dec. 1, 1941, when it was some 30 p.c. higher than at the same date in 1940.

Manufacturing showed moderate, contra-seasonal improvement as compared with Nov. 1, 1941. Large gains were reported in iron and steel plants and there was improvement on a smaller scale in the non-ferrous metal, chemical and rubber division. Pulp and paper, lumber textile, food and a few other classes were slackier, the losses in some cases being seasonal. Transportation and services also released employees, but the reductions were not pronounced. On the other hand, logging, construction and maintenance and trade afforded more employment; the increase in logging was greatest. It was, however, on a smaller scale than that recorded at Dec. 1 in 1940.

Statistics for the same date in 1940 had been tabulated from 3,125 firms in Quebec with a combined payroll of 429,149 persons; this was a contra-seasonal increase of 2,756 from their staffs in the preceding month.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a further moderate advance at Dec. 1, 1941; the trend at that date in other years of the record has usually been downward. Improvement was noted, on the whole, in manufacturing, largely in chemical and iron and steel plants, although there were also gains in leather, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus factories. On the other hand, contractions were reported in lumber, food and pulp and paper. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and trade afforded increased employment. Mining, transportation and construction, however, showed seasonal curtailment, that in construction being considerable. The 5,552 employers making returns for Dec. 1, 1941, had a staff of 705,857, compared with 702,193 at the beginning of November. The index, at 174.0, compared favourably with that of 142.7 at the same date in 1940. The 5,373 establishments whose statistics were then compiled had 570,326 persons on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.- Seasonal declines were indicated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but there was moderate improvement in Alberta at the date under review, the 1,902 co-operating firms reported that they had released 770 workers, reducing their staffs to 183,369. This decrease was below the average for the beginning of December in the period, 1921-1940. Manufacturing, mining, logging and retail trade showed improvement, while there were seasonal losses in transportation and construction; the decline in the latter was considerable. Within the manufacturing division, increased activity was indicated in iron and steel, chemical and

animal food factories; the gains in these were partly offset by seasonal curtailment in the lumber, textile and vegetable food divisions. Industrial activity generally at the beginning of December was at a higher level than at the same date in any other year for which data are available; the Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 index numbers of 136.1 and 135.5, respectively, were the highest indicated in any month of the record.

Data for Dec. 1, 1940, were received from 1,771 establishments with 155,996 employees, compared with 157,214 at the first of November, 1940.

British Columbia.- Contractions were reported in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December. There were moderate gains in shipping and retail trade, and, within the manufacturing division, in iron and steel factories. However, the trend in manufacturing as a whole was downward, due to seasonal losses in the animal and vegetable food, lumber and non-ferrous metal groups. Logging and construction were also quieter. A rather smaller decrease had been noted at Dec. 1, 1940, when the index was many points below the latest figure, which is higher than in any other December for which information is available. The 1,339 firms making returns for the date under review had 133,525 employees, as compared with 138,117 in their preceding statement. At Dec. 1, 1940, 1,300 employers had reported a staff of 109,720 persons.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Lessened activity was indicated in Windsor and Winnipeg. In Ottawa, there was little general change in the situation, while the trend was upward in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver; these gains ranged from 0.1 p.c. in Ottawa, to 2.4 p.c. in Toronto. Employment in each of these eight cities was decidedly more active than in any other December in the record.

Montreal.- There was a considerable increase in the employment afforded in Montreal by the 1,848 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 2,422 persons to 242,327 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole reported improvement, mainly in iron and steel, but also in non-ferrous metals and a number of other classes. Textile plants, on the other hand, released employees. Construction and maintenance and trade afforded more employment, while services were quieter, and other non-manufacturing divisions showed little general change. Expansion had also been noted at the same date of last year, but the index of employment was then decidedly below that of 159.8 at the latest date, when it was at its high point for this record of twenty-one years.

The 1,804 establishments furnishing returns for Dec. 1, 1940, had reported 197,680 men and women on their paylists.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec City showed a further upward movement, according to the 219 employers whose returns were received, and who had 26,985 employees at Dec. 1. There was continued improvement in manufacturing, mainly in the chemical, iron and steel and textile groups; trade and construction were also busier. No general change had been noted at the beginning of December in 1940, when the index was much lower than the latest figure of 194.6; this was the highest to date. The previous maximum was that of 190.7 at Nov. 1, 1941. Statements for Dec. 1, 1940, had been received from 218 concerns with 20,753 persons on their payrolls.

Toronto.- Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by the 1,912 co-operating firms, who employed 220,245 workers, as compared with 215,150 at the beginning of November. Manufacturing showed noteworthy improvement, the greatest gains being in iron and steel and chemical plants. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and trade were also busier, while transportation released some employees. An increase had been registered at Dec. 1, of the year before, but the index of employment then was many points lower than that of 171.6 at the latest date. For Dec. 1, 1940, 1,843 establishments had made returns, showing



that they employed 177,350 men and women, compared with 175,858 at Nov. 1.

Ottawa.- No general change in industrial activity was indicated in Ottawa, where manufacturing showed moderate curtailment; trade, however, was seasonally busier. Within the manufacturing division, there were losses in lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants. Two hundred and forty-three firms recorded a combined payroll of 21,675 workers, as against 21,655 in their last report. Employment was at a much higher level than at the beginning of December, 1940, when a decline had been indicated by 239 employers, with 17,655 persons on their paylists.

Hamilton.- A further gain was made in Hamilton. An aggregate force of 58,287 employees was reported by the 343 firms furnishing data, being an increase of 1,069 over their staffs at Nov. 1. Manufacturing as a whole was more active, the improvement taking place largely in electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Construction released employees, while trade showed a seasonal gain. The index, at 178.6 was decidedly higher than at the same date of a year ago, when greater expansion had been reported by the 333 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had aggregated 45,072 men and women.

Windsor.- There was a further slight decline in Windsor, mainly in construction works, while other divisions showed little change on the whole. Statements were tabulated from 199 employers with 33,179 workers at the beginning of December, compared with 33,255 in the preceding month. A small gain had been recorded at Dec. 1, 1940, when information had been received from 196 firms with 26,136 employees. The index then was many points lower than that of 244.1 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Following eight months of uninterrupted gains, employment in Winnipeg showed a small decline, according to data received from 561 establishments employing 55,418 persons, or 131 fewer than at Nov. 1. Improvement was recorded in trade, but construction and services were not so active, while there was little general change in manufacturing. The general index, at 132.9, was nearly 23 points higher than at the same date of last year, when an increase had been reported by the 540 employers furnishing data, whose working forces had aggregated 48,245.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver continued to expand, according to 586 employers of 58,414 workers, as compared with 57,464 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed a further advance, mainly in iron and steel products, and transportation and trade also afforded more employment. Construction, however, was quieter. A small gain, on the whole, had been indicated at the beginning of December, 1940, when the 571 co-operating firms had employed 44,145 men and women; the index then was 36 points lower than that of 165.7 at the latest date.

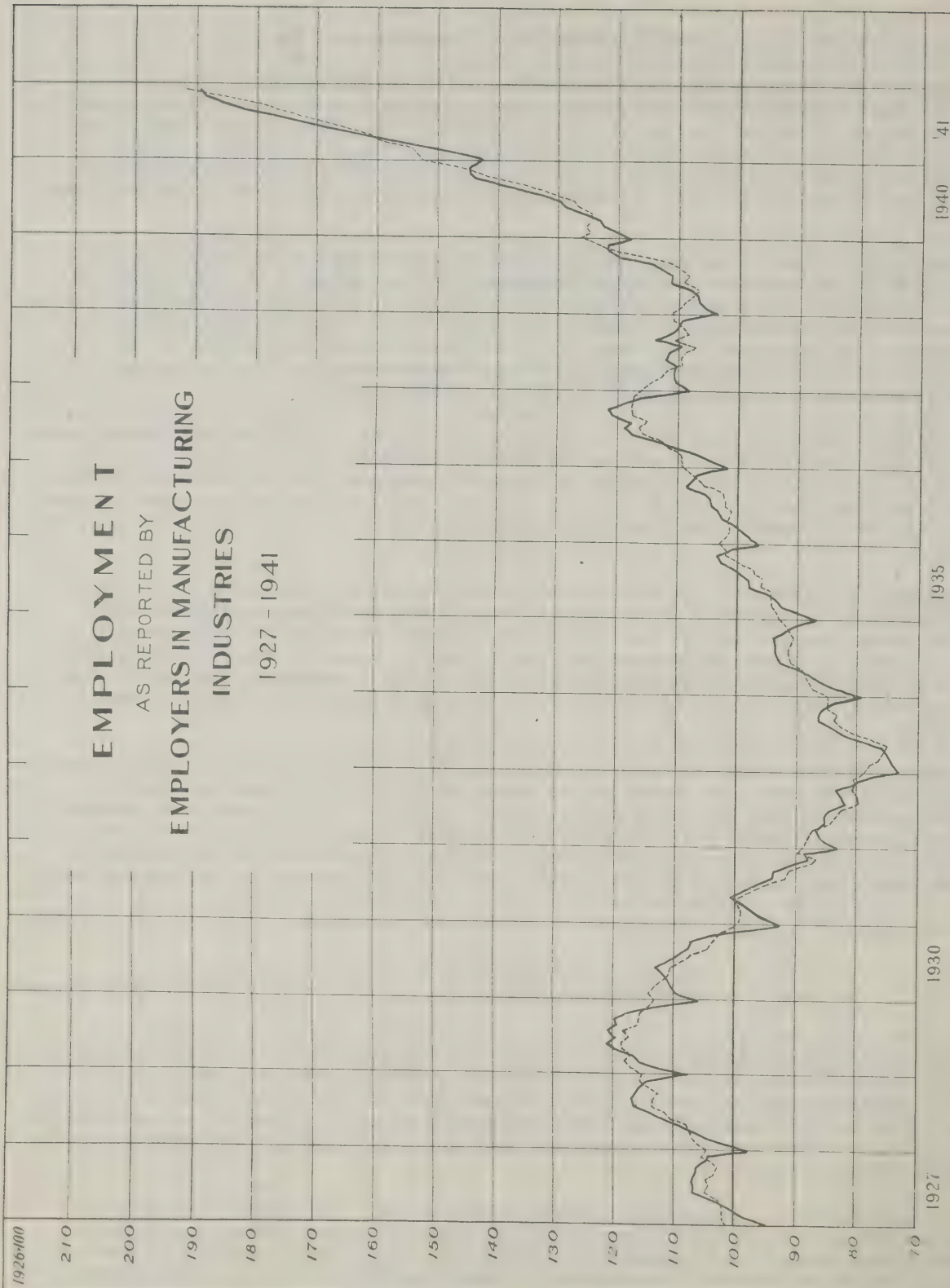
Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- A slightly upward movement was reported at Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 7,055 of which employed 979,881 operatives, compared with 975,246 at Nov. 1. Reflecting this moderate gain, the index, (1926=100) rose from its previous maximum of 187.6 at Nov. 1, to 188.4 at the date under review. As compared with the Dec. 1, 1940, index of 144.7, there was an increase of over 30 p.c., representing employment for some 227,400 additional workers over the twelve months.

As already stated, an advance in manufacturing at Dec. 1 is contra-seasonal, the trend having been downward in sixteen of the twenty preceding Decembers for which statistics are available. After correction for seasonal movement, the index therefore continued its upward movement, (the twenty-third in succession), rising from 185.9 at Nov. 1, to 190.6 at the beginning of December. Like the crude index, the seasonally-adjusted figure was then at its maximum in the period since 1920.

**EMPLOYMENT**  
AS REPORTED BY  
**EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING  
INDUSTRIES**  
1927 - 1941



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variations as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



Curtailment, largely seasonal in character, was indicated in the food, lumber, textile, pulp and paper, electric light and power and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product industries. On the other hand, improvement was reported in the tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel divisions. The greatest expansion was in iron and steel factories, whose staffs were enlarged by over 12,400 persons, bringing them to the highest figure ever recorded.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at Dec. 1 in recent years; 1941, 188.4; 1940, 144.7; 1939, 122.2; 1938, 100.1 and 1937, 116.3.

For Dec. 1, 1940, 6,794 establishments had furnished statistics showing that they employed a force of 744,885 men and women, compared with 744,394 in the preceding month. The index, at 144.7, was then decidedly lower than that of 188.4 at Dec. 1, 1941

Logging.- There were continued advances in logging, according to 456 companies with 74,264 persons in their employ, or 9,107 more than in the preceding month. The increase was below the average at Dec. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920, being also smaller than that noted at the same date in 1940. This probably resulted to a considerable extent from the difficulty experienced by some camps in obtaining the required labour. The index at the latest date was 250.3; this was considerably lower than that of 303.6 at Dec. 1, 1940, when employment in the bush was exceptionally active. The largest gains at the date under review were in Quebec, but there were also important increases in New Brunswick, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Mining.-Coal-mining was seasonally brisker, and the mining of other non-metallic minerals also showed slight improvement. The extraction of metallic ores, however, afforded less employment. On the whole, there was a moderate decrease in employment in the mining group. This falling-off slightly exceeded the small reduction which has been the average change in mining at Dec. 1 in the last twenty years. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 420 mine operators, whose forces included 86,283 workers, or 706 fewer than at Nov. 1. A slight loss had also been registered at Dec. 1 of a year ago, but the index was then nearly eleven points lower than that of 183.5 at the latest date.

Communications.- A small increase in personnel was noted in communications, in which 164 additional persons were reported. The co-operating companies and branches had 26,879 employees at the date under review. The latest index was several points higher than in the early winter of 1940, when there had been a moderate reduction in the group as a whole.

Transportation.- Transportation afforded more employment according to returns from 554 employers of 131,177 workers, compared with 129,594 in the preceding month. Local transportation and storage reported curtailment, but employment on steam railways and in shipping and stevedoring was more active. Curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of December, 1940, and the index then was nearly 12 points lower than that of 104.1 at the latest date. The general increase at Dec. 1, 1941, was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of the years, 1921-1940.

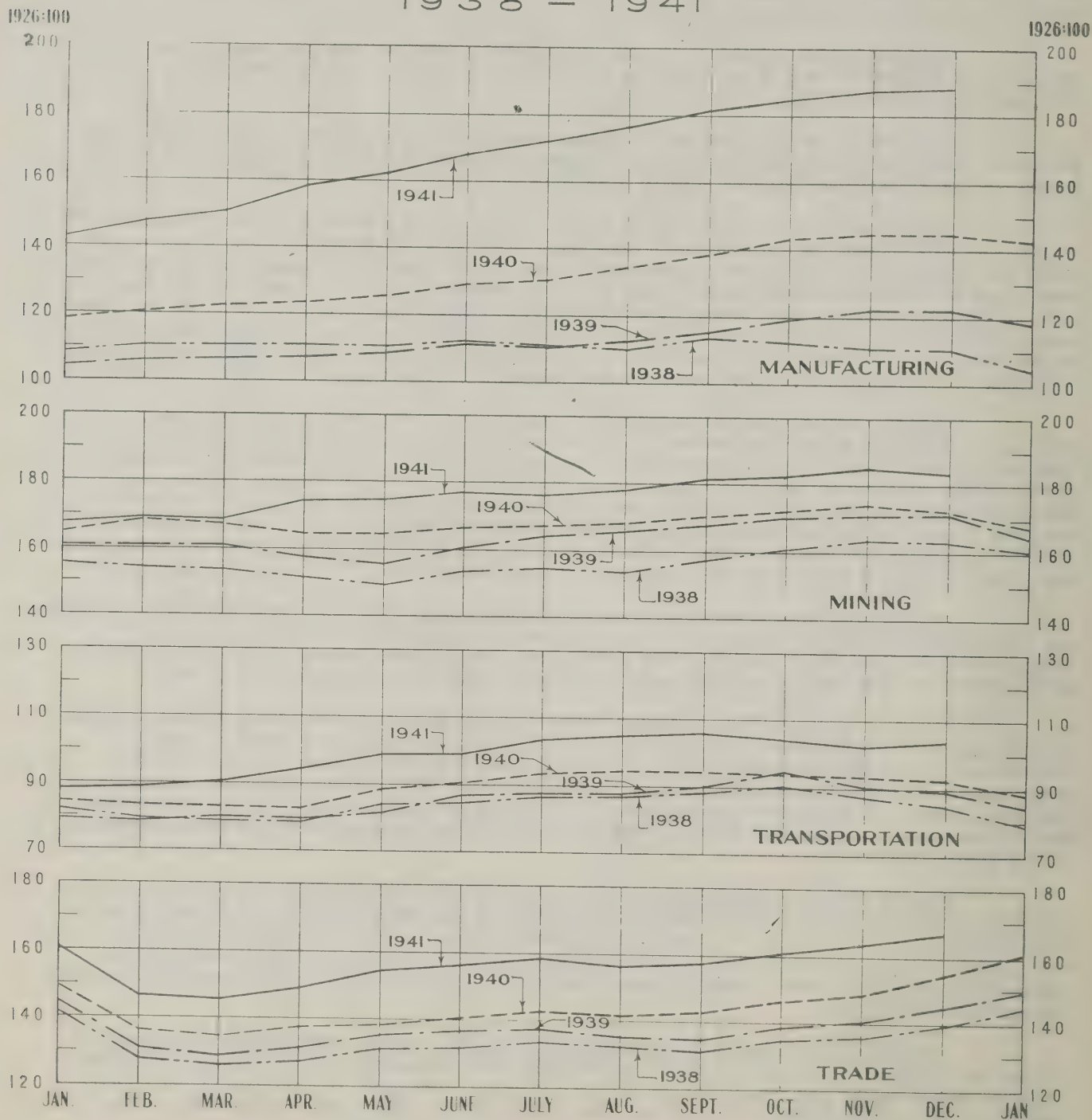
Construction and Maintenance.- There were seasonal reductions in construction and maintenance, losses being shown in the building, railway and highway divisions. The general decline was below the average for Dec. 1. The forces of the 1,440 contractors furnishing data aggregated 180,125 employees, as compared with 185,531 at Nov. 1. Employment in this group as a whole was in much greater volume than at Dec. 1, 1940, the contraction then reported having been much larger.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning plants was quieter. Returns were compiled from 614 establishments with 37,968 men and women on their payrolls, or 738 fewer than at the beginning of November. A falling-off on a smaller scale had been shown at Dec. 1, 1940, but the index then was lower than at the beginning of December, 1941.

Trade.- Important additions to staffs were recorded in retail trade, while

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938 - 1941





wholesale houses made seasonal reductions in their forces; the general gain in trade was smaller than that indicated at Dec. 1, 1940, but employment then was not so active. The 2,195 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 171,428 persons in their employ at Dec. 1, 1941, or 3,721 more than in the preceding month.

Finance.- The 761 financial institutions and branches furnishing data for Dec. 1 employed 62,947 men and women, as compared with 63,252 in their last report. The index stood at 121.9; in the preceding month it was 122.5, while at Dec. 1, 1940, the figure had been 112.7. The addition of the returns for this group to those already given for the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings to 1,750,952 the number of persons in recorded employment in 13,556 establishments, and lowers the general index of 168.8 in the eight industries just enumerated, to 166.5. When the employees of financial organizations are added to the statistics for Nov. 1, 1941, the general index was lowered from 167.6 to 165.4. The index at Dec. 1, 1940, had stood at 139.1 without the figures for the finance group, and 137.8 when they were included.

Index numbers in industries other than finance are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, the number of wholly unemployed in Great Britain numbered 171,984 at Nov. 17, 1941; of these, 86,173 were men and 64,093 were women, the remaining 21,718 being boys and girls under eighteen. In the preceding month, the total of unemployed was 185,850, of whom 85,598 were men and 72,789 were women. At Nov. 11, 1940, the number wholly unemployed was 603,241; of these, 285,790 were men, 255,055 were women, and 62,396 were adolescents.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to a report issued by the Secretary of Labor, non-agricultural employment in the United States reached a new all-time peak of 40,940,000 in December; this is a gain of 2,800,000 over the preceding year, and 5,000,000 since December, 1929. The increase from mid-November to mid-December results largely from a seasonal rise in trade. Employment in manufacturing, for the third successive month, showed a decline of less than the usual seasonal proportions. Activity in automobile plants was sharply reduced owing to the curtailment of production of passenger cars, while there was a greater-than-seasonal drop in canning and preserving. These losses were partly offset by increases in war industries and in slaughtering and meat-packing. Establishments in many industries reported reductions in staffs as a result of inability to obtain raw materials. The mining, transportation and public utilities, construction, finance and service groups afforded less employment in December than in November.

The index number of employment in manufacturing in December stood at 134.0 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, and the payroll index at 169.8. At Nov. 15, 1941, the index of employment was 134.7 and that in payrolls was 165.2, while at Dec. 15, 1940, the index of employment was 116.2, and that of earnings, 122.4. In the durable goods industries, the index of employment was 143.9 at Dec. 15, compared with 144.6 in the preceding month, and 117.7 at Dec. 1, 1940. In the non-durable goods class, the indexes were as follows:- Dec. 15, 1941, 124.6; Nov. 15, 1941, 125.3 and Dec. 15, 1940, 114.8.

TABLE I.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	-	-	-	110.1	109.1	110.8	-	-	-	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	-	-	-	112.6	119.7	125.3	-	-	-	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	-	-	-	118.4	123.1	119.0	-	-	-	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.2	118.6	-	-	-	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	-	-	-	94.7	99.3	106.0	-	-	-	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	-	-	-	82.9	84.1	86.7	-	-	-	73.5
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	93.4	-	-	-	92.4	93.3	89.3	-	-	-	85.4
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	106.9	-	-	-	96.4	101.7	94.3	-	-	-	92.9
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	107.5	-	-	-	103.8	107.0	101.3	-	-	-	99.3
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	115.3	-	-	-	112.6	112.9	98.6	-	-	-	101.5
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.3	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	167.2	143.3	161.8	165.5	132.5	128.3	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.5	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.5	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.2	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	162.8	178.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.4	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	178.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0x	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.1	117.5	204.8	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1941.  
100.0 8.3 .1 4.9 3.3 31.1 41.8 10.9 5.0 2.2 3.6 7.9

Note:-- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.  
x Revised.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Dec. 1, 1933	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1934	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Dec. 1, 1935	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Dec. 1, 1936	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Dec. 1, 1937	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0 x	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8 x	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4 x	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2 x	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3 x	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1941.

14.4      1.6      13.0      1.3      3.5      2.0      3.3      3.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

x Revised.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Mam- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	73.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.5	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.9	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.5	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	185.0	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5x	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1941.

100.0	58.0	4.4	5.1	1.6	7.8	10.7	2.2	10.2
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

x Revised.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1941	Nov.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Dec.1 1936
MANUFACTURING	58.0	188.4	187.5x	144.7	122.2	110.1	116.3	107.0
Animal products - edible	2.1	178.4	185.8	165.6	144.0	133.8	136.8	128.4
Fur and products	.2	127.8	131.8	118.8	114.2	96.5	93.4	95.5
Leather and products	1.7	144.1	144.0	121.3	125.7	105.0	102.8	106.0
Boots and shoes	1.1	133.8	134.7	116.2	123.9	103.2	101.3	103.2
Lumber and products	3.6	112.9	119.5	97.5	84.1	72.2	79.9	77.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	99.9	109.0	85.7	69.6	59.5	63.8	67.2
Furniture	.6	118.4	118.2	106.3	91.6	88.4	92.0	90.3
Other lumber products	.9	156.2	160.4	131.9	125.5	99.8	120.3	100.8
Musical instruments	.1	86.1	86.2	75.6	56.2	50.3	52.2	50.2
Plant products - edible	3.0	158.3	172.2	139.7	138.5	121.5	122.3	122.5
Pulp and paper products	5.0	134.6	136.1	119.1	113.1	107.2	111.8	105.5
Pulp and paper	2.2	124.1	127.9	110.3	99.4	93.6	103.8	96.7
Paper products	.9	191.5	190.2	149.6	147.4	136.4	138.8	127.9
Printing and publishing	1.9	128.8	128.3	119.9	118.8	114.6	113.0	109.5
Rubber products	1.1	148.0	145.3	119.5	116.0	105.6	111.6	101.2
Textile products	8.6	165.6	166.4x	151.4	135.7	120.0	126.6	120.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	176.2	175.9x	162.6	149.8	131.2	143.2	136.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.5	129.4	129.1x	121.4	115.2	97.2	105.5	97.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	199.4	197.8	182.1	160.6	132.0	150.2	150.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	582.9	585.9	542.9	495.1	449.8	535.2	517.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	147.8	147.2	139.8	140.8	122.7	128.7	128.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	164.0	166.6	147.5	124.1	112.7	116.9	109.0
Other textile products	1.0	167.3	168.4	148.2	119.7	104.3	102.0	97.7
Tobacco	.6	116.1	116.0	104.9	100.5	141.5	141.5	119.5
Beverages	.8	235.2	231.2	198.8	173.1	168.9	161.6	157.2
Chemicals and allied products	3.3	447.0	429.0	225.8	179.4	157.3	157.4	143.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	136.4	135.4	111.5	94.6	85.0	92.9	82.3
Electric light and power	1.1	147.1	149.9	145.6	139.8	131.7	128.4	117.5
Electrical apparatus	1.9	230.4	227.0	178.0	139.8	130.8	152.9	125.0
Iron and steel products	19.9	248.0	238.6	158.5	111.7	97.2	108.7	92.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	237.7	233.3	180.2	156.0	113.5	139.2	120.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	241.1	233.5	182.5	124.7	116.9	133.3	110.4
Agricultural implements	.5	110.2	108.4	87.3	63.2	61.6	74.4	51.8
Land vehicles	7.9	210.0	202.0	138.7	101.4	91.3	100.0	87.1
Automobiles and parts	2.3	260.0	253.4	202.9	154.9	159.0	159.1	140.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.6	587.9	549.8	291.4	70.9	80.5	79.9	61.0
Heating appliances	.3	163.8	171.6	153.8	139.7	129.8	126.8	121.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	257.4	255.1	192.8	132.4	100.3	123.4	85.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	258.5	261.4	170.9	122.0	106.7	120.0	104.7
Other iron and steel products	4.5	360.8	338.7	179.7	121.4	103.3	112.3	95.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	306.6	302.9	218.9	169.2	155.3	158.3	140.4
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	185.0	188.3	177.0	165.7	152.3	151.4	142.5
Miscellaneous	.6	257.2	255.4	162.9	154.2	139.1	133.2	133.5
LOGGING	4.4	250.3	219.6	303.6	263.6	166.4	355.4	265.7
MINING	5.1	183.5	185.0	172.6	171.3	163.3	162.3	159.3
Coal	1.6	101.2	99.4	97.4	96.0	95.2	98.3	96.2
Metallic ores	2.8	369.1	378.9	349.5	354.4	332.3	316.7	283.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	167.4	166.7	144.8	138.8	131.1	140.2	126.7
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	100.6	100.0	90.0	85.5	84.0	85.9	81.7
Telegraphs	.4	117.0	118.0	102.3	96.8	93.8	95.6	92.0
Telephones	1.2	96.1	95.1	86.6	82.4	81.3	83.3	79.0
TRANSPORTATION	7.8	104.1	102.8	92.5	89.7	85.0	84.1	86.5
Street railways and cartage	2.2	149.5	151.3	141.2	135.0	124.1	113.5	119.8
Steam railways	4.3	91.9	89.8	79.0	77.0	71.9	75.0	75.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	98.7	97.3	89.1	88.0	93.6	87.5	95.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.7	143.4	147.7	105.9	93.8	112.8	104.2	80.1
Building	4.3	167.3	167.8	125.9	75.2	69.5	75.4	51.5
Highway	4.5	192.8	198.4	132.2	158.1	227.5	182.5	133.5
Railway	1.9	74.1	81.2	59.0	52.1	48.9	59.4	59.4
SERVICES	2.2	170.4	173.7	147.8	132.9	131.7	130.6	122.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	162.7	166.5	140.1	127.6	126.0	126.1	115.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	183.8	186.2	161.2	142.3	141.5	138.7	132.9
TRADE	10.2	167.1	163.4	154.4	144.7	139.7	139.6	136.0
Retail	7.9	177.8	171.8	162.6	151.8	148.0	149.0	145.3
Wholesale	2.3	138.5	141.3	132.8	126.0	119.7	118.5	114.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	168.8	167.6	139.1	122.7	114.0	121.6	110.1

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

x Revised.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1941	Nov.1 1941	Dec. 1 1940	Dec. 1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Dec.1 1936
<u>Maritime - Manufacturing</u>	31.9	165.5	164.0	131.2	117.7	97.7	117.1	107.4
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.9	91.9	99.6	86.1	76.7	60.3	77.4	79.3
Pulp and paper	3.7	187.5	195.2	172.5	161.8	142.0	175.0	156.3
Textile products	3.2	123.2	120.5	113.3	97.5	84.5	93.6	85.9
Iron and steel	13.9	233.3	224.5	148.0	129.1	99.3	129.9	113.2
Other manufactures	8.2	146.8	145.3	133.1	123.5	108.3	117.8	111.0
Logging	6.7	401.4	303.3	376.8	360.1	225.7	386.7	390.2
Mining	12.5	117.1	115.7	112.5	113.8	112.8	116.7	111.2
Communications	1.7	112.6	108.0	95.9	98.8	93.1	94.9	90.4
Transportation	9.9	120.1	91.6	77.9	67.5	61.5	62.8	64.2
Construction	27.2	403.2	411.2	156.7	147.3	151.0	154.2	133.5
Services	1.6	260.2	262.3	204.6	169.7	171.0	167.7	154.0
Trade	8.5	192.9	178.4	172.7	151.9	141.6	136.4	137.3
<u>Maritimes- All Industries</u>	100.0	188.1	179.6	133.2	123.0	109.8	122.5	113.3
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	62.5	197.3	195.8	148.2	123.5	109.9	115.5	104.8
Lumber products	2.6	121.4	132.6	103.1	93.4	71.6	84.5	79.7
Pulp and paper	6.0	130.7	132.9	116.3	105.9	103.2	105.8	99.0
Textile products	14.0	186.1	188.5	168.9	149.2	132.2	138.7	129.4
Iron and steel	17.9	275.9	261.3	148.9	97.2	81.7	96.3	78.4
Other manufactures	22.0	200.9	200.7	155.2	133.9	120.7	120.7	110.2
Logging	7.2	424.6	383.4	551.5	455.6	262.0	662.8	465.9
Mining	2.8	319.2	320.2	283.9	290.9	256.3	252.8	224.6
Communications	1.3	96.4	95.5	82.3	76.5	76.3	77.2	71.4
Transportation	6.9	100.4	102.6	92.1	87.4	85.7	86.3	88.5
Construction	10.2	131.4	126.2	111.2	104.9	150.0	97.2	70.9
Services	2.0	152.5	159.2	128.3	117.2	115.5	122.0	107.9
Trade	7.1	174.8	170.0	158.7	151.4	150.3	147.7	143.6
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>	100.0	179.8	177.1	149.7	130.3	121.7	129.6	112.6
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	67.7	189.9	187.8x	146.9	123.6	112.7	119.3	109.3
Lumber products	2.9	93.4	98.4	81.7	69.4	63.0	71.4	66.6
Pulp and paper	5.1	133.1	133.6	116.7	114.4	108.7	110.8	105.7
Textile products	8.4	146.8	146.0x	135.7	125.0	110.4	117.6	114.8
Iron and steel	25.9	256.4	249.2	178.2	123.9	109.0	120.5	100.5
Other manufactures	25.4	196.8	195.9	152.5	139.0	129.9	133.7	125.3
Logging	2.3	175.8	150.4	217.8	209.0	119.8	285.9	214.4
Mining	4.3	304.1	315.6	291.2	291.2	265.3	256.3	239.0
Communications	1.4	91.0	90.9	85.3	78.4	77.3	81.8	78.0
Transportation	5.2	98.6	100.2	90.1	86.1	81.4	84.0	83.5
Construction	7.0	129.7	137.4	101.7	85.6	93.5	124.0	84.8
Services	2.2	201.3	203.4	173.5	156.7	156.9	151.7	146.3
Trade	9.9	171.5	168.9	159.3	150.1	144.0	147.3	141.7
<u>Ontario - All Industries</u>	100.0	174.0	173.0x	142.7	124.5	114.4	125.8	112.9
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	35.0	162.6	161.7	125.4	113.1	104.3	106.2	104.4
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.2	140.8	149.5	115.0	95.2	83.6	94.0	85.9
Pulp and paper	2.3	107.5	107.1	101.0	105.7	100.7	98.3	96.3
Textile products	2.5	200.6	208.3	180.9	150.2	133.2	128.5	134.4
Iron and steel	12.1	128.0	123.5	91.4	83.1	78.0	78.2	76.6
Other manufactures	15.9	223.2	223.2	166.9	149.9	137.9	142.5	140.7
Logging	1.3	134.3	79.4	225.4	129.9	96.0	131.5	91.6
Mining	7.6	156.4	153.6	142.0	135.1	134.2	136.4	125.0
Communications	2.4	115.8	115.4	97.8	96.3	94.2	93.3	89.3
Transportation	16.9	111.0	112.9	102.8	104.0	94.1	88.5	92.7
Construction	14.8	107.2	116.9	93.3	75.7	82.5	71.4	66.7
Services	3.0	144.4	145.9	129.9	116.6	114.9	108.1	104.3
Trade	19.0	143.4	140.7	137.5	130.1	124.2	120.6	121.4
<u>Prairies- All Industries</u>	100.0	135.5	136.1	118.8	108.9	103.5	100.5	98.6
<u>British</u> Manufacturing	48.7	183.2	192.5	144.1	118.9	108.2	108.5	103.9
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	14.0	137.7	142.6	118.3	100.5	89.3	88.0	92.3
Pulp and paper	5.2	155.5	157.3	130.7	118.7	103.3	123.3	117.3
Textile products	1.2	186.0	184.5	161.3	128.2	125.4	121.7	119.6
Iron and steel	13.5	387.9	363.1	179.8	91.8	89.2	85.4	78.0
Other manufactures	14.8	165.4	196.0	165.2	148.2	136.0	132.2	119.1
Logging	6.3	114.4	116.8	109.0	101.9	108.2	118.7	95.9
Mining	7.5	116.6	116.5	112.9	110.2	114.4	107.9	99.8
Communications	2.5	118.9	119.9	112.3	110.6	109.0	107.1	104.7
Transportation	10.0	101.3	99.6	91.5	96.4	96.5	89.6	97.3
Construction	8.8	98.1	109.6	85.6	75.9	77.3	90.9	80.7
Services	3.0	138.3	140.0	131.7	117.6	112.2	111.0	102.4
Trade	13.2	174.2	172.9	156.9	141.0	136.3	144.4	134.9
<u>B.C.- All Industries</u>	100.0	144.5	149.4	123.6	110.0	105.8	107.5	101.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1941	Nov.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Dec.1 1936
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	72.4	183.8	183.2	139.6	116.5	103.8	108.4	97.1
Plant products - edible	3.8	157.7	158.1	146.2	144.8	133.0	128.3	116.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.7	133.2	132.0	116.6	118.1	113.1	109.9	106.9
Textiles	14.2	165.7	169.8	146.6	127.1	114.7	117.4	106.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	168.6	165.8	141.9	125.6	117.5	114.5	114.2
Iron and steel	24.9	241.7	237.1	142.8	96.6	79.1	91.5	74.5
Other manufactures	21.3	168.1	168.0	135.6	118.1	106.5	111.1	100.5
Communications	1.4	68.2	66.9	67.0	64.4	63.9	65.1	62.6
Transportation	5.5	108.8	108.4	104.5	98.3	96.2	95.5	99.8
Construction	5.4	82.2	76.3	65.6	82.5	103.6	64.0	79.6
Trade	12.1	165.7	160.8	153.4	147.5	143.5	141.5	136.4
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	159.8	158.2	126.9	112.7	106.2	104.3	98.3
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	72.6	236.2	233.1	158.8	111.6	101.3	99.7	96.9
Leather products	10.3	108.2	110.4	90.2	97.2	88.2	75.9	96.5
Other manufactures	62.3	293.3	287.8	188.6	118.1	107.3	110.5	97.1
Transportation	3.5	71.5	70.0	87.4	91.4	97.1	93.8	99.9
Construction	7.4	170.6	161.6	202.3	113.3	285.5	88.1	70.6
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	194.6	190.7	149.0	110.6	119.2	99.3	95.2
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	71.4	189.9	184.9	143.1	117.9	107.4	110.2	103.0
Plant products - edible	5.8	174.6	173.1	138.2	130.2	119.0	124.9	116.6
Printing and publishing	7.3	159.2	159.7	137.8	135.9	129.1	132.4	125.1
Textiles	9.7	130.6	129.8	114.8	101.8	91.3	93.9	90.6
Iron and steel	20.3	304.4	288.5	181.7	110.9	96.4	101.9	86.5
Other manufactures	28.3	181.4	176.6	141.8	121.1	111.4	112.3	107.2
Communications	1.4	72.2	71.1	71.0	67.0	67.2	67.8	65.3
Transportation	3.3	105.2	108.2	103.3	98.0	95.4	96.1	94.2
Construction	2.7	97.9	96.2	80.2	73.1	59.5	76.5	59.4
Trade	17.5	159.4	155.5	145.5	138.3	131.8	137.2	134.7
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	171.6	167.6	136.3	117.7	108.8	111.9	105.7
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	48.4	157.6	158.6	128.6	104.2	96.0	99.7	92.8
Lumber products	2.4	49.2	54.9	57.4	49.2	45.6	47.8	37.7
Pulp and paper	13.7	123.2	125.0	110.6	103.9	97.4	98.1	92.1
Other manufactures	32.3	220.1	219.0	167.8	125.0	113.1	119.5	113.1
Construction	15.6	222.1	222.8	112.9	101.5	112.4	91.4	120.6
Trade	20.5	179.7	175.2	164.2	147.6	144.6	140.8	134.1
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	164.5	164.4	129.2	109.5	105.6	105.2	104.3
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	85.3	187.3	183.1x	140.1	117.9	100.7	117.8	100.0
Textiles	12.4	112.1	111.9x	104.2	103.2	87.9	93.1	93.1
Electrical apparatus	10.4	188.2	172.6	141.2	122.4	103.9	134.5	104.9
Iron and steel	44.3	254.6	247.9	165.6	120.7	93.7	125.2	92.8
Other manufactures	18.2	157.6	158.9	135.4	125.5	121.5	122.4	114.6
Construction	3.1	113.2	119.4	104.9	57.8	81.1	47.7	56.9
Trade	7.6	158.6	155.2	154.0	133.8	134.9	142.3	134.4
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	178.6	175.3x	138.1	116.1	102.4	116.2	101.7
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	89.4	274.5	274.4	212.7	163.4	164.0	166.8	140.0
Iron and steel	74.8	297.7	296.9	222.5	164.2	163.2	169.0	138.4
Other manufactures	14.6	196.2	199.0	179.8	160.9	166.8	158.7	145.7
Construction	2.9	104.8	113.6	59.7	43.5	43.2	54.9	28.3
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	244.1	244.7	188.8	147.9	148.2	153.1	129.4
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	57.1	160.4	160.7	116.0	105.5	96.9	99.3	98.3
Animal products - edible	6.5	197.4	193.0	160.6	142.4	130.7	146.7	138.0
Printing and publishing	4.5	109.8	108.2	104.7	111.9	104.7	101.9	99.4
Textiles	6.7	203.2	213.4	181.4	153.1	135.0	131.7	143.5
Iron and steel	18.3	117.9	116.6	88.2	77.2	71.7	75.7	75.7
Other manufactures	21.1	224.8	226.7	132.1	123.7	114.2	113.2	109.3
Transportation	5.2	75.3	77.7	81.0	78.4	77.5	77.7	82.4
Construction	3.2	63.3	81.8	89.5	38.8	31.8	37.5	31.4
Trade	28.4	125.2	120.7	117.0	113.7	108.3	105.8	106.3
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	132.9	133.2	110.2	100.6	94.6	95.4	94.7
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	51.6	235.1	229.9	157.7	122.2	114.5	111.0	109.3
Lumber products	9.8	137.4	137.7	122.7	94.8	78.6	74.1	89.7
Other manufactures	41.8	282.2	274.3	174.5	135.0	130.8	127.8	118.3
Communications	4.1	111.2	113.7	111.2	109.7	108.6	106.6	103.3
Transportation	10.2	92.0	83.3	93.4	100.4	109.6	96.3	107.5
Construction	5.9	88.9	99.8	51.2	49.8	55.7	69.3	45.2
Services	4.8	133.2	134.0	133.7	121.6	113.4	114.5	103.3
Trade	23.4	175.4	172.4	158.1	145.9	138.4	145.3	139.4
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	165.7	163.0	129.7	113.7	110.6	109.5	106.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

x Revised.

Table 7.-- Number of Persons Employed at Dec. 1 and Nov. 1, 1941, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate Per Capita Earnings of these Employees in One Week in November and One Week in October.

(The Payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

Industries	Number of Employees reported at -		Aggregate Weekly Earnings for One Week in -		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in -	
	Dec. 1	Nov. 1	November	October	November	October
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	979,881	975,246	27,585,494	26,909,158	28.15	27.59
Animal products - edible	35,229	36,684	928,206	957,319	26.35	26.10
Fur and products	3,086	3,182	76,535	80,208	24.80	25.21
Leather and products	29,578	29,555	579,653	573,672	19.60	19.41
Boots and shoes	18,397	18,518	345,299	343,687	18.77	18.56
Lumber and products	60,455	63,997	1,401,510	1,495,786	23.18	23.37
Rough and dressed lumber	35,303	38,485	844,357	931,993	23.92	24.22
Furniture	10,483	10,470	249,697	244,618	23.82	23.36
Other lumber products	14,669	15,042	307,456	319,175	20.96	21.22
Musical instruments	2,424	2,415	63,606	62,551	26.24	25.90
Plant products - edible	50,845	55,293	1,161,471	1,217,489	22.84	22.02
Pulp and paper products	83,958	84,900	2,641,785	2,645,807	31.47	31.16
Pulp and paper	37,626	38,788	1,290,396	1,328,232	34.30	34.24
Paper products	15,370	15,268	392,155	385,412	25.51	25.24
Printing and publishing	30,962	30,844	959,234	932,163	30.98	30.22
Rubber products	19,065	18,714	507,098	481,866	26.60	25.75
Textile products	144,697	145,419	2,910,076	2,896,640	20.11	19.92
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,484	53,409	1,132,588	1,115,540	21.18	20.89
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,836	25,792	527,165	525,866	20.40	20.39
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,320	12,217	272,341	264,258	22.11	21.63
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,000	11,055	234,896	232,715	21.35	21.05
Hosiery and knit goods	24,151	24,053	449,460	438,636	18.61	18.24
Garments and personal furnishings	50,118	50,896	957,956	973,552	19.11	19.13
Other textile products	16,944	17,061	370,072	368,912	21.84	21.62
Tobacco	9,582	9,572	180,712	176,926	18.86	18.48
Beverages	12,985	12,765	395,821	381,847	30.48	29.91
Chemicals and allied products	55,888	53,645	1,571,443	1,510,848	28.12	28.16
Clay, glass and stone products	15,315	15,283	400,288	400,508	26.00	26.20
Electric light and power	18,729	19,079	610,505	635,945	32.60	33.33
Electrical apparatus	31,943	31,475	961,274	919,793	30.09	29.22
Iron and steel products	336,123	323,704	11,002,032	10,321,115	32.73	31.88
Crude, rolled and forged products	30,391	29,830	989,553	923,921	32.56	30.97
Machinery (other than vehicles)	25,442	24,641	827,974	794,585	32.54	32.25
Agricultural implements	9,248	9,139	284,571	267,925	30.77	29.32
Land vehicles	132,632	127,602	4,491,882	4,181,203	33.87	32.77
Automobiles and parts	37,987	37,045	1,393,687	1,281,237	36.69	34.59
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	26,668	25,376	922,963	859,824	34.61	33.88
Heating appliances	5,367	5,622	143,301	151,221	26.70	26.90
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	16,659	16,513	575,068	561,505	34.52	34.00
Foundry and machine shop products	13,751	13,798	430,291	423,769	31.29	30.71
Other iron and steel products	75,965	71,183	2,336,429	2,157,162	30.76	30.30
Non-ferrous metal products	45,426	44,877	1,442,048	1,398,924	31.74	31.17
Non-metallic mineral products	14,122	14,375	496,899	501,838	35.19	34.91
Miscellaneous	10,351	10,307	254,532	250,076	24.59	24.26
<b>LOGGING</b>	74,264	65,157	1,325,952	1,215,766	17.85	18.66
<b>MINING</b>	86,283	86,989	2,924,207	3,051,250	33.89	35.08
Coal	27,809	27,307	907,109	885,157	32.62	32.42
Metallic ores	47,127	48,382	1,713,748	1,854,302	36.36	38.33
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,347	11,300	303,350	311,791	26.73	27.59
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	26,879	26,715	739,473	729,229	27.51	27.30
Telegraphs	6,713	6,773	184,872	186,485	27.54	27.53
Telephones	20,166	19,942	554,601	542,744	27.50	27.22
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	131,177	129,594	4,594,147	4,393,207	35.02	33.90
Street railways and cartage	35,912	36,367	1,050,508	1,091,776	29.25	30.02
Steam railways	73,322	71,608	2,892,580	2,677,698	39.45	37.39
Shipping and stevedoring	21,943	21,619	651,059	623,733	29.67	28.85
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	180,125	185,531	4,347,559	4,454,358	24.14	24.01
Building	72,553	72,731	2,108,998	2,058,058	29.07	28.30
Highway	75,739	77,920	1,513,365	1,597,095	19.98	20.50
Railway	31,833	34,880	725,196	799,205	22.78	22.91
<b>SERVICES</b>	37,968	38,706	636,001	648,455	16.75	16.75
Hotels and restaurants	23,004	23,546	361,587	367,938	15.72	15.63
Personal (chiefly laundries)	14,964	15,160	274,414	280,517	18.34	18.50
<b>TRADE</b>	171,428	167,707	3,976,009	3,870,641	23.19	23.08
Retail	132,688	128,235	2,828,462	2,722,298	21.32	21.23
Wholesale	38,740	39,472	1,147,547	1,148,343	29.62	29.09
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)</b>	1,688,905	1,675,645	46,128,842	45,272,064	27.33	27.02
<b>FINANCE</b>	62,947	63,252	1,855,591	1,850,450	29.48	29.26
Banks and Trust Companies	35,777	35,809	947,656	947,223	26.49	26.45
Brokerage and Stock Market operation	1,446	1,455	49,349	49,843	34.13	34.26
Insurance	25,724	25,988	858,586	853,384	33.38	32.84
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,750,952	1,738,897	47,984,433	47,122,514	27.40	27.10



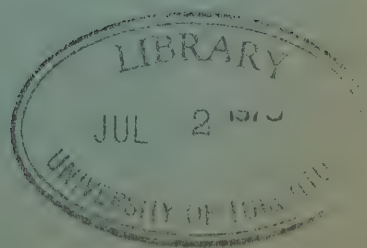
Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Dec. 1 and Nov. 1, 1941, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Earnings of these Employees in One Week in November and One Week in October.

(Preliminary figures)

Areas and Industries		Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
		Dec. 1	Nov. 1	November	October	November	October
				\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Maritime -</u>	All Manufacturing	44,879	44,378	1,126,403	1,091,085	25.10	24.59
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4,087	4,429	72,068	79,330	17.63	17.91
	Pulp and paper	5,182	5,396	155,191	157,221	29.95	29.14
	Iron and steel	19,575	18,731	586,205	543,438	29.95	29.01
	Logging	9,412	7,114	146,165	117,643	15.53	16.54
	Mining	17,667	17,457	542,929	510,896	30.73	29.27
	Transportation	13,894	10,607	434,326	334,180	31.26	31.51
	Construction	38,339	39,095	745,191	796,765	19.44	20.38
	Trade	11,912	11,021	249,078	224,306	20.91	20.35
<u>Maritimes-</u>	All Industries	140,767	134,256	3,326,887	3,156,445	23.63	23.51
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	328,079	326,102	8,522,835	8,355,033	25.98	25.62
	Lumber products	13,433	14,629	261,303	288,696	19.45	19.73
	Pulp and paper	31,281	31,813	965,311	975,168	30.86	30.65
	Textile products	74,489	75,456	1,404,128	1,416,753	18.85	18.78
	Chemical and allied products	24,163	23,760	657,675	641,428	27.22	27.00
	Iron and steel	93,741	89,216	3,012,577	2,837,149	32.14	31.80
	Logging	37,610	33,963	536,943	488,916	14.28	14.40
	Mining	14,647	14,689	456,789	473,954	31.19	32.27
	Communications	6,782	6,714	204,544	199,277	30.16	29.68
	Transportation	36,012	36,810	1,253,847	1,230,243	34.82	33.42
	Construction	53,478	51,345	1,285,359	1,226,014	24.04	23.88
	Services	10,568	11,026	169,133	175,406	16.00	15.91
	Trade	37,291	36,271	829,131	812,962	22.23	22.41
<u>Quebec -</u>	All Industries	524,467	516,920	13,258,581	12,961,805	25.28	25.08
<u>Ontario -</u>	All Manufacturing	477,658	472,587	14,185,954	13,669,732	29.70	28.93
	Lumber products	20,173	21,251	466,417	487,106	23.12	22.92
	Plant products - edible	27,623	29,578	639,934	659,249	23.17	22.29
	Pulp and paper	36,263	36,396	1,163,402	1,148,835	32.08	31.56
	Textile products	59,500	59,194	1,318,407	1,302,320	22.16	22.00
	Chemical and allied products	25,288	23,687	729,994	691,416	28.87	29.19
	Electrical apparatus	23,537	22,979	710,285	685,107	30.18	29.81
	Iron and steel	182,581	177,412	6,116,631	5,725,043	33.50	32.27
	Non-ferrous metal products	25,884	25,337	823,668	786,892	31.82	31.06
	Logging	16,523	14,137	314,897	277,045	19.06	19.60
	Mining	30,106	31,238	1,083,008	1,208,778	35.97	38.70
	Communications	9,924	9,915	278,642	275,054	28.08	27.74
	Transportation	36,948	37,541	1,308,309	1,282,088	35.41	34.15
	Construction	49,358	52,298	1,362,618	1,400,450	27.61	26.78
	Services	15,604	15,762	268,233	272,929	17.19	17.32
	Trade	69,736	68,715	1,656,352	1,610,652	23.75	23.44
<u>Ontario -</u>	All Industries	705,857	702,193	20,458,013	19,996,728	28.98	28.48
<u>Prairie</u>	All Manufacturing	64,261	63,916	1,792,040	1,772,689	27.89	27.73
<u>Provinces</u>	Animal products - edible	9,671	9,291	270,169	262,486	27.94	28.25
	Lumber products	4,076	4,340	87,551	92,768	21.48	21.38
	Plant products - edible	4,835	5,303	123,582	126,865	25.56	23.92
	Textile products	4,613	4,789	83,423	89,042	18.06	18.59
	Iron and steel	22,165	21,399	685,142	657,376	30.91	30.72
	Mining	13,869	13,623	490,594	503,458	35.37	36.96
	Communications	4,445	4,428	116,011	114,756	26.10	25.92
	Transportation	30,938	31,462	1,154,744	1,115,401	37.32	35.45
	Construction	27,148	29,601	637,979	683,434	23.50	23.09
	Services	5,492	5,547	92,142	92,986	16.78	16.76
	Trade	34,906	34,248	847,683	826,117	24.28	24.12
<u>Prairies -</u>	All Industries	183,389	184,159	5,160,526	5,128,561	28.14	27.85
<u>British</u>	All Manufacturing	65,004	68,263	1,958,262	2,020,616	30.13	29.60
<u>Columbia</u>	Animal products - edible	5,206	6,767	124,516	157,539	23.92	23.28
	Lumber products	18,686	19,348	514,171	547,886	27.52	28.32
	Plant products - edible	4,353	5,960	96,158	126,727	22.09	21.26
	Pulp and paper	6,995	7,077	228,496	234,484	32.67	33.13
	Iron and steel	18,061	16,946	601,477	558,109	33.30	32.93
	Non-ferrous metal products	4,121	4,562	168,119	171,934	40.80	37.69
	Logging	8,389	8,609	298,614	312,442	35.60	36.29
	Mining	9,994	9,982	350,887	354,164	35.11	35.48
	Transportation	13,385	13,174	442,921	431,295	33.09	32.74
	Construction	11,802	13,192	316,412	347,695	26.81	26.36
	Services	4,066	4,115	75,658	76,265	18.61	18.53
	Trade	17,583	17,452	393,765	396,604	22.39	22.73
<u>B.C.-</u>	All Industries	133,525	138,117	3,924,835	4,028,525	29.39	29.17



















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